

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS

Subject: HISS / CHAMBER

File Number: NY Field OFFICE Release

Section: _____



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Descrip
DOCUMENT NOT FURNISHED

SOURCE (INDICATING EXISTENCE OF DOCUMENT NOT FURNISHED)

SERIAL	DATE	VOLUME DESCRIPTION	NO. PAGES FILES UNDER	
Letter from Assistatn Attorney General Alexander Campbell	1	11/ ²³ 29/48	Volume 1 74-1333-57	3
Baltimore teletype to Director, Washington Field Office, New York	11	12/4/48	74-1333-54	3
Baltimore report by Frank G. Johnstone	14	12/6/48	74-1333-418	14
Teletype to Director from New York	18A	7/31 ^{12/6/48}	74-1333-616	3
Teletype from New York to Bureau, Washington Field Office, Baltimore	22A	12/6/48	74-1333-53	3
Report at Philadelphia by Special Agent Kirkland	35	12/8/48	74-1333-40	6
Baltimore teletype to Bureau, New York, Washington Field Office	42	12/7/48	74-1333-119	4
Report at Bureau by Special Agent Zander	43	12/8/48	74-1333-419	12
Report from Indianapolis of Robert Lewis	87	12/9/48	74-1333-43	3
Milwaukee report of Clark Lourien	91	12/10 ⁹ /48	74-1333-44	3
New York teletype to Bureau, Washington Field Office, Baltimore	102	12/10/48	74-1333-188	3
Milwaukee letter to Bureau	119	12/10/48	74-1333-197	3
Report of Denver of Edwin Johnson	135	12/13 ¹² /48	74-1333-60	11
Bureau letter to Washington Field Office	172	12/13/48	Volume 2 74-1333-65	4
Washington Field Office teletype to Bureau	181	12/14/48	74-1333-642	4
New York teletype to Bureau	183	12/14/48	74-1333-251	5
New York teletype to Bureau	220	12/15/48	74-1333-285	3
Washington Field Office teletype to Bureau	224	12/15/48	74-1333-271	3
Bureau teletype to New York	289	12/18/48	74-1333-293	5

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Detroit teletype to Bureau	312	12/20/48	Volume 2 74-1333-831	3
Baltimore teletype to Bureau	320	12/20/48	74-1333-440	3
Baltimore letter to Director	373	12/15/48	Volume 3 74-1333-911	4
Baltimore letter to Director	415	12/22/48	74-1333-529	8
Report of Special Agent Kelly	445	12/23/48	74-1333-1147	105
Report of Special Agent Collier	451	12/23/48	74-1333-534	9
Report of SA Johnstone	461	12/23/48	Volume 4 74-1333-857	59
Report of SA Anderson	462	12/23/48	74-1333-497	9
Letter to Director from WFO	465	12/23/48	74-1333-499	3
Report of SA Alker	494	12/23/48	74-1333-535	3
Report of SA McQueen	495	12/23/48	74-1333-496	4
Report of SA Connors	545	12/22/48	74-1333-856	15
Report of SA Jones	547	12/28/48	74-1333-931	4
Report of SA McCaslin	567	12/29/48	74-1333-858	21
Report of SA O'Brien	577	12/30/48	74-1333-935	12
Memo to file from Asst. Special Agent in Charge, Belmont	605	12/31/48	Previously released in its entirety w/ NYO v.5	4
Springfield report of SA Todd	637	12/30/48	74-1333-934	5
New York teletype to Bureau (2 copies)	686	1/4/49	74-1333-636	3
Letter to Washington Field Office from Director	702	2/13/48	see attached	3

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Letter to Director from Baltimore	703	1/4/49	V.5 74-1333-1185	3
Memo to file from Assistant Special Agent in Charge, Belmont	723	1/5/49	previously processed in 7/1/10	3
Letter to Director from Los Angeles	736	12/30/48	100-138454-500 listed in memo on inventory 100-184255-500	7
Boston report of Special Agent Connors	744	1/3/49	74-1333-941	13
San Francisco letter to Bureau	783	1/5/49	V.4 74-1333-867	4
Atlanta letter to Bureau	812	1/2/49	74-1333-882	7
Anchorage report to Bureau	837	1/5/49	74-1333-945	3
New York teletype to Bureau	857	1/4/49	74-1333-861	3
Bureau teletype to New York	874	1/10/49	74-1333-924	3
New York memo	885	1/8/49	previously processed in 7/1/10	3
Bureau teletype to Baltimore	901	1/11/49	74-1333-916	3
Washington Field Office letter to Bureau	908	1/7/49	74-1333-724	5
New York memo	947A	1/11/49	see attached	3
San Francisco report to Bureau	969	1/7/49	74-1333-948	3
Baltimore teletype to Bureau, New York	1117	1/18/49	V.7 74-1333-2483	7
Bureau report	1068	1/14/49	74-1333-1129X3	3
Baltimore teletype to Bureau, New York	1038	1/14/49	74-1333-1015	3
New York teletype to Bureau, Washington Field Office, Baltimore	1031	1/14/49	74-1333-1109	5
New York teletype to Bureau, Washington Field Office	1026	1/14/49	74-1333-1012	6

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New York teletype to Bureau	1003	1/13/49	v.7 74-1333-969	3
Philadelphia teletype to Washington Field Office, New York, Bureau	1002	1/13/49	74-1333-1117	3
Newark report to Bureau	1205	1/20/49	v.8 74-1333-1451	12
New York teletype to Mobile	1246	1/20/49	74-1333-1714	5
St. Paul report to Bureau	1256	1/19/49	74-1333-1481	4
Bureau letter to New York	1251	1/18/49	74-1333-1712	4
Richmond report to Bureau	1262	1/20/49	74-1333-1411	6
New York teletype to Bureau	1274	1/21/49	74-1333-2447	4
Teletype to Bureau from New York	1291	1/21/49	v.9 74-1333-1248	3
Letter to Director from New York	1292	1/21/49	74-1333-2310	4
Report of SA Dodge	1293	1/17/49	74-1333-1450	10
Report of SA Thornton	1298	1/20/49	74-1333-1416	3
Report of SASnow	1299	1/20/49	74-1333-1412	4
Report of SA McBride	1301	1/21/49	74-1333-1853	3
Report of SA McBride	1302	1/21/49	74-1333-1419	3
Report of SA McFoster McIver	1304	1/21/49	74-1333-1421	3
Report of SA Davis	1313	1/21/49	74-1333-1452	12
Teletype to Bureau from New York	1379	1/25/49	74-1333-2568X	3
Report of SA Smith	1397	1/22/49	74-1333-1453	12

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	<u>SERIAL</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>VOLUME</u> <u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>NO. PAGES</u> <u>FILES UNDER</u>
Report of SA Lovrien	1466	1/25/49	v.9 74-1333-1670	3
Letter to Bureau from Washington Field Office	1488	1/25/49	74-1333-1350	3
New York teletype to New Haven	1502	1/27/49	v.10 74-1333-1488	3
Los Angeles teletype to Bureau	1512	1/27/49	74-1333-1694	3
New Haven teletype to Bureau	1513	1/27/49	74-1333-1720	3
New Haven report to Bureau	1514	1/24/49	see attached	8
Baltimore letter to Bureau	1518	1/26/49	74-1333-1635	10
New York teletype to Bureau	1555	1/28/49	74-1333-25687	3
Chicago report to Bureau	1565	1/27/49	74-1333-1797	17
Washington Field Office report to Bureau	1568	1/28/49	74-1333-2540	8
Newark teletype to Bureau	1575	1/29/49	74-1333-1729	3
Philadelphia report to Bureau	1586	1/27/49	v.11 74-1333-2426	25
Report of SA Alker	1638	1/31/49	v.11 74-1333-1802	8
Report of Special Agent Pfeiffer	1641	1/28/49	74-1333-1294	24
Report of SA Farr	1642	1/28/49	74-1333-1791	67
Report of SA Jones	1643	1/28/49	74-1333-1818	120
Washington Field Office letter to Bureau	1647	1/28/49	74-1333-1499	3
New York teletype to Bureau	1693	2/1/49	74-1333-2642	3

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Washington Field Office report of SA Oberndorf	1724	2/2/49	V.17 74-1333-2450	53
Chicago teletype to Bureau, New York, Washington Field Office	1729	2/2/49	74-1333-1910	4
Washington Field Office teletype to Bureau, New York	1751	2/2/49	74-1333-2758	3
Washington Field Office report of SA Frew	1759	2/1/49	74-1333-2427	14
Letter to Director from Washington Field Office	1762	2/1/49	74-1333-2030	4
Little Rock report of SA Welch	1789	2/1/49	74-1333-2828	6
Newark report of SA Alker	1824	2/2/49	Processed w/Chambers SEES 65-58429-2	7 Inventory p.13
Philadelphia teletype to Newark, New York, Washington Field Office	1838	2/4/49	74-1333-1607	4
New York report of SA Miles	1847	2/1/49	processed w/Chambers SEES 65-57792-	188 Inv pg 2
New York teletype to Seattle, Bureau, Baltimore	1848	2/4/49	74-1333-1772	6
Report of SA Zander	1870	2/4/49	V.13 74-1333-2121	86
Report of SA Turton	1874	1/31/49	74-1333-2107	6
Report of SA Curran	1876	2/3/49	74-1333-1852	4
Teletype to Bureau, Philadelphia from Washington Field Office	1877	2/3/49	74-1333-1584	3
Report of SA McFoer	1878	2/3/49	74-1333-2341	3
Little Rock Report to Washington Field Office	1883	2/4/49	74-1333-1756	3
Report of SA Kachelhoffer	1889	2/4/49	74-1333-1851	4
Teletype to Bureau, New York from Birmingham	1901	2/7/49	74-1333-1726	3
Teletype to Bureau, Washington Field Office from New York	1910	2/7/49	74-1333-2448	3

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Teletype to Bureau, Washington Field Office, New York, Baltimore, San Francisco, from Baltimore	1932	2/8/49	74-1333-2114	4
Report of SA Kelly	1950	2/8/49	74-1333-2510	160
Newark report	1968	2/8/49	v.147 74-1333-2780	6
Miami report	2021	2/8/49	74-1333-2347	8
Cleveland report	2030	1/31/49	processed Chambers Serial DO-32881-16	10 INVU pg 52
New York teletype to Bureau, Washington Field Office, Albany, New Orleans, Los Angeles	2060	2/11/49	74-1333-2957X	4
Washington Field Office letter to Bureau	2056	2/2/49	74-1333-2313	8
Chicago report	2054	2/9/49	74-1333-2829	20
Washington Field Office teletype to New York	2062	2/11/49	74-1333-1850	3
New York teletype to Bureau, Newark, Philadelphia, Washington Field Office	2099	2/14/49	74-1333-2583	3
New York letter to Bureau	2119	2/9/49	Pg. 87 processed w/Chambers SEES 100-361855-6	6
Washington Field Office report	2117	2/10/49	74-1333-2750	9
Kansas City report	2111	2/10/49	74-1333-2348	3
Newark report	2122	2/15/49	74-1333-2847	11
New York teletype to Bureau and Baltimore	2121	2/14/49	74-1333-2743	5
Letter to Director from Washington Field Office	2139	2/11/49	v.15 74-1333-1948	4
Los Angeles teletype to Bureau, New York, Washington Field, Baltimore, San Francisco	2150	2/16/49	74-1333-2064	4
New York teletype to Bureau, Washington Field Office, Baltimore	2160	2/15/49	74-1333-2159	6
Report of SA Oberndorf	2162	2/14/49	74-1333-2930	24

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New York memo	2621	3/9/49	v.18 see attached	3
Philadelphia report	2637	3/8/49	74-1333-2836	15
New York teletype to Bureau, San Francisco	2627	3/9/49	74-1333-2369	3
Washington Field Office letter to Bureau	2644	3/1/49	74-1333-2433	3
Washington Field Office report	2652	3/8/49	74-1333-2500	11
Teletype to Bureau, Newark, Washington Field, from New York	2697	3/9/49	v.19 74-1333-2507	3
Report of SA O'Keefe	2700	3/10/49	74-1333-2995	104
Teletype to Bureau, Washington Field from New York	2713	3/11/49	74-1333-2376	5
Teletype to Bureau, San Francisco, Seattle from New York	2728	3/12/49	74-1333-2441	5
Report to SA Tower	2736	3/11/49	74-1333-3012	10
Letter to Washington Field	2737	3/11/49	74-1333-2574	7
Report of Dodge	2745	3/7/49	74-1333-2835	15
Teletype to Bureau, New York, Seattle from San Francisco	2784	3/11/49	74-1333-2380	4
New York letter to Bureau	2802	3/15/49	v.20 74-1333-2784	3
Bureau letter to Washington Field Office	2812	3/15/49	74-1333-2584	3
Washington Field Office report	2823	3/15/49	74-1333-2995	4
Washington Field Office report (about Margaret Greenfield)	2845	6/15/44	see attached	8
Washington Field Office report (about Margaret Greenfield)	2846	12/23/43	see attached	5
Pittsburgh report	2861	3/15/49	74-1333-3008	4

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SERIAL DATE VOLUME DESCRIPTION No. pages FILES UNDER

Denver report to Bureau	3055	3/28/49	V.24 74-1333-3053	10
Washington Field Office report to Bureau	3056	3/30/49	74-1333-3046	14
Report of SA Johnstone	3057	3/30/49	V.24 74-1333-3072	165
New York teletype to Bureau	3063	4/1/49	V.24 74-1333-2869	3
Newark report to New York	3072	3/30/49	74-1333-2788	3
New York ^{Report} teletype to Bureau	3082	3/31/49	processed with Hiss Secs 101-1335 (Inventory Page 6)	38 10
New York teletype to Bureau	3115	4/6/49	74-1333-2922	3
Bureau letter to New York	3116	4/4/49	74-1333-2748	4
New York teletype to Bureau	3126	?	74-1333-3001	3
New York report to Bureau	3130	4/6/49	74-1333-3059	87
New Haven report to Bureau	3140	4/7/49	74-1333-3358	4
Report of SA Oberndorf (WFO)	3168	4/8/49	V.25 74-1333-3055	29
Memo to New York from Director	3216	4/15/49	V.26 74-1333-2907	4
Report of SA Blakesley	3220	4/14/49	74-1333-3639	7
Report of SA Aulenbacher	3239	4/13/49	74-1333-2996	11
New York teletype to Bureau, Los Angeles, Washington Field Office	3242	4/20/49	74-1333-3242	6
Report of Special Agent O'Keefe	3295	4/25/49	74-1333-3051	44
Report of Special Agent Neagle	3302	4/20/49	processed Chambers Secs 65-58524	12 Two pg.
Report of Special Agent Phillips	3306	8/5/43	see attached	4

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Report of SA Heald	3307	1/2/43	V.26	15
Report of SA Neagle	3311	4/25/49	Processed w/ Chambers "SEES" 100-340699-41 (T9.67)	13
Report of SA Jones	3314	4/28/49	V.27 74-1333-3359	5
Report of SA Allen	3333	5/2/49	74-1333-3010	3
Washington Field Office letter to Director	3334	5/3/49	74-1333-3323	3
Report of Dodge	3342	4/28/49	74-1333-3038	10
Report of SA Spencer	3357	5/11/49	74-1333-3220	254
^{LHB REPORT} Letter Book to Washington Field Office	3365	5/10/49	V.28 74-1333-3063	6
Report of SA McCaslin	3371	5/11/49	74-1333-3326	7
Report of SA Hummer	3372	5/12/49	74-1333-3272	20
Teletype to Bureau, Washington Field Office from New York	3418	5/17/49	74-1333-3160	3
Report of SA Anderson	3432	5/16/49	74-1333-3313	3
Report of SA Neagle	3434	5/16/49	see attached	9
Report of SA O'Keefe	3435	5/17/49	74-1333-3224	103
Teletype to New York from Bureau	3441	5/18/49	74-1333-3080	3
Letter to Director from Bureau WFO	3442	5/6/49 16	74-1333-3122	21
Report of SA Wilson	3479	5/19/49	74-1333-3315	3
Report of SA O'Brien	3481	5/20/49	74-1333-3314	4
Report of SA Miles	3467	5/13/49	Processed Chambers Sees 65-97792-23	12 Two pages

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Report of SA Pearson	3484	5/21/49	V.29 74-1333-3210	7
Report of SA Collier	3498	5/23/49	74-1333-3120	4
Baltimore letter to Director	3511	5/25/49	74-1333-3187	4
Report of SA O'Donoghue	3512	5/25/49	74-1333-3583	4
Report of SA Zander	3515	5/26/49	74-1333-3225	28
Report of SA Kirkland	3550	5/28/49	74-1333-3325	12
Report of SA O'Keefe	3561	6/1/49	74-1333-3270	26
New York teletype to Bureau, Chicago	3564	6/1/49	74-1333-3216	4
New York teletype to Bureau, Chicago	3571	6/1/49	74-1333-3215	4
Report of SA Prior	3573	5/31/49	74-1333-3291	3
New York teletype to Bureau, Chicago	3575	6/2/49	74-1333-3217	5
New York teletype to Bureau, Chicago	3584	6/3/49	74-1333-3235	5
Report of SA Johnstone	3587	6/2/49	74-1333-3273	33
Report of SA Carlson	3594	6/3/49	74-1333-3289	5
New York teletype to Bureau, Chicago	3597	6/6/49	74-1333-3260	6
New York teletype to Bureau, Chicago	3599	6/6/49	74-1333-3324	4
New York teletype to Bureau	3612	6/7/49	74-1333-3271	5
Memo about interview with Alger Hiss	3614	3/25/48	101-2468-20X	3
Report of SA Connors	3616	6/6/49	74-1333-3281	6

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Report of SA Carlson	3618	6/6/49	v.29 74-1333-3280	3
Report of SA Ambler	3619	6/6/49	74-1333-3259	3
Report of SA DeTemple	3630	6/7/49	v.30 74-1333-3258	27
Philadelphia teletype to Bureau, New York	3636	6/9/49	74-1333-3255	6
New York teletype to Bureau	3637	6/8/49	74-1333-3256	5
New York teletype to Bureau	3637A	6/8/49	74-1333-3255	5
Report of SA Turton	3642	6/9/49	74-1333-3340	4
Report of SA Wilson	3646	5/31/49	Processed w/CHAMBERS "SEES" 100-160126-4 (Pg 57)	18
New York teletype to Bureau, Washington Field Office	3648	6/9/49	74-1333 3335	4
Memo Woodstock typewriter of Alger and Priscilla Hiss	3650	6/8/49	74-1333-3381	9
Report of SA Connors	3654	6/9/49	74-1333-3342	8
Letter to Director from Legat-Paris	3659	5/9/49	74-1333-3229	3
New York teletype to Bureau	3669	6/10/49	74-1333-3374	4
Report of SA Neagle	3671	6/3/49	see attached	9
New York teletype to Bureau	3679	6/13/49	74-1333-3363	4
Report of SA Lovrien	3705	6/13/49	74-1333-3584	4
New York teletype to Bureau	3725	6/16/49	74-1333-3388	3
New York teletype to Bureau	3725A	6/16/49	74-1333-3405	3
Report of SA Barry	3740	6/17/49	74-1333-3452	6

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New York teletype to Bureau	3741	6/20/49	V.30 74-1333-3516	8
New York teletype to Bureau	3756	6/20/49	74-1333-3514	3
New York teletype to Bureau, Norfolk	3766	6/21/49	V.31 74-1333-3531	3
New York teletype to Bureau	3800	6/22/77	74-1333-3418	6
Baltimore letter to Bureau	3804	6/23/77	74-1333-3489	4
New York teletype to Bureau	3816	6/23/49	74-1333-3538	6
New York teletype to Bureau	3817	6/23/49	74-1333-3409	6
Los Angeles report	3821	6/9/49	65-58524-8 Processed with Chamber "SEES" (pg 5)	30
New York teletype to Bureau	3850	6/24/49	174-1333-3475	13
Washington Field Office teletype to Bureau, New York, Baltimore	3857	6/24/49	74-1333-3501	6
New York report	3864	6/22/49	(Pg. 55) Processed w/ Hiss "SEES" - 100-270864-10	64
St. Paul teletype to Bureau, New York, Baltimore	3879	6/27/49	V 32 74-1333-3500	3
Washington Field Office teletype to New York	3878	6/27/49	see attached.	6
Richmond report	3902	6/27/49	74-1333-3593	3
Albany teletype to Bureau, New York	3897	6/28/49	74-1333-3469	3
New York teletype to Bureau	3892	6/27/49	74-1333-3628	8
New York teletype to Bureau	3908	6/28/49	74-1333-3490	11
Washington Field Office report	3926	6/28/49	74-1333-3595	9
New York teletype to Bureau	3922	6/28/49	74-1333-3491	13

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	<u>SERIAL</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>VOLUME DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>NO. PAGES FILES UNDER</u>
Washington Field Office report	3929	6/29/49	v 32 74-1333-3596	9
Baltimore teletype to Bureau, New York	3963	6/29/49	74-1333-3421	8
New York teletype to Bureau	3961	6/29/49	74-1333-3453	5
Albany report	39 ⁵⁴ 53	6/29/49	74-1333-3549	6
New York letter to Bureau	39 ⁵⁵ 54	6/27/49	74-1333-3447	3
New York teletype to Bureau	3972	6/30/49	74-1333-3553	6
Washington Field Office letter to Bureau	3986	6/30/49	74-1333-3554	3
New York teletype to Bureau	4001	7/1/49	v 33 74-1333-3555	3
Baltimore teletype to Bureau, Washington Field Office, New York	4005	7/1/49	74-1333-3559	4
Washington Field Office report	4027	7/1/49	74-1333-3511	4
Philadelphia report	4030	6/30/49	74-1333-3552	5
New York teletype to Bureau	4040	7/6/49	74-1333-3635	6
Washington Field Office report	4043	7/5/49	74-1333-3577	4
New York teletype to Bureau	4047	7/7/49	74-1333-3605	7
New York teletype to Bureau	4048	7/7/49	74-1333-3636	7
New York letter to Bureau	4060	7/6/49	Released by letter 9-16-77 in response to your letters of 2-25-77 + 3-30-77 to Mr. Quinsley, ea 5 Department of Justice	5
Boston report	4074	9/29/41	see attached	9
New York report	4075	9/30/41	see attached	5
Washington Field Office report	4076	9/30/41	see attached	4

* asterisk indicates existence of document only a probability

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SOURCE (INDICATING EXISTENCE OF DOCUMENT NOT FURNISHED)

SERIAL DATE VOLUME DESCRIPTION NO. PAGES FILES UNDER

Albany report	4078	10/2/41	v33 see attached	3
Baltimore report to Bureau	4134	7/19/49	74-1333-3683	11
Washington Field Office report to Bureau	4139	8/3/49	(Pg. 126) PROCESSED w/ Hiss Sers 100-363633-2	13
Washington Field Office report to Bureau	4140	8/3/49	(Pg. 115) PROCESSED w/ Chambers Sers 100-363633	33
Washington Field Office report to Bureau	4141	8/3/49	(Pg. 126) PROCESSED w/ Hiss Sers 100-363633-3	27
Washington Field Office report to Bureau	4142	8/3/49	(Page 120) PROCESSED w/ Hiss Sers 100-363633-1	145
San Diego report to Bureau	4166	7/19/49	74-1333-3777	4
Washington Field Office report to Bureau	4169	8/12/49	74-1333-3751	4
San Diego report to Bureau	4178	8/10/49	(Pg. 54) PROCESSED v.34 Hiss Sers 100-363633-98	21
New York letter to Bureau	4190	8/19/49	74-1333-3708	4
Bureau letter to New York	4199	8/15/49	74-1333-3630	4
Richmond report to Bureau	4203	8/18/49	74-1333-3739	7
New York letter to Bureau	4204	8/19/49	74-1333-3731	5
Los Angeles report to Bureau	4223	8/18/49	74-1333-3727	7
New Haven report to Bureau	4239	8/25/49	74-1333-3728	3
Washington Field Office report to Bureau	4241	8/25/49	74-1333-3926	34
New York letter to Bureau	4246	8/26/49	74-1333-3768	11
Boston report to Bureau	4251	8/24/49	74-1333-4027	12
Los Angeles letter to Bureau	4252	8/25/49	see attached	3

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	<u>SERIAL</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>VOLUME DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>NO. PAGES FILES UNDER</u>
Boston report to San Diego	4259	8/25/49	Processed in ^{v 35} Chambers Secs (65-5340)	5-102 (Pa 23)
Cleveland report to Bureau	4264	8/31/49	74-1333-3929	3
San Diego letter to Bureau	4273	9/2/49	74-1333-3955	3
New York letter to Bureau	4295	9/8/49	74-1333-3786	3
New Haven letter to Bureau	4302	9/9/49	74-1333-5822	3
Baltimore report to Bureau	4304	9/8/49	74-1333-3932	34
Oklahoma City report to Bureau	4306	9/9/49	74-1333-3935	4
New York letter to Bureau	4346	9/19/49	see attached	7
Baltimore letter to Bureau	4378	9/20/49	^{v 36} see attached	3
Washington Field Office teletype to Bureau, New York	4388	9/22/49	74-1333-3861	5
New York teletype to Denver	4447	9/26/49	not RECORDED copy 9-30-49 ^{Vol} 121	7
Boston report	4512	10/1/49	74-1333-4004	10
Albany report	4518	9/29/49	74-1333-3951	5
Report to Bureau	4528	9/27/49	^{v 37} 74-1333-3944	3
Cleveland report to Bureau	4533	9/30/49	74-1333-3956	3
Los Angeles teletype to Bureau	4538	7/30/49	74-1333-3961	3
Los Angeles report to Bureau	4544	9/30/49	see attached	6
Washington Field Office report to Bureau	4566	10/6/49	74-1333-4002	6
Albany teletype to Bureau	4571	10/6/49	74-1333-4024	3

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	<u>SERIAL</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>VOLUME DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>NO. PAGES FILES UNDER</u>
Pittsburgh report to Bureau	4599	10/7/49	74-1333-4051	5
New York memo	4600	10/10/49	see attached	3
Washington Field Office report to Bureau	4618	10/10/49	74-1333-4040	7
Washington Field Office letter to Bureau	4634	10/12/49	74-1333-4050	4
Report of SA Kirby	4657	10/14/49	V.39 see attached	3
Report of SA Lewis	4669A	10/17/49	see attached	8
Report of SA Flaherty	4698	10/24/49	74-1333-4149	3
Letter to Director from New York	4705	10/26/49	see attached	3
Report of SA Spencer	4721	10/31/49	74-1333-4225	131
Report of SA Martin	4736	10/28/49	see attached	3
Baltimore teletype to Bureau, New York, Phila.	4754	11/2/49	74-1333-4125	3
Letter to Director from New York	4757	11/7/49	see attached	3
New York teletype to Bureau, Baltimore	4761	11/7/49	74-1333-4153	3
Report of SA O'Keefe	4765	11/4/49	74-1333-4150	29
Richmond report to Bureau	4828	11/18/49	V.39 74-1333-4232	6
New York teletype to Bureau	4840	11/18/49	74-1333-4200	6
Philadelphia report to Bureau	4844	11/18/49	74-1333-4239	11
New York teletype to Bureau	4846	11/18/49	74-1333-4199	7
Baltimore letter to Bureau	4855A	11/19/49	74-1333-4269	10

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	<u>SERIAL</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>VOLUME DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>NO. PAGES FILES UNDER</u>
Denver report to Bureau	4856	11/15/49	processed with Hiss Secs (Inventory 821) 101-1634-23	78
New York teletype to Bureau	4860	11/21/49	74-1333-4201	3
New York teletype to Bureau	4866	11/22/49	74-1333-4235	4
New York teletype to Bureau	4867	11/22/49	74-1333-4234	4
Washington Field Office teletype to Bureau	4868	11/21/49	74-1333-4241	3
Baltimore report to Bureau	4883	11/23/49	74-1333-4270	20
Baltimore report to Bureau	4888	11/22/49	v.40 74-1333-4242	76
New York teletype to Bureau	4900	11/28/49	74-1333-4268	6
New York teletype to Bureau	4917	11/29/49	74-1333-4276	5
New York teletype to Bureau	4931	12/1/49	74-1333-4291	4
New York teletype to Bureau	4932	12/1/49	74-1333-4301	4
Newark letter to Bureau	4948	12/2/49	74-1333-4293	3
Washington Field Office letter to Bureau	4962	12/5/49	74-1333-4319	4
New York teletype to Bureau	4965	12/5/49	74-1333-4313	6
New York teletype to Bureau	5013	12/13/49	v.41 74-1333-4360	5
New York teletype to Bureau	5014	12/13/49	74-1333-4358	4
New York teletype to Bureau	5005	12/12/49	74-1333-4345	5
New York teletype to Bureau	5006	12/12/49	74-1333-4361	6
New York teletype to Bureau	5020	12/14/49	74-1333-4353	5

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	<u>SERIAL</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>VOLUME DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>NO. PAGES FILES UNDER</u>
New York teletype to Bureau	5021	12/14/49	V41 74-1333-4352	5
Memo about Hiss trial by T. Spencer	5025	12/14/49	74-1333-4367	5
Washington Field Office report of SA Connors	5026	12/13/49	74-1333-4389	4
New York teletype to Bureau, Washington Field Ofc	5029	12/15/49	74-1333-4377	7
New York teletype to Bureau	5030	12/15/49	74-1333-4375	5
New York teletype to Bureau	5031	12/15/49	74-1333-4367	5
New York teletype to Bureau	5035	12/16/49	74-1333-4376	6
New York teletype to Bureau	5037	12/16/49	74-1333-4377	7
New York teletype to Bureau	5043	12/19/49	74-1333-4381	4
New York teletype to Bureau	5044	12/19/49	74-1333-4382	4
Washington Field Office report of Special Agent Craig	5045	12/15/49	PROCESSED with Chambers (Inventory pg 36) 74-1333-4382	30 65-58226-6
Letter to Director from New York	5062	12/22/49	74-1333-4403	4
Letter to Director from New York	5070	12/14/49	74-1333-4401	4
New York teletype to Bureau	5079	12/28/49	V. 42 74-1333-4422	3
Philadelphia report	5079A	12/28/49	see attached	3
Baltimore teletype to Bureau and New York	5085	12/23/49	74-1333-4406	3
Los Angeles report	5097	12/28/49	see attached	9
New York teletype to Bureau	5103	1/3/50	74-1333-4420	3
New York teletype to Bureau	5110	1/4/50	74-1333-4431	4

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	<u>SERIAL</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>VOLUME DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>NO. PAGES FILES UNDER</u>
New York teletype to Bureau	5111	1/4/50	V.42 74-1333-4435	4
New York teletype to Bureau	5114	1/5/50	74-1333-4439	3
New York teletype to Bureau	5117	1/5/50	74-1333-4438	5
New York teletype to Bureau	5122	1/6/50	74-1333-4441	6
New York Report	5138	1/4/50	74-1333-4454	55
New York Report	5139	1/5/50	see attached	12
New York teletype to Bureau	5143	1/10/50	74-1333-4465	7
New York teletype to Bureau	5144	1/10/50	74-1333-4464	4
New York teletype to Bureau	5156	1/12/50	V.43 74-1333-4482	5
New York teletype to Bureau	5157	1/12/50	74-1333-4460	4
New York teletype to Bureau	5160	1/13/50	74-1333-4459	9
New York teletype to Bureau	5161	1/13/50	74-1333-4458	7
Houston report of SA Hopper	5166	1/12/50	74-1333 not recorded copy 1-18-50 Vol 145	7
New York report of SA Collins	5178	1/10/50	see attached	5
New York teletype to Bureau	5181	1/19/50	74-1333-4488	14
Letter to Washington	5186	12/15/49	processed in 65-56402-3824 - Vol 149	3
New York teletype to Bureau	5196	1/20/50	74-1333-4487	3
Los Angeles teletype to Bureau, New York	5203	1/20/50	not recorded copy - 1-30-50 74-1333-146	3
Baltimore letter to Director	5232	11/19/49	74-1333-4226	3

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	<u>SERIAL</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>VOLUME DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>NO. PAGES FILES UNDER</u>
Richmond report	5665 A	2/18/52	V45 74-1333-5115	6
San Francisco report	5675B	2/18/52	74-1333-5108	6
New York memo	5685	2/21/52	74-1333-5077	6
New York teletype to Bureau	5685A	2/21/52	74-1333-5076	34
New York teletype to Bureau, Baltimore	5689	2/21/52	74-1333-4923	5/6
Report of SA Kachelhoffer	5689B	2/18/52	V44 74-1333-5110	6
Memo to New York from Bureau	5689E	2/20/52	74-1333-4887	6
Report of SA Pfeiffer	5694A	2/22/52	74-1333-5125	21A
Fingerprint rap sheet	5698A	2/23/52	no attached	4
Baltimore teletype to Bureau, New York	5717	2/26/52	74-1333-5086	4
Teletype to Bureau, New York from Baltimore	5733	2/28/52	V47 74-1333-4950	3
Affadavit (C128-402) (Feehan)	5736A	2/28/52	74-1333-4981	3
Affadavit (C128-402) (Hlubb)	5736C	2/28/52	74-1333-5278 enclosure behind file	82
Affadavit (C128-402) (Stoker)	5736D	2/28/52	74-1333-5278 enclosure behind file	82
Report of SA Spencer	5739	2/29/52	74-1333-5128	209
Boston Report	5756	2/29/52	V48 74-1333-5097	4
Baltimore teletype to Bureau, Washington Field Office and New York	5764	3/3/52	74-1333-5178	3
New York Report	5766A	3/3/52	74-1333-5201	31
Baltimore teletype to Bureau and New York	5768	3/3/52	74-1333-5180	4

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31

	<u>SERIAL</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>VOLUME DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>NO. PAGES FILES UNDER</u>
Newark teletype to Bureau, Baltimore, and New York	5769	3/4/52	v44 74-1333-5179	3
New York teletype to Bureau and Baltimore	5774	3/4/52	74-1333-5144	3
Philadelphia teletype to Bureau, Baltimore, and NY	5782	3/5/52	74-1333-5147	3
Mobile report	5786	3/3/52	74-1333-5131	4
Baltimore teletype to Bureau and New York	5793	3/6/52	74-1333-5182	4
Philadelphia report	5794	3/4/52	74-1333-5165	5
Baltimore teletype to Bureau and New York	5797	3/7/52	74-1333-5150	3
Affidavit Copies	5800A	3/12/52	74-1333-5202	5
New York Airtel to Bureau	5800B	3/7/52	74-1333-5202	4
New York teletype to Bureau and Baltimore	5801	3/7/52	74-1333-4982	3
New York Airtel to Bureau with letter Chester Lane	5804	3/10/52	74-1333-4983	3
Baltimore report	5808	3/10/52	74-1333-5127	180
Chicago teletype to Bureau and New York	5838	3/15/52	v49 74-1333-5070	3
Rap Sheet (Leisman)	5845A	3/17/52	see attached	6
New York teletype to Bureau and Baltimore	5868A	3/21/52	74-1333-5280	4
Baltimore teletype to Bureau and New York	5870	3/22/52	74-1333-5282	4
New York teletype to Bureau and Boston	5874A	3/24/52	74-1333-5284	3
Baltimore letter to Bureau	5875	3/22/52	74-1333-5281	5
New York teletype to Bureau, Baltimore	5885	3/29/52	74-1333-5285	3

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251

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VOLUME DESCRIPTION

NO. PAGES FILES UNDER

	<u>SERIAL</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>VOLUME DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>NO. PAGES FILES UNDER</u>
Memo of SAC, New York	7292	4/13/62	vs see attached	3

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	<u>SERIAL</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>VOLUME DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>NO. PAGES FILES UNDER</u>
New York teletype to Bureau	7124	5/27/54	V51 see attached	3
Boston letter to Bureau	7119	4/29/54	see attached	12
Baltimore report	7138	5/25/54	see attached	8
New York report	7134	8/31/54	see attached	11
New York airtel to Bureau	7132	8/19/54	74-1333-5647	3
Boston report	7152	11/18/54	processed w/Hiss Secs 100-415076-1	4 Inv pg 38
New York letter to Bureau	7144	10/18/54	74-1333-5647	4
Baltimore report	7160	12/16/54	V52 see attached	11
New York memo to Bureau	7167	6/14/55	processed w/Chambers Secs 100-382311	4 Inv pg 84
Philadelphia letter to New York with newspaper article	7174	8/24/55	see attached	3
New York letter to bureau	7176	9/13/55	see attached	3
New York airtel to Bureau	7180	10/12/55	processed w/Chambers Secs 100-3-24	4 Inv pg 31 74-2023
New York letter to Bureau	7181	9/13/55	see attached	3
Charlotte memo to bureau	7201	9/5/56	see attached	15
Washington Field Office airtel to Bureau	7222	5/6/57	74-1333-5687	3
New York airtel to Bureau Photo copies testimony of Norma Brown	7242	4/7/58	see attached	5
New York airtel to Bureau	7244	4/10/58	see attached	3
Los Angeles letter to Bureau	7258	5/27/59	100-25824	3
Cleveland letter to Bureau	7281	5/11/61	101-2668-415	3

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Document No.	Description of Document	Pages:	Actual	Relation(s) Made	Exemption(s)	Cross Ref. to
702	Bureau letter to Washington Field Office dated 2/13/48	3	3	Symbol number of a confidential informant.	(b) (2); (b) (7) (D)	
947A	New York memo dated 1/11/49	3	3	Released in its entirety.		
1514	New Haven report dated 1/24/49 of SA Winter	8	8	Released in its entirety.		
2237A	New York letter to Bureau dated 9/3/48	5	5	Released in its entirety.		
2478	New York memo dated 3/2/49	3	3	Released in its entirety.		
2501	Philadelphia report of SA Finzel dated 2/24/49	3	3	Identifying information of a confidential informant	(b) (7) (D)	
2621	New York memo dated 3/9/49	3	3	Symbol numbers and identifying data of two confidential informants. Classified information.	(b) (2); (b) (7) (D) (b) (1)	
2845	WFO report of SA Jones dated 6/15/44	8	8	Names and identifying information of 12 confidential informants.	(b) (7) (D)	
2846	WFO report of SA McLellan dated 12/23/45	5	5	Symbol number of a confidential informant. Identifying information of three confidential informants.	(b) (2); (b) (7) (D) (b) (7) (D)	
2963	Detroit report of SA Robert A. Miller dated 3/17/49	6	6	Symbol number of a confidential informant. Identifying information of three confidential sources. Identification record on a third party. (Title 28 USC 534)	(b) (2); (b) (7) (D) (b) (7) (D) (b) (3); (b) (7) (C)	

Document No.	Description of Document	Pages: Actual Rel.		Deletion(s) Made	Exemption(s)	Cross Ref. To
3306	WFO report of SA Phillips dated 8/5/43	4	4	Symbols numbers of three confidential informants.	(b) (2); (b) (7) (D)	
3307	WFO report of SA Robert Heald dated 1/2/43	15	15	Symbol number and identifying information of a confidential informant. Identifying information of three confidential informants.	(b) (2); (b) (7) (D) (b) (7) (D)	
3434	New York report of SA Neagle dated 5/16/49	9	9	Identifying information concerning two informants.	(b) (7) (D)	
3671	New York report of SA Neagle dated 6/3/49	9	9	Identifying information of a confidential informant	(b) (7) (D)	
3878	WFO teletype to NYO dated 6/27/49	6	6	Released in its entirety.		
4074	Boston report of SA Hickman dated 9/29/41	9	9	Released in its entirety.		
4075	New York report of SA Little dated 9/30/41	5	5	Released in its entirety.		
4076	WFO report of SA Anderson dated 9/30/41	4	4	Released in its entirety.		
4078	Albany report of SA I. B. Hand dated 10/2/41	3	3	Released in its entirety.		
4252	Los Angeles letter to Bureau - 8/25/49	3	3	Released in its entirety		
4346	New York letter to Bureau - 9/19/49	7	7	Released in its entirety.		

Document No.	Description of Document	Pages: Actual Rel.		Deletion(s) Made	Exemption(s)	Cross Ref. To
4378	Baltimore letter to Bureau - 9/20/49	3	3	Released in its entirety.		
4544	Los Angeles report of SA Harold Dodge dated 9/30/49	6	6	Information pertaining to a third party. Identifying information of a confidential informant.	(b) (3) Title 26 USC 6103 (b) (7) (D)	
4600	New York memo dated 10/10/49	3	3	Released in its entirety.		
4657	San Diego report of SA Kirby dated 10/14/49	3	3	Released in its entirety.		
4669a	New York report of SA Lewis dated 10/17/49	8	8	Symbol number of a confidential informant. Identifying data of a third party furnishing information.	(b) (2) ; (b) (7) (D) (b) (7) (D)	
4705	New York letter to Bureau - 10/26/49	3	3	Name and identifying data of an informant. Classified information.	(b) (7) (D) (b) (1)	
4736	New York report of SA Martin dated 10/28/49	3	3	Released in its entirety.		
4757	New York letter to Bureau - 11/7/49	3	3	Released in its entirety.		
5079a	Philadelphia report of SA Flaherty dated 12/28/49	3	3	Released in its entirety.		
5097	Los Angeles report dated 12/29/49	9	9	Released in its entirety.		
5139	New York report of SA Blount dated 1/5/50	12	12	Released in its entirety.		

Document No.	Description of Document	Pages: Actual Rel.		Relation(s) Made	Exemption(s)	Cross Ref. To
5178	New York report of SA Collins dated 1/10/50	5	5	Symbol number and identifying data of two confidential informants.	(b) (2) ; (b) (7) (D)	
5233	Article from the Baltimore Sun	3	3	Released in its entirety.		
5256A	Birmingham report of SA Pugh dated 2/9/50	10	10	Names and identifying information concerning seven confidential informants.	(b) (7) (D)	
5324	WFO report dated 6/10/50	4	4	Released in its entirety.		
5367	Letter dated 5/23/50	1	1	Released in its entirety.		
5480A	Interesting case memorandum	35	35	Released in its entirety.		
5487	Baltimore report of SA Ausen dated 8/27/51	4	4	Released in its entirety.		
5501	San Francisco letter to Bureau - 12/3/51	5	5	Classified information. Name and identifying information of a confidential informant.	(b) (1) (b) (7) (D)	
5508	Los Angeles letter to Bureau - 12/19/51	3	3	Symbol number of a confidential informant. Name of a confidential informant.	(b) (2) ; (b) (7) (D) (b) (7) (D)	
5590A	San Francisco letter to Bureau - 2/7/52	3	3	Name and identifying information of a confidential informant.	(b) (7) (D)	
5653	Rap sheet	4	0	Arrest record of a third party.	(b) (3) Title 28 USC 534 (b) (7) (C)	
5698A	Rap sheet	4	0	Arrest record of a third party.	(b) (3) Title 28 USC 534 (b) (7) (C)	

Document No.	Description of Document	Pages		Deletion(s) Made	Exemption(s)	Cross Ref. To
		Actual	Rel.			
5845A	Rap sheet	6	0	Arrest record of a third party.	(b) (3) Title 28 USC 534 (b) (7) (C)	
6082	New York memo to Bureau - 4/27/53	9	9	Released in its entirety.		
7003	News article	1	1	Released in its entirety.		
7010	New York letter to Bureau - 6/15/53	6	6	Released in its entirety.		
7119	Boston letter to Bureau - 4/29/54	12	12	Name and identifying data of a confidential source	(b) (7) (D)	
7124	New York teletype to Bureau - 5/27/54	3	2	Names and identifying data concerning third parties.	(b) (7) (C)	
7126	Albany report of SA Peterson dated 6/17/54	27	27	Released in its entirety.		
7134	New York report of SA Lawless dated 8/31/54	11	11	Released in its entirety.		
7138	Baltimore report of SA Hanson dated 5/25/54	8	8	Symbol number of a confidential source. Name of a confidential informant supplying information.	(b) (2) ; (b) (7) (D) (b) (7) (D)	
7160	Baltimore report of SA Montgomery dated 12/16/54	11	11	Released in its entirety.		
7174	Letter from SAC, Philadelphia to SAC, New York dated 8/24/55	7	0	Classified information. Identifying information of a third party furnishing information.	(b) (1) (b) (7) (D)	

Document No.	Description of Document	Pages: Actual Rel.		Deletion(s) Made	Exemption(s)	Cross Ref. To
7176	New York letter to Bureau - 9/13/55	3	3	Released in its entirety.		
7181	New York letter to Bureau - 9/13/55	3	3	Released in its entirety.		
7201	Charlotte letter to Bureau - 9/5/56	15	15	Classified information.	(b) (1)	
7242	New York airtel to Bureau with enclosures dated 4/7/58	5	5	Released in its entirety.		
7244	New York letter to Bureau - 4/10/58	3	3	Symbol number of a confidential informant. Name and identifying information of a confidential informant.	(b) (7) (D); (b) (2) (b) (7) (D)	
7292	SA memo to SAC, NY dated 4/13/62	4	3	Classified information.	(b) (1)	

RE: CHAMBERS - HISS
NEW YORK FILE 65-14920-5501

This document is a letter from San Francisco to the Director dated 12/3/51, consisting of five pages. This document was classified "Secret" on 4/28/78, by classifying officer number 1259 in categories 2 & 3, pursuant to Executive Order 11652, Section 5 (B) with an indefinite date of declassification, as its disclosure could reveal the identity of an intelligence method in a foreign relations matter.

The classified data denied under (b) (1) of the FOIA is confined to: page 5, paragraph 1

RE: CHAMBERS - HISS
NEW YORK FILE 65-14920-7292

This document is a letter from SA Gamber to SAC, New York dated 4/13/62, consisting of four pages. This document was classified "Confidential" on 4/28/78, by classifying officer number 1259 in category 2, pursuant to Executive Order 11652, Section 5 (B) with an indefinite date of declassification, as its disclosure could reveal the identity of an informant.

The classified data denied under (b)(1) of the FOIA is

confined to: page 1, paragraph 2
 page 1A, lines 12-15; 17-18; 20-21; 23
 page 2, paragraphs 4-6
 page 3, paragraphs 1-2

RE: CHAMBERS - HISS
NEW YORK FILE 65-14920-4705

This document is a letter from New York to Director dated 10/26/49, consisting of three pages. This document was classified "Confidential" on 4/26/78, by classifying officer number 1259 in category 3, pursuant to Executive Order 11652, Section 5 (B) with an indefinite date of declassification, as its disclosure could reveal our interest in a foreign relations matter.

The classified data denied under (b) (1) of the FOIA is

confined to:

title, line 1
page 3, paragraph 3, line 2, word 7-10
line 3, word 1

RE: CHAMBERS - HISS
NEW YORK FILE 65-14920-7174

This document is a letter with an enclosure from SAC, Philadelphia to SAC, New York dated 8/23/55, consisting of seven pages. This document was classified "Secret" on 4/28/78, by classifying officer number 1259 in category 1, pursuant to Executive Order 11652, Section 5 (B) with an indefinite date of declassification, as its disclosure could reveal our cooperation with a foreign government agency in a national security matter. The classified data denied under (b) (1) of the FOIA is confined to:

page 1, paragraph 1
enclosure page 1, paragraphs 1 & 3
enclosure pages 2-6, all paragraphs

RE: CHAMBERS - HISS
NEW YORK FILE 65-14920-2621

This document is a memo from New York to the Director dated 3/9/49, consisting of three pages. This document was classified "Secret" on 4/28/78, by classifying officer number 1259 in category 1, pursuant to Executive Order 11652, Section 5 (B) with an indefinite date of declassification, as its disclosure could reveal our cooperation with a foreign government agency in a national security matter. The classified data denied under (b) (1) of the FOIA is confined to: page 3, paragraph 3, sentence 3

RE: CHMABERS - HISS
NEW YORK FILE 65-14920-7201

This document is a letter from SAC, Charlotte to the Director dated 9/5/56, consisting of 15 pages. This document was classified "Secret" on 5/2/78, by classifying officer number 1259 in category 2, pursuant to Executive Order 11652, Section 5 (B) with an indefinite date of declassification, as its disclosure could reveal the identity of a confidential source.

The classified data denied under (b) (1) of the FOIA is

confined to: pages 1-4 - copy count - all
 individuals names and file
 numbers.

SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

February 13, 1948

DIRECTOR, FBI

GEORGE H. ENGEMAN
PUBLIC RELATIONS EMPLOYEE
WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C.
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

You are requested to conduct a Loyalty investigation concerning the above-captioned individual. The Bureau is Origin.

The Bureau files reveal a Baltimore report dated May 9, 1941 by Special Agent M. F. Chiles, Jr. entitled "Maryland Association for Democratic Rights, Affiliation of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, Internal Security - C", Baltimore file no. 100-1210, which contained a list of persons on the meeting program of the Maryland Association for Democratic Rights. George Engeman, Baltimore Newspaper Guild, was listed as a speaker.

There is another Baltimore report contained in the Bureau files dated June 20, 1941 by Special Agent W. M. Champlin entitled "Patrick B. Whalen, with aliases, Internal Security - C", Baltimore file no. 100-1680, which contained information concerning an article in the Baltimore Sun of July 29, 1937, about the formation of the Baltimore Industrial Council CIO. Among the officers listed for the organization was third Vice-president George H. Engeman, Treasurer, Baltimore Newspaper Guild.

Another Baltimore report is contained in the Bureau files dated December 31, 1942 by Special Agent Lofton L. Knight entitled "Communist Infiltration of the CIO Industrial Union Councils, Baltimore Field Division, Internal Security - C", Baltimore file no. 100-4051, copies of which were directed to the Washington Field Office. This report stated that George Engeman was Vice-president of the Baltimore Industrial Union Council and was Chairman of the organizing committee.

The Bureau files contain a Baltimore report dated February 18, 1943 by Special Agent Lofton L. Knight entitled "Communist Infiltration of the American Newspaper Guild CIO, Internal Security - C", Baltimore file no. 100-5911, which stated that George H. Engeman was elected President of the Baltimore Newspaper Guild.

A New York report is contained in the Bureau files dated March 29, 1943 by Special Agent A. Robert Swanson entitled "Antorg Trading Corporation, Espionage - R", copies of which were designated for the Washington Field Office. This report contained information on page 18, concerning a message sent by George Engeman to Admiral Standley, US Ambassador to Moscow, Russia, calling the Admiral's attention to a story by Henry G. Cassidy (which the writer stated put the Russians in a "Bad Light").

F. B. I.	
65-14920-70v <i>pm</i>	
FEB 5 1948	
N. Y. C.	
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There is also contained in the Bureau files a Baltimore report dated January 19, 1944 by Special Agent James T. Magher entitled "Bookshop Association of Baltimore, Inc., Internal Security - C", which contained a membership list of the above organization. On page 5 appeared the name George H. Engeman, 5717 Greenspring Ave., allegedly Communist.

Reference is made to a Washington report dated September 17, 1946 by Special Agent E. Ryatt Mossburg entitled "National Committee on Atomic Information; Federation of American Scientists; Federation of Atomic Scientists; National Committee for Civilian Control of Atomic Energy, Internal Security - C", Washington Field Office file no. 65-4736, copies of which were designated to Baltimore. This report contained information from confidential informant [redacted] who advised that George Engeman also known as "Slim" Engeman who was formerly employed by the Baltimore Sun Newspaper, was reported by the City Editor of the Baltimore Sun to be decidedly "Pink" in his activities.

The report continued that the files of the Washington Field Office reflected that it was ascertained through a confidential informant in August, 1942 that George H. Engeman, President of the Newspaper Guild in Baltimore, was a "Communist" and a "Red".

On page 19 of this report there is information set forth that an informant reported George "Slim" Engeman was a Communist.

Another reference is made to a Baltimore report dated September 27, 1946 by Special Agent G. Allison Driskell entitled "National Committee on Atomic Information; Federation of American Scientists; Federation of Atomic Scientists; National Committee for Civilian Control of Atomic Energy, Internal Security - C", Baltimore file no. 100-12081, copies of which were directed to the Washington Field Office. This report contained information that George Engeman was employed as Publicity Director of the National Committee of Atomic Energy and was reported to be an active Communist. This report also stated that Ida Engeman, the wife of George Engeman, was also an ardent Communist who was said to have been an organizer for the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in New York City.

A further reference is made to a Washington Field Office memorandum dated January 14, 1947 entitled "Metropolitan Broadcasting Corporation of Washington, D.C., Internal Security - C, which referred to the report of Special Agent Lambert G. Zander, wherein information was set forth concerning George H. Engeman and his wife, Ida, who are now publishing the North Virginia Free Press and the Fairlington Park - Fairfax News. It had been noted heretofore that Ida Engeman has been in contact with Beattie Magdoff, wife of Harry Magdoff, a subject of the Gregory case.

The Bureau files contain a Newark report dated October 28, 1947 by Special Agent Kenneth P. West entitled "Henry DeWolf Smyth Atomic Energy Act Employee," which stated that Dr. Smyth was a member of the National Committee on Atomic Information. This group was reported to have pro-Russian and pro-Communist sympathies.

and had as its executive officers such men as George Engeman, former President of the Newspaper Guild in Baltimore, Maryland, who is reported to be a Communist.

Reference is also made to a Washington report dated December 8, 1946 by Special Agent Lambert G. Zander entitled "Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, Espionage - R", and a Washington report dated July 3, 1947 by Special Agent E. Hyatt Mossburg entitled "National Committee on Atomic Information, Internal Security - C", which contained additional information concerning George H. Engeman.

The Bureau files also contain a War Department memorandum from the Military District of Washington dated November 25, 1947 entitled "George H. Engeman, War Department Employee, AGO, the Pentagon, Room 5C-684", which contained information that Engeman had poured a large amount of money into the publication of a newspaper, the North Virginia Free Press, 2867 South Arlington St., Arlington, Virginia. This newspaper is reported to follow the "Left-wing line" and the general line of the Political Action Committee. This memorandum also stated that Engeman was employed by the Public Relations of the War Department and has now run out of money and prints this newspaper on a part time basis.

For the assistance of the Washington Field Office in conducting their investigation the following reports are being enclosed: Baltimore report dated June 5, 1941 by Special Agent R. W. Black entitled "George H. Engeman, Internal Security - R"; Baltimore report dated July 29, 1941 by Special Agent R. W. Black entitled "George H. Engeman, Internal Security - R"; Baltimore report dated September 14, 1942 by Special Agent J. E. Jette entitled "George H. Engeman, Internal Security - R"; a Newark report dated November 19, 1942 by Special Agent Gordon H. Van Ark entitled "George H. Engeman, Internal Security - R, Custodial Detention"; Baltimore report dated January 6, 1943 by Special Agent Joseph E. Jette entitled "George H. Engeman, Internal Security - R, Custodial Detention".

The Washington Field Office is requested also to report the results of their record check of the files of the Civil Service Commission House Committee on un-American activities and NID. This investigation is to be conducted pursuant to Bureau Bulletin No. 4, Series 1948, dated January 24, 1948, and the results of this investigation should be submitted to the Bureau by March 15, 1948.

Enclosure
CC - Baltimore

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, N. Y.

- MR. SCHEIDT
- MR. BELMONT
- MR. WHELAN
- MR. DRISCOLL
- MR. GRANVILLE
- MR. HADGETT
- MR. KUMETZ
- MR. MARCHESSAULT
- MR. MOYNIHAN
- NIGHT SUPERVISOR
- MR. O'NEIL
- MR. SAUNDERS
- MR. WATSON
- PROPERTY CLERK
- TRAINING UNIT

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. _____

January 11 1949
12:45 pm

MEMORANDUM:

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases
ALGER HISS, et al;
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Set forth herein are certain instructions which are to take effect immediately. Also set forth are clarifications of instructions already in effect.

The overall supervision of the case is the direct responsibility of the writer. Special Agent J. T. Hillsbos is charged with the immediate supervision of the case. The case is assigned to Special Agent J. M. Kelly, who has the same responsibilities he would have as in any case assigned to him. It will be his responsibility to see that reports emanating from this office are prepared and submitted with logical frequency. He is also responsible for the daily teletype to the Bureau setting forth the pertinent developments of each day's investigative activities, including Grand Jury developments.

Special Agent T. G. Spencer, along with Special Agent F. X. Plant, has the responsibility of handling and thoroughly and completely interviewing WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. It is their responsibility to obtain from him over a period of time, and as soon as possible, every iota of information in his possession regarding Communism and Russian espionage.

Special Agent J. J. Ward is to analyze Bureau letter dated January 3, 1949, and is to coordinate information obtained from CHAMBERS. He will check the office files and where necessary have the Bureau files checked on names developed through the interviews with CHAMBERS, and will see that teletype leads are set forth for appropriate offices to conduct the necessary investigations; and will see that lead cards are made where necessary for the purpose of conducting investigation in this area.

Special Agent L. W. Spillane will daily review the testimony of the Grand Jury and will have lead cards prepared and teletype leads set forth as developments require. He will also prepare a complete comprehensive summary of all the information available in this office on WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, including in that report information furnished to this office by the Bureau, Baltimore, and the Washington Field Offices, which have been requested to furnish



AJT:RAA
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New York, N. Y.

information in their files to this office. Of course any information furnished by other offices regarding CHAMBERS should likewise be set out in this report. Agent Spillane will also thoroughly review and analyze the pertinent testimony developed at the hearings of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and will see that leads are set forth to conduct any logical investigation developed in those hearings.

Special Agent D. E. Shannon is charged with the direct supervision of all the investigation in this area and ~~the~~ elsewhere in connection with obtaining typewriting specimens of the missing Woodstock typewriter formerly owned by the HISS', as well as the supervision of the investigation pointing towards the location of said typewriter.

It is intended that a lead card will be made on such individuals deemed worthy of vigorous attention and investigation. Agents will be assigned certain individuals and it will be their responsibility to see that all the necessary logical investigation regarding these individuals is conducted and reported. As pointed out in Bureau letter of January 3, 1949, in addition to corroborating the two counts of the indictment against HISS in this case, the additional purpose of the investigation is to develop evidence of all ramifications of the activities of various persons in this case for possible subsequent prosecution. It will be the responsibility of agents to whom individuals are assigned to completely review all the references in this office on these individuals, as well as to obtain from other offices and the Bureau any information in their files. A most complete, thorough, comprehensive investigation of these individuals is expected. It must not only be thorough, but must be intelligent and prompt. An agent will be expected to know everything there is to know about an individual assigned to him. Photographs, complete physical descriptions, the adult life histories, and a complete account of these individuals' activities, employments, residences, associations, education, etc., is required.

For the moment the following individuals are assigned to the agents designated. Other individuals subsequently deemed worthy of special attention will likewise be assigned, and the same instructions set forth herein will apply as to those individuals.

Alger Hiss	Kelly	Whittaker Chambers	Spencer, Plant
Priscilla Hiss	Shannon	Henry H. Collins	Gallant
William W. Pignam)	Shimmers	Henry J. Wadleigh	Spencer
George L. Pignam)			
David V. Zimmerman	Martin	Abraham G. Silverman	Gallant
Franklin V. Reno	O'Keefe	Philip Reno	O'Keefe
Alexander Stevens	O'Keefe	Eleanor Nelson Soyring	O'Keefe
Boris Bykov	McCarthy	Felix A. Inslerman	Danahy
Laurence Duggan	Danahy	Unsub "Bernie"	Martin
Unsub "Keith"	Martin	_____ Azemov	Martin
Schevesnikov	Martin	Cynthia Jones	Sullivan

AJT:RAA
65-14920

New York, N. Y.

John Loomis Sherman
Max Bedacht
Rubin Schmeitz

Ward
Spillane
O'Keefe

Donald Hiss
Grace Hutchins
Hans Inslerman

Kelly
O'Keefe
Danahy

As you know, this case is of the utmost importance to the Bureau, and it is imperative that each agent handle his assignments according to the highest Bureau standards. Besides the peculiar knowledge of the individuals assigned, you are of course expected to know the entire case thoroughly, to keep abreast of pertinent developments daily, and to be so equipped with a knowledge of the case that you will be able to handle any assignment and conduct any interview that might arise on moment's notice. You should thoroughly read and digest Bureau letter dated January 3, 1949, as well as any instructions subsequently coming from the Bureau or the desk. If at any time a certain phase of the investigation assigned to you develops to the point where you cannot handle it as thoroughly and as promptly as it should be handled, the desk should be notified immediately so that additional personnel can be assigned to assist you in that particular phase of the investigation.

A. J. TUOHY,
Supervisor

READ, INITIAL AND RETURN:

cc -

Danahy
 Callant
 Hilsbos
 Kelly
 Martin
 O'Keefe
 Shannon
 Skinner
 Spencer
 Spillane
 Sullivan
 Plant
 McCarthy
 Ward

Blount PAB
 Bracken
 McConry
 Heagle

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON FIELD

NH FILE NO.

100-12037 FG

REPORT MADE AT NEW HAVEN, CONN.	DATE WHEN MADE 1/24/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/20/49	REPORT MADE BY HOWARD P. WINTER
TITLE JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN, WAS.		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

U.S. State Department records indicate that on September 21, 1934, individual using the name of CHARLES FRANCIS CHASE, born June 15, 1897, in Hartford, Connecticut, applied for U.S. Passport. New Haven Division files show that CHARLES FRANCIS CHASE, FBI #1544996, arrested 3/24/43 for violation Section 311, Title 50, USC, but that charge dismissed 3/25/43. Investigation indicates this CHARLES FRANCIS CHASE was born in Hartford, Connecticut, June 15, 1897, and since 1913 has been continuously known to the Hartford Police Department as an alcoholic who has been arrested some 79 times between 1913 and 1948. Available employment record in Hartford set forth, Employment record shows CHASE claims to have served in U.S. Merchant Marine and to have worked for MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINES. No other indication of connection with CP or Soviet Intelligence. Photographs of CHARLES FRANCIS CHASE obtained and forwarded herewith to interested offices.

Index from 65-14920

check and make 1/21/49

- HUC -

REFERENCE:

Telatype from Bureau to New Haven dated 1/18/49.

65-14920-1514

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>M</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau (Enclosure) 2 - Washington Field (Enclosure) ② - New York (Enclosure) 2 - San Diego (Enclosure) 2 - New Haven		100-63038-42 F. B. I. JAN 25 1949 IN	
		ROUTED TO	<i>FILE</i>

100-65-14920

100-12037

DETAILS: Reference teletype indicated that United States Department of State source has advised that the individual who had filed application for United States Passport on September 21, 1934, in the name of CHARLES FRANCIS CHASE, was believed to be a Soviet Agent who also used the name of JOHN SHERMAN. In the passport application CHASE was described as a newspaperman, born at Hartford, Connecticut, June 15, 1897, 5 feet six inches tall; brown hair, bald; grey eyes. State Department source indicated that this individual had requested that his passport be mailed to him in care of ROLAND F. KAPP, Tower Apartments, 84 Second Avenue; Newark, N.J. When registering at the American Embassy in Tokyo, Japan, in March 1935, CHASE gave emergency addressee as MAXIM LIEBER, 345 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Reference teletype requested that the New Haven Division obtain a photograph of CHARLES FRANCIS CHASE, born June 15, 1897, at Hartford, Connecticut, the subject of New Haven File 25-2283, since this individual's birth certificate may have been used by SHERMAN to obtain a false passport.

NEW Haven File 25-2283 reflects that Local Board 2B, in Hartford, Conn., on February 23, 1934, sent a notice of delinquency to the United States Attorney at Hartford, charging that CHARLES FRANCIS CHASE had failed to keep the board advised of his correct address and had failed to complete his questionnaire. On March 24, 1943, a complaint was filed and warrant issued against CHASE, who was arrested on that date by the United States Marshal. Thereafter CHASE removed his delinquency by filing his questionnaire and the charge against him of violation of Section 311, Title 50, U. S. Code was dismissed on the same date. The Local Draft Board 2B in Hartford furnished the following description of CHASE to the United States Attorney at Hartford in 1943:

Name	CHARLES FRANCIS CHASE
Age	45 years
Place of birth	Hartford, Connecticut
Date of birth	June 15, 1897
Height	5 feet 7 1/2 inches
Weight	160 pounds
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Brown
Scars	Scar on right side of knee
Address	28 Hopkins St., Hartford, Conn.
Employment	COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS MFG. CO. Hartford, Connecticut

100-12037

A check of the records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics in Hartford on January 20, 1948, reflected that one CHARLES FRANCIS CHASE was born in Hartford, Connecticut, on June 15, 1897. His father was listed as OAK A. CHASE, age 42 years, born in Maine, occupation, storekeeper, and his mother ANNIE KEENAN, age 27 years, born in Ireland. CHARLES FRANCIS CHASE was listed as the fifth child of his parents.

The records of the Manufacturers Association of Hartford County reflected that CHARLES FRANCIS CHASE, born in Hartford on June 15, 1897, bearing Social Security Number 119-01-9526, had been employed in the Hartford area as follows:

- (1) PRATT & WHITNEY DIVISION OF NILES, BELENT, POND—Period: 10/30/19-
/29/28; Occupation: Hardener;
- (2) READING-PRATT & CADY—Period: 4/25/34 to 7/17/34; Remarks: Discharged
as unsatisfactory;
- (3) VOLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS MFG. CO.—Period: 9/30/41 to 4/16/43; Remarks:
Unsteady;
- (4) HANSON WHITNEY MACHINE CO.—Period: 7/27/43 to 9/24/43; Remarks: Not
suited for work;
- (5) WHITNEY CHAIN CO.—Period: 9/29/43 to 3/1/46; Discharged for absentee-
ism. Same company—Period: 3/14/46 to 10/18/47; again discharged for
absenteeism.

Mr. WM. GRAEBER, Assistant Employment Manager, PRATT & WHITNEY DIVISION of NILES, BELENT, POND CORPORATION, West Hartford, Connecticut, advised that the company's records contained no photograph of CHASE but reflected that he was employed as a hardener from October 30, 1919 through September 22, 1928, when he had resigned stating that he was leaving the city. These records indicated that CHASE claimed to have served twenty eight months in the U. S. Armed Force: having been discharged therefrom on August 12, 1919.

Mr. PETER B. FITZPATRICK, who is presently Employment Manager of the HARTFORD MACHINE SCREW CO., and who formerly worked in Hartford for the READING-PRATT & CADY CO., advised that this firm ceased operations in Hartford in June 1941 and had withdrew its plant to Reading, Pennsylvania. FITZPATRICK advised that during 1934 the READING-PRATT & CADY CO. did not take photographs of its employees. He asserted that the company formerly manufactured valves in the Hartford area. FITZPATRICK could not recall CHASE.

100-12037

Mr. G. M. NELSON, Service Superintendent, COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn., furnished a photograph of CHASE taken in September 1941, copies of which have been made and are being forwarded with this report to the interested offices. The records of this company reflected that CHASE claimed to have been employed prior to instant employment by the MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINES for eleven years. The records of the COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS MFG. CO. reflected that CHASE had been employed from September 30, 1941 to April 21, 1942, when he was released as "unsteady". He was rehired on April 22, 1942 and was released finally on April 16, 1943 with the comment of "unsteady". His address was shown to be 28 Hopkins Street, Hartford, and 20 Linden Place, Hartford. He was described as unmarried, five feet seven inches tall, 160 pounds, brown eyes and brown hair.

Mr. MILTON K. PRYOR, Employment Manager, HANSON WHITNEY MACHINE CO., Hartford, Connecticut, advised that his records indicate that CHASE was employed by his firm from July 27, 1943 to September 24, 1943. The company's records indicate that CHASE was "not suited for the work" and that he had previously worked for the PAUL SMITH TOBACCO CO. in North Manchester, Connecticut.

Mr. JAMES P. JEFFREY, Personnel Manager, WHITNEY CHAIN CO., Hartford, Conn., furnished a photograph of CHASE from the company's files, copies of which have been made and are being forwarded to the interested offices. The records of the WHITNEY CHAIN CO. reflect that CHASE was employed as a hardener from September 29, 1943 to March 1, 1946, when he was discharged because of absenteeism. Thereafter he was reemployed as a tumbler on March 14, 1946 and continued until October 18, 1947 when he was again discharged for absenteeism. The employment record on CHASE at the WHITNEY CHAIN CO. reflected that he had left the PRATT & WHITNEY DIVISION of the NILES, BELENT, POND CORPORATION in 1928 in order to go into the United States Merchant Marines. This record reflected that CHASE had a grammar school education.

Colonel WILLIAM H. LARASH, Selective Service Headquarters, Hartford, Conn., advised that in his Selective Service Questionnaire dated March 25, 1943, CHASE indicated that he had served in the U. S. Army from May 29, 1917 until September 15, 1919, when he received an honorable discharge. Other information of interest in the Questionnaire indicated that from 1938 to 1940 CHASE was employed as a track walker by an unnamed railroad and that from 1940 to 1941 he claimed to have been employed as a general worker on an unnamed farm. CHASE'S Selective Service file contained numerous Hartford addresses for CHASE reflecting that he was definitely a floater type.

The records of the Hartford, Connecticut, Police Department contained the following arrest record for CHARLES FRANCIS CHASE, born in Hartford on June 15, 1897:

100-12037

<u>Date</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Offense</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
10/13/13	16	Breach of Peace	\$5
4/14/15	16	Theft	P.O.A.
1/1/17	19	Dk.	\$10 & cost.
8/9/20	23	A & B.	\$40 & cost
8/27/26	28	Speeding	\$15
12/2/33	35	Dk.	5 days e.s. (execution suspen
12/4/33	35	Dk.	5 days eff. & 10 days e.s.
1/4/34	36	Dk.	15 days es
1/28/34	36	Dk.	30 days es
1/12/34	36	Dk.	15 days eff & 30 es
7/23/34	36	Dk.	30 days eff 10 days
9/15/34	36	Dk.	\$5
10/13/34	36	Dk.	10 days
9/20/36		Dk.	\$3
5/9/38	41	Dk.	10 days es
6/13/38	41	Dk.	5 days eff.
7/5/38	41	Dk.	30 days es
10/12/38	41	Dk.	5 days es
12/7/38	41	Dk.	J.S. pay cost
8/1/39	42	Dk.	J.S.
9/2/39	42	Dk.	J.S. \$5
5/9/40	42	Dk.	30 days es
7/2/40	43	Dk.	30 days eff & 10 days
8/5/40	43	Dk.	10 days
8/19/40	43	Dk.	30 days
10/4/40	43	Dk.	10 days
10/4/40	43	Tres. R.R.Prop	5 days
10/24/40	43	Dk.	10 days
11/16/40	43	Evad. Rest. b. 11	30 days es
11/16/40	43	Dk.	10 days es
11/20/40	43	Dk.	30 days eff.
12/23/40	43	Dk.	30 days es.
12/24/40	43	Dk.	30 days es
12/26/40	43	Dk.	30 days eff 10 days
2/7/41	43	Dk.	20 days
3/1/41	43	Dk.	15 days
3/18/41	43	Dk.	10 days
4/2/41	43	Dk.	20 days es

100-12037

<u>Date</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Offense</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
4/1/41	43	Dk.	5 days
4/11/41	43	Dk.	20 in effect
5/5/41	43	Dk.	5 in effect & 15 days
5/28/41	43	Dk.	10 in effect
7/9/41	44	Dk.	20 es
7/23/41	44	Dk.	30 es.
8/27/41	44	Dk.	30 es.
8/28/41	44	Dk.	30 es.
10/6/41	44	Dk.	\$5
10/13/41	44	Dk.	\$10
11/5/41	44	Dk.	\$10
11/19/41	44	Dk.	20 days
1/9/42	45	Drunk	\$5
5/14/42	45	Drunk	\$5
9/19/42	45	Drunk	\$10
11/26/42	45	Drunk	\$5
12/29/42	45	Drunk	30 days released
1/16/43	45	Drunk	30 days
4/2/43	45	Drunk	\$5
4/19/43		Drunk	30 days
6/19/43		Drunk	20 days
8/16/43		Drunk	\$5
9/23/43		Drunk	\$10
12/13/43		Drunk	\$20
5/14/45	47	Dk.	\$15
9/24/45	47	Dk.	\$10
9/29/45	47	Dk.	30 days
2/4/46		Dk.	\$10
8/1/46		Dk.	\$10
9/30/46		Dk.	\$10
3/22/47	49	Dk.	\$10
5/9/47	49	Dk.	\$10
5/12/47	49		\$10
9/23/47	50	Dk.	\$10 or 30 days
10/24/47		Idleness	Not guilty

100-13027

<u>Date</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Offense</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
3/22/48	50	Drunk	30 days es
4/28/48	50	Drunk	\$15
5/3/48	50	Drunk	\$10
7/21/48	50	Drunk	30 days es
11/26/48	50	Drunk	\$10

Mr. IRVING BROUGHTON, Identification Officer, State's Attorney's Office, Hartford, Connecticut, furnished two photographs of CHASE, the first taken in 1943 and the second taken in 1945. In this connection, BROUGHTON explained that it is the policy of his office to secure photographs for identification purposes of all individuals who are arrested frequently for drunkenness. Copies of these photographs have been made and are likewise being forwarded to the interested offices.

Copies of all photographs referred to in this report have been retained in the files of the New Haven Division.

ENCLOSURES - TO BUREAU, WASHINGTON FIELD, NEW YORK and SAN DIEGO

Two photographs of CHARLES FRANCIS CHASE

Taken (1) September 1941; (2) September 1943; (3) 4/21/43;
(4) 10/4/45.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

100-13027

LEADS

WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION

AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

✓ Will at the Merchant Marine, Personnel Welfare and Records Division of the United States Coast Guard secure any pertinent information relative to CHARLES FRANCIS CHASE. In this connection it should be borne in mind that CHARLES FRANCIS CHASE in employment applications in the Hartford area indicated that sometime after 1928 he entered the U. S. Merchant Marine. Specifically he claimed to have been employed as a merchant seaman for some eleven years by the MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINES, place not indicated.

607 U.S. Court House
Foley Square
New York 7, New York.

September 3, 1948.

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI.

Attn: Mr. L. B. Nichols

Re: WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

Dear Sir:

Pursuant to instructions from Mr. L. B. Nichols of the Bureau, I interviewed Mr. A. A. Berle Jr. this morning at his office, 70 Pine Street, Room 3207, in New York City. Mr. Berle was extremely cordial. He inquired as to your health and asked to be remembered to you.

I could not help getting the impression that Mr. Berle definitely expected someone from the Bureau to contact him about this matter inasmuch as he himself first broached the matter by stating that he was afraid the New York papers had given the wrong impression with regard to his testimony before the Un-American Activities Sub-Committee. I told Mr. Berle that you particularly desired to avoid any impression or indication of conflict with his testimony at that the New York Times article had definitely furnished inaccurate facts as coming from Mr. Berle and that you were anxious that get together with him and see if we could not iron out the apparent inaccuracy in such a way as to avoid any future possibility of the FBI disputing his testimony or vice versa. Mr. Berle stated that he definitely appreciated your motives and action in this regard and that he probably should have discussed the matter with some representative of the FBI before testifying.

Mr. Berle stated that the Chambers conversation was so long ago and that he was so busy at the time and subsequent thereto with the war and intelligence work that he realizes full well he cannot be specific as to date and as to details. He stated that he would always be perfectly willing to depend upon the recollection of the FBI and its records with regard to these dates and details.

I pointed out to Mr. Berle that the New York Times article quoted him as having said "A check was made also with the Federal Bureau of Investigation which already knew all about Whittaker Chambers' allegations" and further "In Washington we did not file charges just because someone said, 'Don't mention my name, but what we did was check the record and we ascertained that this material was in the hands of the FBI.'"

N. Y. C.	
ROUTED TO	FILE

DECLASSIFIED BY 1259
ON 10/17/88 JSP/RS

65-14920-2237A

Letter to Director
Re: Whittaker Chambers

9-3-48

I told Mr. Berle that my personal recollection, as well as all of the information in our files, is such that the above statements are definitely inaccurate. He was told that my personal recollection, as well as the files of the FBI, reflect undoubtedly that he did not have any conversation either with regard to the information furnished to him by Chambers or with regard to Chambers himself until March of 1941. He was told that on February 28, 1941 our records reflect he requested someone from the Bureau to contact him at the State Department concerning one Whittaker Chambers; that in response to this request the late Mr. P. E. Foxworth talked with him at his office on March 3, 1941, this conversation being in effect an inquiry from Mr. Berle to Mr. Foxworth as to whether the FBI was investigating Whittaker Chambers, Mr. Foxworth replying in the negative.

Mr. Berle stated that, his recollection being refreshed, he is sure that the above stated facts are correct and he does not recall nor does he have any record of any prior conversation with the FBI concerning this matter. He also agreed that he does not recall having actually furnished to Mr. Foxworth at this time information as to the conversation previously had by Mr. Berle with Chambers. He stated that he does recall Mr. Foxworth telling him that the FBI had information concerning Chambers' prior activities and alleged Communist sympathies and states that according to the best of his recollection Mr. Foxworth stated that while we were not actively investigating him at the moment, we did regard Chambers as a potential suspect of some kind.

Mr. Berle stated that as a matter of actual fact he did not at the time feel free to divulge the content of Chambers' conversation to the FBI inasmuch as Chambers had indicated that he did not desire and had further indicated that he would not back up the story. Mr. Berle remarked aside that from the best he could ascertain Chambers did not "think very much of the FBI" and did not desire the information furnished to the FBI, particularly if the source was to be revealed.

I pointed out to Mr. Berle that be that as it may we can be sure from our files the information was not in fact furnished to the FBI in any way whatsoever until the evening of May 13, 1942, at which time two FBI Agents from the New York Office, namely, J. H. Paul and E. J. Greenwald Jr. interviewed Chambers and the latter advised these Agents during the interview that he had previously furnished all information in his possession concerning Communist activities to Mr. Berle of the State Department. I pointed out to Mr. Berle that this was definitely the first information we had received concerning any conversation between Chambers and Mr. Berle and that up until that time the FBI had not received in any way the information furnished to Mr. Berle by Chambers concerning Communist agents.

Letter to Director
Re: Whittaker Chambers

9-3-48

etc. He agreed that this was probably correct and recalled, when pointed out to him, that Chambers had in the presence of the above mentioned Agents called Berle at the latter's home in Washington, D.C. and had asked permission to disclose the information previously given to Berle to the FBI Agents. I pointed out to Mr. Berle that Chambers then proceeded to furnish to the Agents substantially the same information which he had furnished to Mr. Berle back in 1939, and that subsequently in June of 1943 Mr. Berle, at the request of FBI representatives in Washington, had made available to an Agent of the Liaison Section some penciled notes as to the contents of Berle's conversation with Chambers in 1939.

Mr. Berle agreed as to the correctness of this and reiterated a number of times that he would definitely have to depend upon the FBI dates and details inasmuch as his recollection with regard to the entire affair was too vague for him to attempt to be absolutely accurate as to just what occurred. He said that he had striven while trying to avoid pinning himself down as to dates and similar details with regard to his furnishing the information to the FBI.

Mr. Berle told him that insofar as we had been able to find out concerning his testimony had not been in error so much as the above New York Times article allegedly setting forth the context of his testimony.

Mr. Berle stated that he did not recall testifying along the lines as indicated above and that he is convinced the newspapers are misquoting him on this regard. He stated, however, that he does not desire to do anything you might want to straighten the matter out and that the report should be corrected as to avoid conflict, etc. with regard to testimony concerning this particular matter.

Mr. Berle mentioned a number of times his very great admiration and his conviction that the FBI under your leadership was largely responsible for the excellent intelligence obtained in the United States in combatting enemy activities along in this country, both in the United States and Latin America. He was very thoroughly convinced of the brilliant work done by the FBI throughout the war and that he would most assuredly not go to any extremes to avoid saying or doing anything at this time which might result in controversy or embarrassment to the Bureau, inasmuch as he was sure that our records etc. were far more reliable and dependable than his admittedly vague recollection.

Mr. Berle suggested to him that the newspaper article had probably given an inaccurate picture of his actual testimony insofar as the matter to the FBI is concerned that you

Letter to Director
Re: Whittaker Chambers

9-3-48

felt he might desire to make a formal correction to the Sub-Committee in view of possible future hearings on the same point. He agreed very readily and suggested that he would be very glad to get in touch with either Congressman Nixon or McDowell and put them completely straight on the matter. I suggested that he might desire to address a letter to McDowell for the record. He agreed to this very readily and called in his secretary and proceeded to dictate a letter in my presence.

Mr. Berle in his letter attempted to be somewhat evasive and was obviously attempting to avoid a definite commitment in writing to the effect that he had not in any manner whatsoever advised the FBI of the context of Chambers' conversation with him until June 1943. He followed the lines of his testimony as set forth in the informal transcript procured by us from the Sub-Committee, that is, avoiding any giving of dates, etc. He did, however, commence the letter by advising McDowell of the Sub-Committee that newspaper articles allegedly quoting his testimony gave an inaccurate picture as to the situation with regard to Mr. Berle having informed the FBI concerning Chambers' conversation. He went on to state that the newspaper articles created the impression that Berle had intended to imply that he either furnished the information to the FBI or checked with the FBI concerning the conversation to make sure that the FBI had the information at or around the time that he received the information from Chambers. He stated in the letter that this was inaccurate; that his recollection was quite hazy and that he testified without having conferred with a representative of the FBI and without having confirmed from the FBI details as to dates, etc. with regard to this matter. He stated that following his testimony and the above described publication in the press he had ascertained that he probably did not discuss the matter with the FBI at all until sometime in 1941 and that he had also ascertained subsequent to this time that the FBI obtained details as to the context of the conversation itself.

Mr. Berle stated in the letter that he had learned that sometime later the FBI actually interviewed Chambers and obtained from him direct the information previously furnished by Chambers to Berle; that thereafter (he carefully avoided mentioning dates) he made available to FBI representatives certain penciled notations which he had made concerning his conversation with Chambers at the time thereof. He went on to state that these penciled notations are at the present time more or less lost among a great mass of extraneous notes and material, some fifteen packing cases or so, and are for that reason unavailable for use by the Committee or otherwise.

He also in this letter went on to correct his testimony as to the actual date of his conversation with Whittaker Chambers,

Letter to Director
Re: Whittaker Chambers

9-3-48

advising that he had testified before the Committee that the conversation took place during the last week in August 1939 but that since giving his testimony he had verified the fact that the conversation actually took place on September 2, 1939. He added that he had testified, according to the best of his recollection, that Chambers was not accompanied by Isaac Don Levine during his conversation with Berle; that he wished to correct this inasmuch as he had subsequently verified that Levine was present at this time.

He expressed appreciation for the courtesy shown him by the Sub-Committee etc. but remarked that, as he had testified, he could not be too specific concerning dates, etc. in view of a rather vague recollection as to some of the details.

He indicated that he would prefer not to designate a copy of this letter for the Bureau but that he did desire to have me hear him dictate so I could advise you as to the contents. He stated that some question might be raised about his furnishing a copy inasmuch as the testimony was at least theoretically at a closed or executive session of the Sub-Committee. He stated however that if you did specifically desire a copy of the letter and would make your desire known to him that he would most assuredly see that you got it and added "John Edgar can get anything from me or from the office that he wants any time."

He particularly requested me to assure you of the fact that he values his association with you and the FBI during the war years at least as high as any other experience in his entire life and that he is most anxious to do anything in his power that might possibly be of any assistance in the future. I, of course, thanked him in your behalf and assured him of reciprocal feelings on the part of the Bureau. The whole interview was on a most cordial and amicable basis.

Respectfully,

C. H. CARSON
Special Agent in Charge

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

New York, New York
March 2nd, 1949

Memo

Re: JAHAM

BORIS
In previous interviews with CHAMBERS, he has advised that he introduced ALGER HISS to MORRIS BYKOV in a theatre in Brooklyn, New York during the early months of 1937.

In an effort to definitely establish the location of this theatre, CHAMBERS, accompanied by SA's Thomas G. Spencer and Francis X. Plant, made a tour of the locality pointed out by CHAMBERS as being approximately the neighborhood where this theatre was located.

CHAMBERS recalled that he met HISS on Chambers Street near City Hall sometime probably in the afternoon, and that thereafter, both boarded an elevated train and got off at a stop in Brooklyn, but he was unable to recall the station. He did recall, however, that the theatre where this meeting took place could be observed from the station platform.

It is to be noted the elevated line in Brooklyn in 1937 went across the Brooklyn Bridge and up Fifth Avenue to 36th Street, where this line branches off, one line going east to Third Avenue and then along Third Avenue to the end of the line. The other branch, known at that time as the Culver Branch, turned west at 36th Street and followed McDonald Avenue to Coney Island area.

CHAMBERS' recollection as to the location of this theatre was to the effect that he probably got off at a numbered street in the 40's or 50's, and that there was a park some few blocks up a hill near this theatre. It is to be noted Sunset Park in Brooklyn is bounded by 41st and 44th Streets and 5th and 6th Avenues, and it was at first thought the theatre was in this general location.

This area was minutely inspected by CHAMBERS and the Agents; however, no theatre could be located that fitted the description as recalled by CHAMBERS.

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65-14920

65-14920-2478

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See Exhibit # 14-289

Memo
NY 65-14920

Failing this, McDonald Avenue-Culver Line route was traversed without locating instant theatre. It was also noted that there was an elevated train running from 9th Avenue to Stilwell Avenue in Brooklyn, and this likewise was traversed without locating the one at which CHAMBERS introduced HISS to BYKOV. Thereafter, the area from 36th Street north to downtown Brooklyn was traveled, and when CHAMBERS arrived at 9th Street, he observed the RKO Prospect which was located about 4 doors east of 5th Avenue on 9th Street.

CHAMBERS immediately indicated that this theatre more closely fitted the description of instant theatre than any he had previously seen. It is noted that according to an old Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Subway and elevated map, the elevated line ran in downtown Brooklyn from Atlantic Avenue to 36th Street on 5th Avenue, with a stop at 9th Street. If the station were to be reconstructed at this time, there is no question but that the Prospect Theatre could be observed from the station platform. Thereafter, CHAMBERS and Agents went into the theatre and examined the mezzanine where this meeting took place.

CHAMBERS recalled that the mezzanine generally fitted his recollection of it in 1937, but stated that the painted walls did not appear to be as he remembered them.

Mr. FRANK J. CREIGHTON, an engineer in the theatre who has been there for 20 years, advised that in 1937, the walls of the mezzanine were covered with an imitation leather, brown or reddish in color; that there were three or four lamps and two marble benches. This description of the interior of the mezzanine as furnished by CREIGHTON conveyed to CHAMBERS the definite impression this was the theatre where in the early months of 1937, he introduced Colonel BYKOV to ALGER HISS.

As previously related by CHAMBERS, he recalled after the introduction, all three left the theatre and walked up an inclined street and eventually emerged at a park where they walked and talked. CHAMBERS was then asked to review this route with Agents, and after leaving the theatre, he turned left, walked up one block, and observed a saloon on the corner of 6th Avenue and 9th Street. This saloon was named "Dockery's", and CHAMBERS recalled that this name seemed to be very familiar to him.

At the corner of 6th Avenue and 9th Street, CHAMBERS turned left to 8th Street and then walked up 8th Street several blocks to

Memo

NY 65-14920

Prospect Park West, which is bounded on one side by Prospect Park. Immediately upon viewing the Park, CHAMBERS stated that the four foot retaining wall that goes around the one side of the park was extremely familiar to him. He recalled at this time that they actually did not enter the park, but walked along the park side of Prospect Park west, and eventually took a common-carrier to Manhattan.

It is to be noted that the Avon Theatre is located on 9th Street several doors west of 5th Avenue. When CHAMBERS observed this theatre, he stated this too seemed familiar to him.

CHAMBERS stated considering the fact that there was an elevated stop at the corner of 9th Street and 5th Avenue, the description of the mezzanine of the RKO Prospect in 1937, DOCKERY's Saloon, the Avon Theatre, and the retaining wall along the side of Prospect Park where they walked, he believed that the RKO Theatre was in the one at which he introduced ALGER HISS to BORIS BYKOV.

The subway map showing the transit system in Greater New York in the period around 1937, is being made an exhibit in the file in this case.

Thomas G. Spencer,
SA

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

FILE NO.

65-4210 ntp

REPORT MADE AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.	DATE WHEN MADE 2-24-49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/21, 23/49	REPORT MADE BY HUGH H. FINZEL
TITLE HARRY ARTHUR LEVINE, was, Harry Meyers, Herman Meyers, "Herschel"			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Informant at [redacted] stated JEAN BEHERAND, widow of ALEXANDER KILBERNER, presently employed as piano teacher at Julliard School of Music, located near Columbia University, New York City. BEHERAND returns to Philadelphia home on weekends. Close friends of BEHERAND were ALFRED MANN, Naturalized German refugee who returned to Germany as an Interpreter for the United States Government, and JOSEPH LHEVINE, major piano teacher at the Julliard School, now deceased, and his wife, presently believed to be at the Julliard School.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau File 65-57792
Report of SA EDWARD F. MILES dated 2-1-49 at New York.

DETAILS: AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Confidential Informant T-1, [redacted] advised that JEAN BEHERAND is the widow of ALEXANDER KILBERNER, professional pianist who committed suicide several years ago.

my

T-1 advised that JEAN BEHERAND entered as a student at the Curtis Institute of Music in 1925, where she attended for eight years. She then taught piano six years until 1943, at the Institute. In

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5--Bureau 4--New York (1-65-14920 - Info.) 2--Philadelphia		65-14920-2501 <i>fm</i>	FBI - NEW YORK FEB 28 1949
		<i>Finzel</i>	

PH 85-4210

1944-45 JEAN toured South America concertizing American music and from 1946 to the present, is a teacher of piano at the Julliard School of Music, Fairmount Drive, near Columbia University, New York City.

The Informant advised that she has known JEAN BEHERAND since 1925 and that BEHERAND was born in 1911 in Philadelphia. Her father is a famous physician, Dr. MOSES BEHERAND who is retired and living with JEAN BEHERAND at 1530 Locust Street, Philadelphia. Informant advised further, that JEAN BEHERAND returns to Philadelphia on weekends from New York City.

Informant T-1 stated that JEAN BEHERAND married ALEXANDER KILBERINE, professional pianist on May 28, 1934 and that BEHERAND'S only interest in life has been music. Informant stated that JEAN BEHERAND is the type person who is always up in the clouds and also, would be a person that could be involved in activities without her being aware that she was being used.

Informant stated the close friends of JEAN BEHERAND were ALFRED BARN, a naturalized German refugee, who went back to Germany as an Interpreter for the United States Government, and JOSEPH LHEVINER, a major piano teacher at the Julliard School who is now deceased, and his wife, who is believed to be presently at the Julliard School.

Inquiry by the writer at 1530 Locust Street, where Dr. BEHERAND lives, disclosed that JEAN BEHERAND left for New York on the night of February 22, 1949 and would return Saturday morning, February 26, 1949.

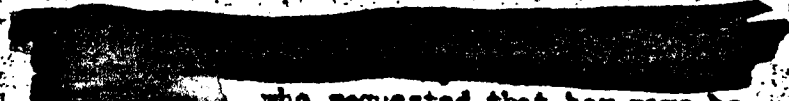
The indices of the Philadelphia Office were checked on ALEXANDER KILBERINE, JEAN KILBERINE and JEAN BEHERAND with negative results.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

PH 66-4210

CONFIDENTIAL - SPIES

Confidential Informant T-1

 who requested that her name be kept confidential.



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York, New York

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE NO.

March 9, 1949

MEMO

RE: JAHAM;
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to memorandum entitled, "BORIS BYKOV, with aliases" by Special Agent WILLIAM J. MC CARTHY. (Serial 1166 of instant file)

Confidential Informant [redacted] was interviewed by Special Agent FRANCIS X. PLANT and the writer on March 8, 1949 in an attempt to effect an identification of CHAMBERS' superior "PETER". The results of this interview are set forth below:

CHAMBERS' complete description of PETER was read to the Informant. She was unable to recall an agent fitting that description.

CHAMBERS' description of PETER'S wife was also read to the Informant with negative results.

The information furnished by WALTER KRIVITSKY to RUTH SHIPLEY of the State Department on June 28, 1939 was then read to the Informant after appropriate paraphrasing. The Informant then stated that she thought she knew the Colonel BORIS BYKOV, KRIVITSKY was talking about. She stated that while a title such as general or colonel meant nothing in the strict sense, the Colonel BYKOV that KRIVITSKY was talking about was in fact a colonel in the Red Army before he was in Intelligence. She stated that he is a Latvian, worked in Rome about 1927 or 1928 and associated closely with ALFRED TILTIN.

[redacted]

(ALFRED TILTIN is known to have been the chief Soviet Military Intelligence Agent in the United States in the late 1920's. His wife MARIA SCHUEB was [redacted])

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NY 62-9326

JJW:MH
65-14920

Classified by 2259
Exempt from GDS, Category 1
Under Executive Order 11652
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please see back

Memo
NY 65-14920

arrested for espionage in Finland in 1935 and it has been recently ascertained that TILPIN was in the United States in 1937 and 1938. "Legumes Sec" was connected with the Wostwag Case which has been the subject of an extensive investigation in the New York Office.)

The Informant stated she thought Colonel BYKOV'S true name was BASSOFF. It was then recalled that the Informant had previously told Agents of one SERGE BASSOFF, an important Soviet Military Intelligence agent who had operated in Rome in the late 1920's.

NOTE. The SERGE BASSOFF who operated in Rome is not identical with the SERGE BASSOFF on which there has been extensive investigation in New York File 65-398. The information previously furnished about this Rome agent by [redacted] appears on page 2 of the report of Special Agent MICHAEL M. O'ROURKE dated July 31, 1947 at New York in that case.

It will now be noted that [redacted] DOZENBERG, a former Soviet Military Intelligence Agent who is now contacted as an informant of the Miami Office, described an individual known to him as RICHARD BASOW. BASOW described by DOZENBERG fits the description of SERGE BASSOFF as described by [redacted]. The information furnished on BASOW by [redacted] was then read to [redacted] and she stated that it was her opinion they were the same individuals.

The original information furnished by DOZENBERG appears in a letter from the Bureau dated November 30, 1944 in file 65-398, Serial 111.

[redacted] stated that it was her recollection that BASSOFF'S first wife had been employed as a secretary for General BERZIN who was formerly the head of Soviet Military Intelligence but that BASSOFF has left his first wife and married a German Jewess.

On the question of whether BASOW known to DOZENBERG and BASSOFF known to [redacted] is the same as the Agent PETER known to CHAMBERS, the general descriptions appear to fit with the following two exceptions:

1. CHAMBERS stated that PETER spoke German with a Yiddish accent indicating that he therefore was Jewish. DOZENBERG and [redacted] state that BASOW-BASSOFF was Latvian and non-Jewish.
2. CHAMBERS described PETER as being in his late 40's in 1936.

Memo
NY 65-14920

[redacted] and DOZENBERG agree that BASOW-BASSOFF would have been in his middle 30's in 1936. [redacted] stated that he did not look older than his true age.

On the other hand KRIVITSKY has stated that BORIS BYKOV worked with him in Soviet Military Intelligence in Rome in the late 1920's. It will be noted that both DOZENBERG and [redacted] placed BASOW-BASSOFF there during that period.

Confidential Informant [redacted] was recently interviewed and she stated that BORIS BYKOV described by [redacted] was 28 or 29 years of age in 1927. This would fit the age of BASOW-BASSOFF furnished by [redacted] and [redacted]. She stated, however, that BYKOV was an Austrian whereas [redacted] and [redacted] described BASOW-BASSOFF as a Latvian.

It is noted that DOZENBERG said that BASOW was arrested about 1935 possibly in Vienna. DOZENBERG was not absolutely certain on this point [redacted]

[redacted] BASOW was believed by DOZENBERG to have been in some way connected with KARL MICHAELSTEIN who was also arrested about the same time. S

It is also suggested that the Miami Office be furnished a description of PETER as furnished by CHAMBERS and that efforts be made to interview DOZENBERG. Miami should also be furnished with all information relative to BORIS BYKOV furnished by KRIVITSKY and [redacted]. It will be noted that DOZENBERG was still operating in Military Intelligence when BORIS BYKOV was alleged by KRIVITSKY to have been in the United States and when PETER was operating CHAMBERS. It is possible that DOZENBERG will be able to effect the identification of PETER.

It is to be noted that the Bureau has recently advised that DOZENBERG is ill and cannot be interviewed for an extensive period.

JOHN J. WARD, SA

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for Bur

Yes
for
Miami

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON, D. C.**

FILE NO. **100-4824**

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 6-15-44	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3-2, 3, 6-44; 4-4, 11-44; 5-6, 19, 22, 23, 25, 26-44; 6-1, 12-44	REPORT MADE BY WILLIAM P. JONES WPJ:CL
TITLE MARGARET GREENFIELD, Assistant Chief, Progress Reporting Branch, Division of Research, Office of Price Administration			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY HATCH ACT

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

MARGARET GREENFIELD employed since May 1, 1942, by Office of Price Administration and presently holds position of Assistant Chief, Progress Reporting Branch, Division of Research; formerly employed by Railroad Retirement Board. GREENFIELD presently resides 1010 - 25th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Original informant advised GREENFIELD was active in activities of UPWA at Railroad Retirement Board and was a Communist. Other informants have stated she also associated with Federated Press; was on mailing list of Commonwealth College, Mana, Arkansas; and was on mailing list of Washington Book Shop, all of which are allegedly Communist dominated. GREENFIELD's friends and former co-workers characterize her as very intelligent, capable woman, of liberal views and one who possesses interest in labor movement. They state she is loyal citizen, has never given any indication of subversive tendencies, and has always upheld democratic form of government. Dies Committee indices reflect a MARGARET GREENFIELD as member of Washington Book Shop and as member of the MARION ANDERSON Citizen's Committee; Dies list also shows a MARGARET GREENFIELD as contributor to the Daily Worker drive, Cleveland, Ohio, on May 17, 1930. In signed statement, denies membership in Communist Party.

- 6 -

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
<div style="position: absolute; top: 10px; left: 10px; border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> 65-14910-2845 </div>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> FBI - NEW YORK MAR 16 1949 </div>
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		
5 - Bureau 2 - Washington Field <i>cc ny</i>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> <i>Ballantyne</i> </div>

REFERENCES:

Bureau File 100-115795.
Bureau letter to the Washington Field Division,
dated January 25, 1944.

DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

I. PERSONAL HISTORY

(a) The following information was obtained by Special Agent DANIEL L. O'CONNOR from the personnel records of the Office of Price Administration.

MARGARET GREENFIELD was born May 12, 1902, in New York City, and claims her legal residence as the Bronx, New York City. She presently resides at 1010 - 25th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. and is single. She attended the Wadleigh High School, New York City, from 1916 until 1920; Easton Business College, New York City, 1920 to 1921; and Hunter College, New York City, from February, 1921 to January, 1928, receiving a BA Degree in 1928.

From July, 1929 to January, 1930, she took studies in Economics at the University of Wisconsin. Her personnel file further reflects that MARGARET GREENFIELD took courses at the Brookwood Labor College, Katonah, New York, from 1926 to 1928. She entered on duty with the Office of Price Administration on May 5, 1942, as Senior Economist and presently holds the position of Acting Chief, Progress Reporting Branch, Division of Research, at the Office of Price Administration.

(b) MARGARET GREENFIELD's personnel file at the Office of Price Administration indicates that she was employed from March, 1922 to August, 1924, by the United States Army Motion Picture Service, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, as a bookkeeper at a salary of \$1600 per year. From October, 1924 to September, 1925, she worked as a reporter on the New York Herald in Paris, France, at a salary of 1200 francs per annum. From September, 1925 to August, 1926, she was employed as librarian by the Labor Bureau, Inc., 2 West 43rd Street, New York City, at \$1800 per year. Miss GREENFIELD was then employed from August, 1926 to June, 1929, as secretary of the Brookwood Labor College, Katonah, New York, earning \$2800 per year.

From February, 1930 to December, 1932, she was employed by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Cleveland, Ohio, engaging in research work at a salary of \$2800 per year. From February, 1934 to December,

1934, Miss GREENFIELD was employed as a statistical clerk by the Federal Coordinator of Transportation, New York City. Following this, from March, 1935 to March, 1936, she worked for Dr. B. J. STERN, Columbia University, New York City, doing research work at a salary of \$2080 per year. From October, 1936, to October, 1938, she was engaged in research work for the National Research Project, Railroad Retirement Board, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, at a salary of \$3800 per year. From October, 1938, to April, 1942, Miss GREENFIELD was Chief of the Division of Reports and Information in the Railroad Retirement Board at Washington, D. C., at a salary of \$4600 per year.

II. BASIS FOR INVESTIGATION

Information was received from Confidential Informant T-1 concerning Miss GREENFIELD who advised that she was engaged in activities on behalf of the United Federal Workers of America at the Railroad Retirement Board and that she was a Communist.

III. RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Further information concerning MARGARET GREENFIELD was received from Confidential Informant T-2, who advised this office that MARGARET GREENFIELD was associated with the Federated Press, her name having appeared on the list of persons associated with that organization. This informant stated that the Federated Press was believed to be dominated by the Communist Party.

A confidential source of information designated as T-3 advised that MARGARET GREENFIELD's name appeared on the mailing list of the Commonwealth College, Mena, Arkansas. This informant reported that the corporate charter of Commonwealth College was revoked because the College failed to display the American Flag and displayed an illegal emblem, the arm and sickle, and it was reported that the College taught anarchy.

Another confidential informant, T-4, advised that the name of MARGARET GREENFIELD was carried on the mailing list of the Washington Book Shop. It was reported that the Washington Book Shop was dominated by the Communist Party.

Confidential Informant T-5, [REDACTED] advised the writer that he considered Miss GREENFIELD a very competent and intelligent woman. He had occasion to converse with her many times and never heard her make any statements which would indicate any subversive tendencies. He stated that he was not familiar with Miss GREENFIELD's

activities apart from her work but did know that she was active at the Railroad Retirement Board in the local union of the UPWA. Apart from this membership and her activities in this union, he knew of no other organizations to which Miss GREENFIELD belonged.

Confidential Informant E-6 advised that he had known Miss GREENFIELD [REDACTED]

He stated that he had never heard her make any statements or expound any views which might be considered disloyal in any respect. He considers her to be a woman with a high degree of intelligence and a very competent employee. He stated that she possesses liberal views but would not consider her to be disloyal to the United States.

Confidential Informant E-7 advised that he had known MARGARET GREENFIELD [REDACTED]

Because of this association, they frequently discussed matters of a political nature and E-7 stated that he believed he had had a good opportunity to learn Miss GREENFIELD's political philosophy. He stated that he had never heard her make any statements indicating disloyalty to the United States but on the contrary, he felt that she was a loyal patriotic citizen. E-7 further stated that he had never heard Miss GREENFIELD mention belonging to any organization other than to the union of government employees.

Confidential Informant E-8 [REDACTED] stated that he too had frequently discussed matters of a political nature with Miss GREENFIELD. He stated that he had never heard her make any statements which would indicate disloyalty to the United States but on the contrary, Miss GREENFIELD had always upheld the democratic form of government and stated her opposition to other forms of government.

E-8 advised that he had known Miss GREENFIELD was a member of the United Federal Workers of America and was active in that organization but had not known that Miss GREENFIELD was a member of any other organization until Miss GREENFIELD advised [REDACTED] that her name had appeared on the Dies list because she had joined the Washington Book Shop in order to secure a discount on some Christmas cards. Aside from the above, E-8 knew of no organizations to which Miss GREENFIELD belonged. E-8 also added that he believed Miss GREENFIELD was a very competent, intelligent, and capable woman, liberal minded, but was not one who could be turned subversive.

Confidential Informant T-9

[REDACTED]

He stated that he had never heard Miss GREENFIELD express an opinion which could be considered subversive nor had he seen anything in her writings indicative of this. T-9 stated that Miss GREENFIELD had not made many close friends among the employees of the Office of Price Administration, but that her friends were mostly persons with whom she had formerly worked in the Railroad Retirement Board. T-9 knew of no-one in the Office of Price Administration who might be able to give more information concerning Miss GREENFIELD.

A confidential source of information designated as T-10, advised that Miss GREENFIELD has resided at 1010 - 25th Street, N. W. for about four years. During all of this time she has been a very respectable tenant and has never given any cause for complaint. T-10 stated that he has never discussed matters of a political nature with Miss GREENFIELD but he considered her to be a loyal American citizen.

Confidential informant T-11

[REDACTED]

He advised that so far as he knows, she is an excellent tenant. She is quiet and although she has occasional guests in her apartment, she never has large groups of people there. T-11 indicated that he considered Miss GREENFIELD a loyal American citizen.

A confidential source of information

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] MISS GREENFIELD. Such source of information is designated as T-12.

[REDACTED]

IV. INTERVIEW WITH EMPLOYEE

MARGARET GREENFIELD was interviewed by the writer in the Washington Field Division on June 12, 1944, at which time she gave a sworn statement, which is set forth as follows:

Washington, D. C.
June 12, 1944

Statement of MARGARET GREENFIELD, made in the presence of Special Agent WILLIAM P. JONES and Stanographer MARIAN CANTY, Federal Bureau of Investigation. Questions by Agent JONES.

Q. Miss GREENFIELD, we have requested your voluntary appearance here today, not for the purpose of conducting a hearing, but in order to give you an opportunity to answer questions concerning an investigation currently being made by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and to enable you to make such comments as you may wish concerning this inquiry. You may decline to answer any of the questions propounded to you. As you may be aware, the Federal Bureau of Investigation is required by Presidential directive to investigate matters coming within the purview of Public Law 252, 76th Congress. This law prohibits membership on the part of any federal employee in a political party or organization which advocates the overthrow of the constitutional government in the United States. A copy of the report of this investigation, which will include your statement, will be furnished the Interdepartmental Committee on Employee Investigations and the agency by which you are employed. After the notes of your interview have been transcribed, you will be given an opportunity to read the transcript, making such changes as you may desire. In order that the statements made by you may have particular credence, you will be placed under oath if you have no objection. Have you any objection to this, Miss GREENFIELD?

A. No, I have not.

Q. Stand please and raise your right hand. Do you solemnly swear that the statements you are about to make are the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

A. I do.

Q. What is your full name, Miss GREENFIELD?

A. MARGARET GREENFIELD.

Q. What is your legal residence?

A. 2515 Yates Avenue, New York City.

Q. What is your present residence address in Washington, D. C.?

A. 1010 25th Street, N. W.

Q. By what department or office of the Government are you employed?
A. Office of Price Administration.

Q. In what capacity?
A. Division of Research, Progress Reporting Branch - official title, Assistant Chief, Progress Reporting Branch. Actually, Chief of the Branch.

Q. Miss GREENFIELD, do you presently advocate, or have you ever advocated, any change by force and violence in the constitutional form of government we have in the United States?
A. Emphatically, no.

Q. Are you now or have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?
A. No.

Q. Are you a member of any organization which you have reason to believe is dominated by the Communist Party?
A. Well, no. But some years ago I was a member of the Washington Book Shop, which Mr. DIES declared was dominated by the Communist Party. I'm not agreed. That's as far as I remember - I'm pretty sure about that.

Q. Miss GREENFIELD, are there any other organizations, other than unions, in which you presently hold membership?
A. I belong to a couple of professional organizations - the American Statistical Association and the American Association for Political and Social Science. And I belong to cooperatives if you mean that - Group Health. I don't think I belong to anything else right now.

Q. Is there anything further you would like to say which you feel might be pertinent to this inquiry or which would clarify the circumstances surrounding the inquiry?

A. Well, I can see many reasons why somebody might report me in this fashion. I have been associated with the labor movement ever since I started to work professionally. I should say that most of my professional life, until I came into the Government eight or nine years ago, I have been working as a paid worker in the labor movement. And I have been associated with trade unions all that time, - I know that makes some people see red, or did a few years ago. And I've traveled a great deal. Also, I was sympathetic to Russia before it was fashionable to be so. That's about all I can think of. This is what I think might give rise to such an accusation.

MARGARET GREENFIELD

- CLOSED -

IDENTITY OF INFORMANTS

Confidential Informant E-1:

[REDACTED]

Confidential Informant E-2:

[REDACTED]

Confidential Informant E-3:

[REDACTED]

Confidential Informant E-4:

[REDACTED]

Confidential Informant E-5:

[REDACTED]

Confidential Informant E-6:

[REDACTED]

Confidential Informant E-7:

[REDACTED]

Confidential Informant E-8:

[REDACTED]

Confidential Informant E-9:

[REDACTED]

Confidential Informant E-10:

[REDACTED]

Confidential Informant E-11:

[REDACTED]

Confidential Informant E-12:

[REDACTED]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON, D.C.**

FILE NO. **100-4524**

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D.C.	DATE WHEN MADE 12-23-43	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/10-13, 26; 12/4, 6, 7, 20, 21/43	REPORT MADE BY ADRIAN O. McLELLAN ADM:EGH
TITLE MARGARET GREENFIELD			CHARACTER OF CASE SECURITY MATTER - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject, who is single, was born in New York City May 12, 1902. Miss GREENFIELD was formerly employed by Railroad Retirement Board and since May 5, 1942 has been employed by Office of Price Administration, Washington, D.C. as Principal Economic Writer. Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that the subject was active in Communist Party. Other informant advised that subject was associated with the Federated Press, which was reported to have been dominated by Communists. Another informant advised that subject was on the mailing list of the Commonwealth College, Mena, Arkansas, whose corporate charter was revoked because it failed to display the American Flag and because it taught anarchy. Another informant advised that subject's name appears on the list of members of the Washington Book Shop.

- C -

DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

This investigation is predicated upon information received from Confidential Informant [redacted] who advised that the subject was active in the Communist Party and in the Industrial Union Council during the year 1941. The information contained in this report was obtained by Special Agents JOHN A. HARRINGTON and the writer.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau ③ - Washington Field 1cc [initials]		100-4524-Sub B 65-14920-2846 FBI - NEW YORK MAR 16 1949 [Signature]	
		P. M.	

ADDRESS

Mr. A. G. IRVINE of the B. F. Saul Company, 925 - 15th Street, N.W., managing agents of the Swarthmore Apartments, 1010 - 25th Street, N.W., advised that the subject occupies Apartment #604 at the Swarthmore, and that her telephone number is DIstrict 5549. Mr. IRVINE advised that on her application for the apartment the subject stated that she formerly resided at 1306 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W. The subject is employed by the Office of Price Administration and her office is located in the Federal Office Building, Second and D Streets, S.W., Washington, D.C.

CITIZENSHIP

The personnel file on subject was made available by Miss ELLEN B. JELLIFER, Personnel File Section, Office of Price Administration, Second and D Streets, S.W. This file reflected that the subject is a native born citizen, having been born in New York City on May 12, 1902. On her application the subject stated that her father was born in Austria in 1876 and became naturalized in New York City some time after his arrival in this country. She stated that her mother was born in Brooklyn. She did not give the names of her parents.

NATIONALISTIC TENDENCIES

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that the subject was active in the Communist Party in 1941.

PERSONAL HISTORY

As stated above, the information in the files of the Personnel Section of the Office of Price Administration reflected that the subject was born in New York City on May 12, 1902. From this same source it was ascertained that the subject was graduated from Wadleigh High School, New York City in 1920. She attended Eastman Business School in New York City from 1920 to 1921. She stated that she attended Hunter College in New York City off and on from 1921 to 1928 and received an A.B. Degree in Social Science in 1928. She stated that she took courses at Brookwood Labor College, Katonah, New York, from 1926 to 1928. The subject also advised that she studied at the University of Wisconsin from July, 1929 to January, 1930 taking economics.

The subject stated that she was employed from March, 1922 to August, 1924 by the U. S. Army Motion Picture Service, 39 Whitshall Street, New York City as bookkeeper, where she received a salary of \$1600 per year. From October, 1924 to September, 1925 the subject worked as a reporter on the New York Herald in Paris, France, earning an annual salary of 1200 francs.

WFO #100-4824

From September, 1925 to August, 1926 the subject was employed as librarian by the Labor Bureau, Inc., 2 West 43rd Street, New York City, at a salary of \$1800 per year. From August, 1926 to June, 1929 Miss GREENFIELD was employed as the Secretary of Brookwood Labor College, Katonah, New York, earning \$2800 per year. From February, 1930 to December, 1932 Miss GREENFIELD was employed by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Cleveland, Ohio, and was engaged in research work earning \$2800 per year. From February, 1934 to December, 1934 the subject was employed as a statistical clerk by the Federal Coordinator of Transportation, New York City. From March, 1935 to March, 1936 the subject was employed by Dr. B. J. STERN of Columbia University, New York City, to do research work, earning \$2080 per year. From October, 1936 to October, 1938 the subject was engaged in research work for the National Research Project, Railroad Retirement Board, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, at a salary of \$3800 per year. From October, 1938 to April, 1942 the subject was Chief of the Division of Reports and Information, Washington, D.C., in the Railroad Retirement Board, at a salary of \$4600 per year. On May 25, 1942 the subject entered on duty as Senior Economist in the Office of Price Administration, Washington, D.C., and now holds the title of Principal Economic Writer. The subject lists her marital status as single.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

The criminal records of the Metropolitan Police Department and the credit records of Stone's Mercantile Agency, 1419 H Street, N.W., and the Credit Bureau, 1221 G Street, N.W., were checked by Special Employee NICHOLAS R. MANFREDI with negative results.

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that in 1941 MARGARET GREENFIELD was active in the Communist Party and in the Industrial Union Council. Confidential Informant T-1 advised that the subject's name appeared on a list of persons who were associated with the Federated Press. This informant stated that the Federated Press is believed to be dominated by the Communist Party. Confidential Informant T-2 reported that the subject appeared on a list of names in the files of the Commonwealth College at Mena, Arkansas. This informant reported that the corporate charter of Commonwealth College was revoked due to the fact that the college failed to display the American flag and was displaying an illegal emblem, The Arm and Sickle, and that this college was teaching anarchy.

Confidential Informant T-3, who observed the records of the Washington Book Shop, advised that the name MARGARET GREENFIELD was carried on the membership list of the Washington Book Shop.

The records in the personnel file in the office of Price Administration showed that the subject's duties as Principal Economic Writer are as follows: "Under the general direction of the Chief of the

WFO #100-4824

Progress Reporting Branch, supervises and assumes complete responsibility for the basic work of preparing a quarterly report to Congress as required by the Emergency Price Control Act."

Attached to this note was an unsigned typewritten note, apparently by someone in the Office of Price Administration, to the effect that the subject had very sound training and experience in the field of economics, and that she had a comprehensive understanding and knowledge of OPA policy and its relationship to the anti-inflation program. It was stated that she had considerable imagination and extremely good writing ability.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The following physical description was obtained from the personnel files of the Office of Price Administration:

Name	MARGARET GREENFIELD
Residence	Apt. #604, Swarthmore Apartments 1010 - 25th Street, N.Y.
Age	41
Born	New York City, May 12, 1902
Citizen	Yes
Height	5'2"
Weight	116 pounds
Marital Status	Single
Education	Graduated from Wadleigh High school in New York City, 1920; attended Eastman Business College, New York City; obtained A.B. Degree from Hunter College, New York City, 1928; took courses at Brookwood College, Katonah, New York, from 1926 to 1928; attended University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, from July, 1929 to January, 1930.
Occupation	Principal Economic Writer, O.P.A.
Relatives	Sergeant LEON GORDON, U. S. Army, address not shown, as her brother-in- law.

In view of the fact that this subject is employed by the U. S. Government in the Office of Price Administration, no further investigation is being conducted in this matter unless the same is requested by the Bureau.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

WFO #100-4824

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

- T-1
- T-2
- T-3



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **DETROIT, MICHIGAN**

DE

FILE NO. **100-13632**

REPORT MADE AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN	DATE WHEN MADE 3/17/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/9, 11, 14, 15, 25; 3/2/49	REPORT MADE BY ROBERT A. MILLER
TITLE CHANGED: JULES YANOVER, with aliases			CHARACTER OF CASE SECURITY MATTER - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

The Subject continues to reside at 90 Lethrop Street, Detroit, and is employed by the Detroit Symphony Orchestra. JULES YANOVER held 1946 Communist Party registration card number 53503 with membership in the Professional Club of the Michigan Communist Party; participated in Professional Club activities and in educational work of the Michigan Communist Party; was instructor for a series of Communist Party educational classes sponsored by the Joe York Communist Club in January 1946 and was instructor for another series of Communist Party educational classes sponsored in April and May 1946 by the Michigan School of Social Science. Subject was co-chairman of the White Collar and Professional Council of the Michigan Communist Party; instructed a class in principles of Marxist-Leninism sponsored by the Michigan School of Social Science during November and December 1948.

- 6 -

REFERENCE:

(100-44407) Report of SA WILLIAM T. HUTCHESON dated December 13, 1948 at

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau ② - New York (Info) 3 - Detroit		PROPERTY OF FBI This confidential report and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI and are not to be distributed outside of agency to which loaned. MAR 24 1949 [Handwritten signatures and initials]

see to [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]

(DE 100-13632)

Detroit, Michigan.

DETAILS:

The title of this report is being CHANGED to delete from the title the name of Subject's wife RUTH YANOVER, with aliases.

RESIDENCE AND BUSINESS ADDRESSES

On February 25, 1949 the writer ascertained from the Detroit Federation of Musicians, 5562 Second Avenue, that the Subject was presently employed by the Detroit Symphony Orchestra.

On this same date Mr. H. A. BARRETT, Apartment Caretaker at 90 Lothrop Street, Detroit, verified the employment of the Subject with the Detroit Symphony Orchestra, which has its headquarters at the Music Hall, 350 Madison Avenue, Detroit, and advised that the Subject was presently residing at 90 Lothrop Street, Detroit.

NATIONALISTIC SYMPATHIES, TENDENCIES AND ACTIVITIES

[REDACTED] reported that on November 12, 1945 the Subject led a discussion at a Marxist-Leninist class held at Jericho Temple, Detroit, under the auspices of District 7 of the Communist Party. In the discussion which was concerned with American imperialism and world peace, it was concluded that the chief danger to world peace was American and British intervention in the affairs of small nations and their encouragement of fascism in these nations.

Informant Detroit T-1 of known reliability on December 7, 1945 advised that the Subject was a subscriber to the Daily Worker, (an east coast Communist publication published in New York City.

On December 12, 1945 [REDACTED] made available information contained on Daily Worker Press Club District Record Card Number 28502 reflecting that the Subject had subscribed to the Daily Worker for a period of one year.

On December 21, 1945 Informant Detroit T-2 of known reliability made available information reflecting that on December 15, 1945 JULES YANOVER was issued 1946 Communist Party, USA, membership card number 33302.

[REDACTED] reported that on December 17, 1945 and January 7, 1946 the Subject taught Communist Party education classes which were held at Jericho Temple, 2705 Joy Road, Detroit. The Informant advised that the classes taught by the Subject were entitled, "Imperialism," "What a Party Club should be" and "Revisionism".

(DS 100-13632)

On January 7, 1946 [redacted] advised that the Subject was presently a member of the Professional Club of the Communist Party, District 7.

[redacted] reported that beginning on January 14, 1946 a series of Communist Party educational classes was scheduled to be held at 1310 Broadway, Detroit, under the sponsorship of the Joe York Communist Club. JULES YANOVER was announced as instructor for this series of classes which were to be concerned with the following subjects:

"What is Marxism?"

"Laws of Capitalistic Development."

"Class and Class Relations under Capitalism."

"The Rule of the State."

"Fascism and Bourgeois Democracy."

[redacted] reported that on February 18, 1946 the Subject led a discussion on Marx's analysis of Capitalism at a meeting of the Joe York Communist Club held on that date.

On March 29, 1946 [redacted] advised that the Subject was scheduled to teach a class entitled, "Introduction to Political Economy" to be sponsored by the Michigan Communist Party on April 8, 1946.

[redacted] advised that the Subject was instructor at a Communist Party educational class held on April 15, 1946 at 1310 Broadway, Detroit. The Capitalistic System was discussed at this meeting and LENIN's criticism of the Capitalistic System was set out. The Subject spoke of the Capitalistic System as one in which if someone gains, someone else loses.

[redacted] reported that on April 17, 1946 the Subject renewed his subscription to the Daily Worker for a period of one year.

[redacted] reported that on April 22, 1946 the Subject was instructor for a Communist Party educational class conducted at 1310 Broadway. The Subject cited the need to fight for price control, to fight against wage cuts and against the revisionists as described in the last chapter of EARL BROWDER's book "Tehran". (EARL BROWDER was former National Chairman of the Communist Party, USA.) The Subject stated that United States "Dollar Diplomacy" started with the Monroe Doctrine and that present United States policy tends toward furthering "Dollar Diplomacy" by colonization. He stated that someone must stop the capitalists or the result will be a small group of capitalists controlling the entire world.

(DE 100-13632)

██████████ advised that the Subject was instructor at a Communist Party educational class held at 1310 Broadway, Detroit, on April 29, 1946.

██████████ reported that on May 1, 1946 the Subject led an educational discussion at a general membership meeting of the Midtown Communist Club held at the Detroit Association of Women's Clubs. The Informant advised that the Subject spoke on the topic, "Keeping the OPA" and that during his speech the Subject "spoke in glowing terms about the green pastures over in Russia where under the Russian system the workers were not having any trouble at all about wages and prices there, everything had been figured out by the power and the problem had been solved by planned economy." YANOVER further stated that the only real answer to this problem in this country was Socialism like they have in Russia.

██████████ advised that at a Communist Party educational class conducted at 1310 Broadway, on May 6, 1946 the Subject, instructor of the class, dealt at length on the opportunities of the Communist Party during the last four or five years, particularly in the United States. He cited the great strides made in Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, stating that the people's movement in those countries is proof that the Capitalist System is on the way out. Socialism in those countries is just a step from our ideal he stated. At this meeting the Subject was asked when the revolution would take place. In answer to this question the Subject replied that this depended upon the capitalists; that the Communists were never responsible for violence.

On June 14, 1946 ██████████ advised that the Subject attended a meeting of the Wayne County Council of the Communist Party which was held at the Civic Center, Detroit, for the purpose of making plans for Communist Party political campaigns.

██████████ reported on August 9, 1946 that the Subject was co-chairman of the White Collar and Professional Council of the Michigan Communist Party.

██████████ advised on January 15, 1947 that the Subject had discussed with HELEN ALLISON (Administrative Secretary of the Michigan Communist Party) plans for the organization of a Musicians Club within the Professional Club of the Communist Party, District 7.

██████████ reported that on December 1, 1948 the Subject opened an educational meeting of the Michigan School of Social Science with a report entitled, "If War is inevitable under Capitalism, how is it possible to prevent war?" He concluded that war cannot be prevented under Capitalism and

(DE 100-13632)

therefore it is necessary for the working class to establish socialism. At this meeting, the Subject, also asserted that the world today is divided into two major blocs, the Imperialists on the one side and the Socialist and Democratic forces on the other. He is quoted as saying, "I visualize a situation where the democracies may be in such a position to influence the world and the Imperialists are not in position to wage a war (and therefore it) may create a revolutionary situation". Informant advised that this class was one of a series held in November and December 1948 by the MSSS entitled, "Principles of Marxism-Leninism I". [REDACTED] has identified this school as being the educational organ of the Michigan Communist Party.

IDENTIFICATION RECORD

The Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation reflects FBI Number [REDACTED] and the following Identification Record for the Subject:

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

- C L O S E D -


(DE 100-13632)

INFORMANTS

T-1 is



T-2 is



Two copies of this report are being transmitted to the New York Office for information in connection with the investigation - JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, ET AL, PERJURY, INTERNAL SECURITY - R, ESPIONAGE - R.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON, D. C.**

FILE NO. **100-4309**

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 6-5-49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7-20, 28-49	REPORT MADE BY T. RANTONNE PHILLIPS
TITLE CHANGING HENRY REINE, with alias, R. Harrison			CHARACTER OF CASE CUSTODIAL DETENTIVE - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

REINE reportedly used Communist Party name of R. HARRISON. Selective Service data not out. Subject reported to be attending IUG meetings in Philadelphia and name appears as Field Organizer on letter to President ROOSEVELT sent by UX organizers in Philadelphia area. Mail cover placed on residence of wife unproductive.

- 2 -

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent RANTONNE PHILLIPS, dated May 20, 1949, at Washington, D. C.

DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

The title of this report is being changed to reflect the alias of R. HARRISON, which is reported to be the Party name of HENRY REINE.

Confidential Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, furnished a photograph of a note addressed to SAUL BOKROVY, wife of MARVIN CHAEHEL, Secretary of the Communist Party of the District of Columbia, dated May 20, 1949, and reading as follows:

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3 - Bureau 2 - Philadelphia 2 - Washington Field		100-4309-33 65-14920-3306 FBI - NEW YORK APR 28 1949

"SADIE: These people went away without taking these with them."

Accompanying this note were three 1943 Communist Party Registration books issued to R. BURNS, Book #37414; R. PRESTON, Book #37415; and R. HARRISON, Book #37422. On the reverse side of this note appeared the following notations: "HEN, 37414; PAULA, 37415; HENRY, 37422". It is noted that HEN and PAULA HENRY and HENRY HENRY all left Washington, D. C., shortly prior to May, 1943, and all are reported to be employed by the United Electric Radio and Machine Workers of America. It is further noted that the initials of each of these individuals have been transposed and that Book 37423 which the notation shows belonging to HENRY, is issued to R. HARRISON. These initials when transposed are the initials of HENRY HENRY.

Confidential Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, stated that he was recently in attendance at a meeting of the Industrial Union Council in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and was surprised to notice HENRY HENRY in attendance. Informant advised that he subsequently discovered that HENRY was employed by the United Electric Radio and Machine Workers as a Field Organizer in the Philadelphia territory and that HENRY was reported to him to be regularly in attendance at IUC meetings in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

In an article appearing in the Daily Worker on July 18, 1943, it is noted that a letter addressed to President ROOSEVELT, White House, Washington, D. C., dated July 6, 1943, which was sent by the organizers of the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America in the Philadelphia territory, was signed by HENRY HENRY, Field Organizer and others. This letter complimented the President on his action in vetoing House of Representatives Bill #3669, providing for a ban on food subsidies.

A mail cover was placed on the residence of HENRY's wife, JESSICA HENRY, but no information pertinent to this investigation was obtained.

A check was made at Selective Service Board #2, at which time it was ascertained that HENRY was presently in Class S-A. He advised on February 14, 1943, that he was employed by the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers as a Field Organizer at a salary of \$60 per week and at that time stated that his assignments would take him to New York and Philadelphia, although his headquarters would be located at 1039 Vermont Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., which is the local office of the United Electrical Radio Machine Workers of America.

It is noted, however, that since this time, REINE has been reported as having been actually transferred to Philadelphia by Confidential Informants [redacted] and [redacted]. REINE stated that mail could be sent to his old address at 431 Delafield Place and could be forwarded to him by his wife who would continue to reside at that address.

A description of REINE contained in his Selective Service records, is as follows:

Born:	New York City, New York
Date of Birth:	August 23, 1908
Race:	White
Height:	5' 6 1/2"
Weight:	150 pounds
Eyes:	gray
Hair:	brown
Complexion:	light
Education:	City College of New York and University of Wisconsin
Relatives:	Wife, JESSICA IRENE REINE; one son, name not given, born January 7, 1935; and one daughter, born September 14, 1939.

◀ PENDING ▶

WFO - 200-4208

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE PHILADELPHIA FIELD DIVISION

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Will verify the employment of HENRY SHINE with the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America, and ascertain his present address in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Will follow and report the further activities of HENRY SHINE.

Origin: WASHINGTON, D. C.		File #: 100-4298	
Made At: WASHINGTON, D. C.	Date: 2 JAN 1943	Period: 10/29; 11/23-25, 27, 30; 12/2, 4, 5/42	Made By: ROBERT L. HEALD RLH:BT
Title: HENRY RHINE		Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C CUSTODIAL DETENTION	

Synopsis:

RHINE employed NRA from 11/6/33, to 3/31/36. In fall of 1935, NRA Lodge #91 of American Federation of Government Employees of which subject was Vice President had RHINE reinstated charging his release was due to Union activity. Subject employed as National Representative, United Federal Workers of America, CIO, Washington, D. C. Neighbors stated subject often held meetings in apartment attended predominantly by Jews and Negroes. Prior to marriage HELEN MILLER, reputed Communist and listed on the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and American Peace Mobilization, lived with RHINES and later MARCEL S. KISTEN, also listed on active indices of both the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and American Peace Mobilization, resided with them. Subject failed to notify Selective Service Board of change of address. Subject and subject's wife's name on active indices of WCD and APM. Subject's closest neighborhood friends and wife's mother and sister appear on indices of one or both of these organizations. Wife listed by Dies Committee on Un-American Activities as member of WCD. Subject member of TOM MOONEY's Defense Committee in D. C. in 1937. An admitted former Communist believes RHINE is a Communist and knows that he contributed money to movements sponsored by Communists. Subject spoke at "Reinstate HELEN MILLER" rally on 7/18/41; at Raleigh for "Second Front Now," on 10/12/42; and at meeting advocating employment of negroes by Capital Transit Company on November 3, 1942. At latter meeting literature commemorating 25th anniversary of Soviet Republic distributed. Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that RHINE is a Communist and RHINE told him that no one in Washington could get a job unless we wanted them to.

del

- P -

Approved and Forwarded	Special Agent in Charge	Do Not Write In These Spaces
Copies - Bureau 2 - New York - El Paso 2 - Philadelphia - Butte ① - Washington Field - Milwaukee		100-4298 65-14920-3307 FBI - NEW YORK JAN 20 1943 <i>Healy</i> <i>McCarthy</i>

REFERENCE: (100-14434) Bureau letter to the Washington Field Division dated August 4, 1942.

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

EMPLOYMENT

Mr. LEO PASCAL, Jr., Archivist of the Archives Building, produced the personnel folder of HENRY RHINE while employed by the NRA which reflected the following information:

He was appointed a Junior Assistant to the National Recovery Administration, Washington, D. C., on November 6, 1933, and was attached to the Consumers Advisory Board. His employment was terminated on March 31, 1936. At the time of RHINE's application for employment he listed his legal residence as 812 50th Street, Brooklyn, New York, and the person to notify in an emergency as H. B. RHINE at the same address.

Previous employment was listed as follows:

Teacher at the Virginia Beecher School, Madison, Wisconsin.

(Date unknown)

Summer employment at C.J.Q. Camp, Port Jarvis, New York, as supervisor for a boys camp.

For the B. Ulman Tire Goods, New York City.

1925-1926 - The Alexander Hotel, 103rd Street and West End Avenue, New York City, as clerk and bellhop.

1926-1927 - Workman's Circle, 175 East Broadway, New York City, as bookkeeper and accountant.

1927-1929 - Department of Public Welfare, New York City, Custodian of Children, Pleasantville Branch.

Education of subject was listed as follows:

DeWitt Clinton High School from 1922-1926.

Wisconsin University, Madison, Wisconsin, from 1929-1933,

General and Economics.

City College of New York, evening sessions.

Subject reported as references the following people:

ALEXANDER MEIKLEJOHN of the University of Wisconsin and

LEON GOLDRICH of the Board of Education of New York City.

RHINE also stated that his father, JACOB RHINE was Secretary-Treasurer of the International Progressive Cigar Makers Union, Local #90 for 25 years.

The personnel file also reflected that when RHINE was dismissed by the NRA he received a temporary appointment not to exceed 30 days with the Wheeler Senate Committee on April 1, 1936. It was also shown that the immediate superiors for subject were IRVIN S. MOISE, Unit Chief and GEORGE HADDOCK, Assistant Chief of the Division of Review and Consumer's Advisory Board.

The personnel file also reflected that subject was first notified of his dismissal on October 26, 1935, which dismissal was to be effective on November 19, 1935. This dismissal was postponed on November 12, to have an effective date of November 15, 1935, and again postponed until the date of final release on March 31, 1936.

Under date of November 8, 1935, under title of "Report of Union Delegates to IRVIN S. MOISE" which was a statement that delegates of the Union had interviewed MOISE and GEORGE HADDOCK who had both stated that they had not recommended that RHINE be dismissed. Attached to this document was a statement by HENRY RHINE dated October 25, 1935, in which he says that HADDOCK and MOISE had both told him that neither had recommended his dismissal. A second statement was attached to this document and was by LEANDER LOVELL, a fellow employee who also testified as to the statement of GEORGE HADDOCK.

On November 9, 1935, a letter was addressed to L. J. MARTIN, Accounting Administrator of the NRA which enclosed a resolution of NRA Lodge #91, which in substance stated that inasmuch as HENRY RHINE, Vice President of our Lodge and Chairman of the Grievance Committee of the NRA Union, has been dismissed and as his work was efficient as determined by Union investigation, "the controlling factor in Brother RHINE's dismissal was unquestionably Union activities ———." The resolution then demanded that the notice of dismissal be rescinded forthwith.

Under date of November 14, 1935, a letter was sent to L. J. MARTIN, Accounting Administrator, from NRA Lodge #91, and was signed by JESSICA BUCK, Secretary, a portion of which is quoted below.

"The Executive Committee of NRA Lodge #91 has asked me to inform you that it cannot accept the terms upon which Mr. MARSHAL has rendered his decision on the appeal of the dismissal made by HENRY RHINE and pursuant on his behalf by this Union ———."

"The Union takes this opportunity to reiterate the position that it has taken on the dismissal of HENRY RHINE; that his dismissal constituted an obvious case of Union discrimination and was in total disregard of ability, length of service and financial need."

The letter also mentioned the results of the Union investigation and conversations with RHINE's immediate supervisors, MOISE and HADDOCK, in which they stated that they had not recommended his dismissal. An undated efficiency report showing subject's salary to be \$2300, to which salary level he was raised in March 1, 1935, gave him a rating of below average. This report was signed by CORRIN D. EDWARDS.

Mr. TOWER JONES of the Personnel Department of the Department of Commerce, produced an index card under the name of HENRY RHINE which showed that he had been employed by the National Research Project, WPA, Rooms 6510 and 6512. Mr. JONES advised that that Department has no personnel record on subject.

Mrs. JEAN M. HOUK, Administrative Office of the Division of Research and Statistics of the WPA, 17th and New York Avenue, Northwest, advised that she had no personnel record on subject but that all records of the National Research Project are presently in Philadelphia and can be obtained from Mrs. MARY MEANS, 1016 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Subject is presently employed as National Representative of the United Federal Workers of America, CIO, 635 F Street, Northwest. He has held this position since June 13, 1937.

NEIGHBORHOOD

Mr. C. H. EVANS, Clerk of the B. F. Saul and Company, 925 15th Street, Northwest, advised that they had no records of tenants at 2123 I Street, Northwest, who lived there in 1935.

Miss MARJORIE DEA, Desk Clerk, at 2123 I Street, Northwest, advised that all records had been destroyed and that she had no knowledge of a HENRY RHINE.

Mrs. MARIE L. KESSEN, 1954 Columbia Road, Northwest, advised that she was manager at 2123 I Street, prior to 1935, but had no knowledge of a HENRY RHINE.

Mrs. BEATRICE BRICKLY, 2300 H Street, Northwest, advised that they had rented a small house at 736 23rd Street, Northwest, from her for approximately three months. She stated that inasmuch as the house was in a negro district the

RHINES had had little contact with other people in the neighborhood. She stated that both Mr. and Mrs. RHINE had appeared to be nice but that she had noted that a great number of people from New York used to visit them.

Mr. W. C. EGERT, Manager at 3241 N Street, Northwest, advised that subject had resided in apartment #11, in the latter part of 1935, and the first part of 1936. He stated that while he was suspicious of the RHINES' activities he could state no specific reason for his feelings. Mrs. EGERT advised that she was sure that subject's wife had received a paper which she believed to be the Daily Worker. She advised that there was no one in the apartment now who is acquainted with the subject.

Miss BLANCHE BOWEN, Cashier and Manager of the Rent Department for the National Loan and Investment Company, 1312 New York Avenue, Northwest, advised that she managed the property at 1724 H Street, Northwest. HENRY RHINE had rented this property on February 1, 1936, and had remained there until May 31, 1937. At that time the subject stated his employment as an Economist with the Department of Commerce. Miss BOWEN stated that they had no derogatory information concerning the subject nor was there any one in the apartment house who had been neighbors of the subject.

Miss SALANA V. WOLFE, apartment #5, Avindale Apartments, 1734 P Street, Northwest, advised that her apartment had been located directly across the hall from subjects. She stated that the RHINES held frequent meetings in their apartment which were attended by a large group of Jewish and Negro people as well as people appearing to be of foreign extraction. She would be awakened at 2:00 or 3:00 a.m., when she would hear people conversing very excitedly in the RHINE apartment. However, almost immediately someone would caution the excited person to talk low and she would be unable to hear any further conversation. On one occasion she said that she had heard a speaker instruct a girl to stir up strikes at her place of business by giving such instructions as, "If you are told to do this don't do it. When he speaks to you ignore him." She also said that on one occasion she had heard a man with a heavy Russian accent speaking to a group in the RHINE apartment. She also heard the young son of the RHINES running around the apartment and calling out "comrade."

Miss WOLFE added that although they had frequent meetings in the apartment they were always extraordinarily quiet. She stated that people would be walking around on the street and see the large crowd in the apartment and comment on how such a large group could make so little noise. She stated that the only time any conversation was heard was when a person would talk excitedly for a few seconds but would be immediately quieted by someone else. She added that it was her opinion that Mr. and Mrs. RHINE were communists and that she had also heard that Mrs. RHINE received the Daily Worker at her place of employment.

Mrs. R. K. PLUNKETT, 1734 P Street, advised that she had often sat in the lobby of the apartment building and she saw numerous people go into the RHINE apartment for meetings, often as many as 40 people entering the apartment. She also added the group appeared to be very mixed, there being Negroes and Jews among the crowd. She said that on one afternoon the RHINES held a cocktail party at which time a large number of negro men and women had attended in evening dress.

Mrs. SADIE WINPLE, apartment #42, 1734 P Street, characterized Mr. and Mrs. RHINE as being very peculiar people and rather mysterious. She said that during the period that they stayed at this apartment house the RHINES had apparently taken a great deal of literature in their rooms although she had no information as to what type of literature it was.

Mrs. ELIZABETH LAMBDEN, Treasurer of the Cooperative Apartments, 1734 P Street, Northwest, advised that subject had moved from these apartments in June of 1940. She stated that subject had been extremely late in his rent often paying the last of the month instead of the first. She stated that she recalled the subject very clearly because of the fact that his check for the last month had not been good and she had called him at least a dozen times trying to have him write a new one. He had always promised to send an additional check but never did so. She finally sent the check through the second time and it was made good. She also added that Mr. and Mrs. RHINE often bought a considerable quantity of food on certain days and then they would always have a meeting in the evening. She also stated that a queer, mixed crowd would come and looking into the window you could see that they were all congregated around a large table. She also added that it was peculiar because no matter how many were in the apartment there was never any noise.

Mr. FRANK JOHNSON, 1830 T Street, Northwest, and Mr. WALLACE H. MORRIS, 1842 California Street, Northwest, and WILLIAM H. MAYO, 1629 10th Street, Northwest, could furnish no additional information concerning the subjects.

Miss M. R. RINEHART, Clerk at the Mount Vernon Mortgage Company, 9th and Mount Vernon Street, Northwest, advised that the subjects had moved into 4629 43rd Place, Northwest, in July, 1940. The property had been sold in August 20, 1942, to a Mr. POLINGER. Miss RINEHART stated that they had no derogatory information concerning the subject.

Mr. MILTON POLINGER, 5320 Georgia Avenue, Northwest, advised that the RHINES had left the house at 4629 43rd Place when he had purchased it and had moved to 431 Delefield Place, Northwest.

Mrs. G. A. ARROYA, 4627 43rd Place, Northwest, said that she had known Mr. and Mrs. RHINE for approximately the year and a half that they had been in the neighborhood. She stated that the RHINE family were not friendly with any of the neighbors except one family by the name of FOWLER who lived on the opposite corner. She also stated that a large number of people continuously visited Mr. and Mrs. RHINE but she did not know the purpose of such visits. She added that it was also noticed that a great number of automobiles bearing New York licenses seemed to come to his home.

Mr. JOHN R. SIMMEL, 4624 43rd Place, Northwest, advised that he had no information concerning subject but that on one occasion a post card had been delivered to his home by mistake which had been intended for Mr. and Mrs. RHINE. This card had come from South America and stated that the sender would soon arrive in the United States. The correspondent further stated that there appeared to be as much "bungling" in the governments of South America as in the United States. Mr. SIMMEL also said that the RHINES had many visitors and said that they frequently played the GLO phonograph records.

Mrs. LEON GARDNER, 831 3rd Street, Southwest, who at one time had frequent access to the RHINE household stated that MARCEL KISTIN, a friend of Mr. RHINE from New York, lived with them. Mrs. GARDNER, a negro, explained that she particularly liked them inasmuch as they thought a great deal of the colored race which is unusual for most people.

With regard to MARCEL KISTIN, T-1 advised that KISTIN is listed in the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and is also listed therein on the Agency Committee of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action for the Works Progress Administration.

According to T-2 KISTIN is also listed in the active indices of the American Peace Mobilization known since the German invasion of Russia as the American People's Mobilization.

Mrs. NANCY DONALDSON, 4326 Chesapeake Street, Northwest, advised that MORTIMER REIDER was very frequently with Mr. and Mrs. HENRY RHINE and a Mr. and Mrs. C. D. FOWLER. Confidential Informant T-1 advised that REIDER is listed in the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and according to T-2 is likewise listed in the active indices of the American People's Mobilization.

According to T-1, C. D. FOWLER is listed in the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action as a member of the Executive Committee and also ELEANOR W. FOWLER, his wife, is likewise listed in the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action as a member of the

Executive Committee. T-1 further stated that Mr. FOWLER was Chairman of the Bulletin Committee of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action while Mrs. FOWLER was Chairman of its Legislative Committee. According to T-2, both Mr. and Mrs. FOWLER are listed in the active indices of the American People's Mobilization.

Mrs. PIERCE RIDDLE, 4336 Chesapeake Street, Northwest, advised that the RHINES were very close friends of the RUDERS and FOWLERS. She also stated that about two years before Mrs. RHINE's young son, JOSEPH RHINE, a playmate of one of her children, had talked a great deal about what a great man HITLER was and how much his parents thought of HITLER.

Mrs. ZELDA WHITE, Rent Manager of the L. H. Bernstein Company, 718 5th Street, Northwest, advised that the RHINES had rented the house at 431 Delafield Place, Northwest, in the latter part of August, 1942. She stated that the house is owned by GEORGE KIDDELBLATT, but that her company rents the house for him. According to her records Mrs. RHINE works at the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, CIO. Mrs. WHITE advised that she had no derogatory information concerning the subject.

Mrs. ELEANOR STACK and Miss ELEANOR DICKSON, 431 Delafield Place, Northwest, advised that they had never noticed anything unusual about the activities of subjects and that they appeared to be nice people.

Mrs. CHARLES J. HUPP'ANN, 429 Delafield Place, Mrs. WALTER E. KERNS, 432 Delafield Place, and Mrs. HOWARD SPECK, 430 Delafield Place, had no information concerning the subject.

SELECTIVE SERVICE

Miss J. MATHEWS, Clerk of Board #3, 3500 Nebraska Avenue, produced the Selective Service Questionnaire of subject which reflected the following information:

He is employed by the United Federal Workers of America, CIO, 635 F Street, Northwest, as National Representative and has been since June 13, 1937, for the year 1936-37. RHINE stated that he did economic research work, prepared material for industrial studies in technical unemployment.

He stated that he married his wife, JESSICA IRENE RHINE, on September 13, 1934, at Batavia, Ohio. He listed his wife's age as 26, and two children, JOSEPH RHINE, age 5, and JENNIE RHINE, age 1. He stated that he was born in New York City on August 23, 1908, and is presently residing at 4629 43rd Place, Northwest. His social security number was listed as 577-11-7853.

Subject is described as follows:

Age:-	34 years
Born:-	August 23, 1908, at New York City
Height:-	5' 6 1/2"
Weight:-	150 pounds
Eyes:-	Grey
Hair:-	Brown
Complexion:-	Light
Race:-	White

He was classified in 3-A on March 21, 1941. The file failed to reflect that subject has given a change of address to 431 Delafield Place, Northwest.

BANK ACTIVITIES

Mr. GEORGE FISHER, Vice President and Treasurer, Washington Loan and Trust Company, 9th and F Streets, Northwest, advised that his bank had made a loan to the subject on November 12, 1941, for \$135. This loan had been endorsed by Mrs. JENNIE BUCK. At the time of the loan references were given as ELEANOR NELSON, UFWA, Secretary-Treasurer, 635 F Street, Northwest, and JENNIE BUCK, Tax Arrears Division, District of Columbia Government. Mr. FISHER also advised that subject had received a previous loan of \$150 on July 31, 1941. This loan was endorsed by ELEANOR HILLER and references had been given as RICHARD FEISE, 1702 Summit Place, Northwest, and JENNIE BUCK, 1737 F Street, Northwest.

Mr. HARRY L. LOWNY, Manager of the Accounting Department, Washington Loan and Trust Company, advised that subject and his wife have checking account #122632 with his Company. Record of this account since January 25, 1941, reflected that the balance ran from \$30 to \$250. Deposits averaged about \$200 a month being made in four or five separate deposits all of which were small and uniform. The account showed a rather large activity averaging about fifteen checks a month; however, all were small only one being over \$100. The balance as of December 1, 1942, was \$113.49.

CREDIT AND CRIMINAL

A check of the records of The Credit Bureau, 1221 G Street, Northwest, and Stone's Mercantile Agency, 1419 H Street, Northwest, failed to reflect any additional information of value.

A check of the Criminal Records of the Metropolitan Police Department for subject's name was made with negative results.

MISCELLANEOUS

It was ascertained from a highly confidential source, T-1, that the name of HENRY RHINE and his wife, Mrs. HENRY RHINE, appears on the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. A highly confidential source, T-2, advised that the name of Mr. and Mrs. HENRY RHINE appears on the active indices of the American Peace Mobilization which has become known as the American People's Mobilization since the German invasion of Russia during the summer of 1941.

The files of the Civil Service Commission for application of JESSICA RHINE reflect that her mother is Mrs. JENNIE W. BUCK and her sisters are Mrs. DOROTHY COLLINANE and Mrs. JANETTE GAINS, all of Washington, D. C. According to T-2, Mrs. RHINE's mother, JENNIE W. BUCK, is listed on the active indices of the American Peace Mobilization known as the American People's Mobilization since the German invasion of Russia.

According to T-1, Mrs. RHINE's sister, JANETTE GAINS, is listed as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, Agency Committee, for the United Federal Workers of America.

Miss HELEN GIBSON, Clerk of the Investigative Division of the Civil Service Commission, produced the records which showed that subject and his wife are members of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and the American League for Peace and Democracy. These records also showed that HENRY RHINE was a member of the TOM MOONEY Defense Committee of the District of Columbia in 1937. The record further showed that HENRY RHINE had been present at a rally held in the National Press Club Auditorium protesting the suspension of HELEN MILLER, Labor Department employee alleged to be a Communist.

ORVILLE CHESTER MILLER, 1252 20th Street, Northwest, admittedly a former Communist and subject of a custodial detention card, advised on June 19, 1941, that HENRY RHINE was a Communist. Upon closer questioning he stated that he had been a member of the Communist Party from 1935 to 1937, and that from hearsay he had believed that HENRY RHINE was also a Communist. MILLER admitted that RHINE had not been in his Unit and that for this reason he was unable to state positively whether or not RHINE had been a member of the Communist Party. He added, however, that RHINE had contributed money to movements sponsored by Communists. Confidential Informant T-3 advised that HENRY RHINE had been a delegate to the American Federation of Government Employees convention in Detroit on December 7, 1936. In a dispatch with reference to the suspension of five Lodges of the American Federation of Government Employees RHINE had defended the "radical" Lodges and almost came to blows with G. HAROLD DIAMOND, Vice President of the Federation.

Miss P. O. PIERSON, Secretary of the Public Relations Squad of the Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C., produced the records of HENRY RHINE which reflected the following information:

From an article in the Daily News of July 19, 1941, it was ascertained that HENRY RHINE was on the speakers platform at a "Reinstate HELEN MILLER" rally at the National Press Club on July 18, 1941. The News reported HENRY RHINE spoke as follows:

"HENRY RHINE painted a picture of government workers being fired without hearings on vague charges stemming from Union membership. He charged Miss PERKINS with Gestapo tactics and likened the course of events to 'Hitler activity'."

MARY SULENTIC, apartment 310, 7701 Eastern Avenue, advised that on several occasions she had had dinner with Mrs. RHINE and had met HELEN MILLER at the RHINE house where MILLER lived prior to her marriage.

It should be noted that according to T-1 HELEN MILLER is listed in the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and according to T-2, she is listed in the indices of the American People's Mobilization.

The files of the Public Relations Squad also reflected that HENRY RHINE spoke at a rally for "Second Front Now" held on the steps of the old District Building on October 12, 1942, under the auspices of the Washington CIO and United Cafeteria Employees. Precinct detectives JOHN P. MECHKOFF and GEORGE E. COPPER state Public Relations Squad reported HENRY RHINE's speech as follows:

"HENRY RHINE, CIO, spoke on opening a second front and urged everyone to buy more war bonds and stamps."

A report was submitted by MILTON E. WASHINGTON and JESSE L. EDWARDS, colored, policemen, at a meeting held by the colored Baptist Church located at Vermont Avenue and Q Street, on November 3, 1942. The purpose of this meeting was to force the Capital Transit Company to hire negro operators. According to the policemen the 3rd speaker on the program was HENRY RHINE who spoke against prejudice against negroes and jews in Washington and also told how the Unions were going to help fight it. He also mentioned the victory of the Russian Army in Soviet Russia and that we should put more effort into the fight here. The records also showed that at this meeting a piece of literature entitled, "People of Washington Join Us in Celebrating the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of Soviet Russia" was distributed among the audience.

The Washington Post of October 23, 1942, carried an advertisement urging all readers to write and demand that the Capital Transit Company employ negroes as operators. Mr. HENRY RHINE was listed as one of the sponsors of the advertisement.

Confidential Informant [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] When he worked in WPA he was active in getting the American Federation of Government Employees local to secede from that organization and form the CIO Union in which he now has a job. In 1941 - early in the year - RHINE told informant that informant should be more cooperative. When informant asked him he said he was sure informant knew what he meant. "You should remember", he said, "that we can get anybody a job in the Government whom we wish to have a job there, and we can keep anyone out whom we want out. You won't get another job in Washington if we decide against it." Informant asked him if he meant the Communist Party and he said, "You know very well what I mean." Informant has heard a rumor that RHINE's real name is RHINESTEIN and that he is related to a druggist in Buffalo who is or was a member of the OGPU, or at least a Russian representative in America. This was told to informant as a rumor by a person who heard it from someone else who had it as a rumor so that it is very vague. Informant advised that RHINE could not be an organizer for the UFWA in the Washington territory unless he was a Communist.

Confidential Informant [REDACTED] also stated that HENRY RHINE had said [REDACTED] that one MORTON J. JACOBS had been a Communist and had withdrawn because he thought he could be of more help outside of the Party since he objected to being in a position where he was being paid by the United States Government and paying dues to the Communist Party. HENRY RHINE laughed at the evidence of a conscience on the part of JACOBS.

Confidential Informant [REDACTED] also said that Mrs. RHINE, prior to her marriage, had shared an apartment on P Street with ELEANOR NELSON, Secretary-Treasurer of the U.F.W.A. and HELEN SCHNETZLER, now HELEN S. MILLER. He stated that ELEANOR NELSON was a member of the Communist Party in 1940, and that PAUL PORTER, formerly her husband, had left her due to the fact that he believed that she was becoming a member of the Communist Party.

- P E N D I N G -

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE BUTTE FIELD DIVISION

At Shoshone, Idaho

Will endeavor to locate PAUL S. HADDOCK, former supervisor of subject in the NRA and interview him as to RHINE's activities while employed under him. A review of the personnel file of HADDOCK reflected that upon his resignation from the NRA on March 31, 1942, he returned to Shoshone and took up practice as an Attorney.

THE EL PASO FIELD DIVISION

At Santa Rosa, New Mexico

Will endeavor to locate IRVIN S. NOISE, subject's superior in the NRA for interview as to RHINE's activities while employed under him. A review of NOISES personnel file reflects that he was transferred to the Federal Housing Administration on February 16, 1936. He resigned in the fall of 1936 and was elected as a judge in a judicial district comprising the counties of San Miguel, Mora, and Guadalupe, New Mexico.

THE MILWAUKEE FIELD DIVISION

At Madison, Wisconsin

Will check the scholastic record of subject and make appropriate inquiries as to the reputation and political inclinations while at the University.

THE NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

At Brooklyn, New York

Will conduct investigation in the vicinity of 812 50th Street, Brooklyn, to determine the reputation of subject and family prior to coming to Washington in 1933.

At City College, New York

Will locate, if possible, the scholastic record of subject and make any vicinity inquiries to determine reputation and political feelings expressed by subject.

THE PHILADELPHIA FIELD DIVISION

At Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Will obtain from Mrs. MARY MEANS, 1015 Chestnut Street, the personnel record of subject while employed at the National Research Project.

Will endeavor to obtain information as to the present whereabouts of subject's superior and fellow employees so that they may be interviewed.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

T-1

[REDACTED]

T-2

[REDACTED]

T-3

[REDACTED]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

NY

FILE NO. 100-78582-12R

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 5/16/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/11, 20, 25-29; 5/3/49	REPORT MADE BY JAMES T. NEAGLE (A)
TITLE PETER MICHELANGELO VAGRINI, was.		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

CI T-1 wrote a letter to WALTER VINCHELL concerning subject. CI T-1 and CI T-2 interviewed concerning their knowledge of the subject. T-1 offered his services and has been utilized in obtaining information regarding subject's activities. Subject returned to his Brooklyn residence on 4/25/49. Surveillance revealed the subject contacted JACK BJOZE, was., Executive Sec., VALB. BJOZE contacted DOUGLAS MONTAGNE JACOBS, was., Publicity Man for VALB, and others, possibly connected with VALB. Results of Washington Field Office check of subject's passport file set out. Recheck of INS, NYC negative.

REFERENCE:

Bureau file 100-340669
Washington Field letter dated 4/11/49
Bureau letter dated 4/15/49
Los Angeles letter to Bureau 4/20/49
Report of SA DAVID E. YOOD, San Francisco, 4/18/49

DETAILS:

On March 10, 1949, Confidential Informant T-1 wrote the following letter to WALTER VINCHELL, the contents of which are self-explanatory:

APPROVED AND FORWARDED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
		65-14920-3434 <i>dm</i>
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NY 100-78582

March 10, 49

"Dear Mr. Winchell

"I am trying to find out weather to notify F.B.I. or you. I don't know for sure how important this is. I've been one of your listeners for a very long time and you will know whats best. Did you know a fellow by the name of Magrin who was a Komordantuer in the Linclon brigade in Spain? Hes more than a scumunist as you say he's a Marxist or higher up and hes doing a lot of traveling for them. What it is all about I don't know. His wife and child girl lives on 21 St. Ave. 8653. I think its a new front house on 21st ave. on the first floor in rear. Now he just went out to the coast. He used to be with Amtorg or some thing like that.

He sold the Russians a ship fast boat he claims he built for them. If you don't understand my writing drop me a card or your phone number. I can't explain very well in writing. and I want to keep our way of living. I was in the coast Guard myself.

I like my way of living. No Communists ideas for us now or ever. I know of another big shot as they are called on 94 St. near 3d Ave. Hes got a front Watchmaker name sounded like Buchmri. I've told you what I could remember and if this is good let me know and if I hear of some thing else let met know if your want me to let you know only don't mention our family name. We have a lot of Commies around here and I wouldn't want them to hurt my children. They are sneaks. Man to man I don't give a care for all of them but they don't do things like we do.

"Sincerely"

Accordingly, Confidential Informant T-1 was interviewed by the writer and SA CLIFFORD Q. SINNING, on April 20, 1949. The informant advised that he was a native born American and was old.

Further, the informant stated he had written WALTER WINCHELL because he felt that it was his patriotic duty and because he hated Communism. The informant stated that he did not want to see this country taken over by the Communists, nor his way of life distrubed.

The informant spoke generally about his relations with the Communist Party since the carly part of the 1930's.

NY 100-78582

him. He further stated that he was forced to pay dues to the Workers' Alliance and to make contributions to the Communist Party while working on these jobs. At one time, before he knew what actually was taking place, members of the Communist Party had urged that his wife allow a meeting to be held in their home. Subsequent to this meeting, this informant stated that party organizers had continually bothered him with visits, literature, and pamphlets in an effort to recruit him into the Party. Informant stated that this continued until he had "thrown one of them down the steps" because this man had made remarks to the informant's wife about their religious beliefs and had talked disparagingly about the Catholic Church.

The informant advised that he had known the informant's wife, BESSIE, since about 1934.

The informant stated that at that time, BESSIE was living with a man named PETE whose last name was unknown. BESSIE lived with this man as his wife but the informant had no personal knowledge as to whether they were legally married.

Eventually, BESSIE had this man, PETE, deported for reasons unknown to the informant.

The informant recalled that BESSIE went to California sometime in 1938 or 1939 but he could not remember whether she went there as the wife of the subject or whether she went to California to marry the subject.

Concerning the subject, Confidential Informant T-1 advised that he had met him

It is to be noted that according to information received from Confidential Informant of the Los Angeles Office that the subject returned to Los Angeles in the middle of February of this year.

NY 100-78582

he was doing important work for the Communist Party. The subject mentioned that he was particularly interested in the date April 30. It is to be noted that on this day, May Day Celebrations were held by the Communist Party.

[REDACTED]

X Confidential Informant T-2 was interviewed and gave substantially the same information concerning BESSIE MAGRINI, and stated that she was not too friendly with her and did not want to get mixed up in anything. This informant appeared reticent about going to see BESSIE again or about divulging any information which she might be in a position to obtain through her acquaintance with BESSIE.

This informant advised that to her knowledge, the subject's wife is an ardent Communist and has been one for a long time. She stated that both the subject and his wife talked as if they were Communists.

Confidential Informant T-1 was reinterviewed.

[REDACTED]

The informant stated that BESSIE gave no indication that the subject was returning to New York.

[REDACTED]

The informant stated that the subject's daughter, DOLORES, was very talkative and had said that her father had been living with a person by the name of KIRK or TURK in California and that that person had written her. It is to be noted that in the reference report of SA DANIEL E. TODD, there is reference to one THOMAS KIRK, 1322 Douglas Street, Los Angeles, California, who had appeared as a witness for the defense in a case involving ED. MILLER, who has previously been mentioned in this case as a contact of the subject.

NY 100-78582

[REDACTED]

In a reference Los Angeles letter, the information was set out that the subject had left California on April 20, 1949 at 6:45 A. M. for New York City. Accordingly, a surveillance was instituted at the home of the subject, 8663 21st Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

At 1:10 P.M., April 25, 1949, Dr. WILLIAM S. PULLMAN, Principal of Public School 200, Benson Avenue and Bay 22 Street, Brooklyn, New York, telephoned this office, and advised that the subject was at that time in his office at the school. Dr. PULLMAN advised that the subject had come to the school in order to obtain a door key from his daughter. The writer and SA's LAWRENCE H. BRACKEN and CLIFFORD Q. SIMING, who were conducting the surveillance at the subject's residence, proceeded to the school and observed the subject and his daughter leaving the school at 1:30 P.M. The subject immediately returned to his home and spent the afternoon visiting with his daughter.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The title of the article in which this picture appears is: "Roaming Russia's Caucasus," by ROLF SINGER, who is listed as Research Associate, FARLOW HERDARIUM, Harvard University.

On one of the photographs of the subject's boat there appears a picture of a sign which is propped up against the boat. Attempts were made to read the printing on this sign and, as nearly as it could be determined, there appears the address 8891 Santa Monica Boulevard and the telephone number, Glendale 9480. It is felt that this address and phone number may possibly be that of the boatyard where this boat is being constructed.

[REDACTED]

On April 28, 1949, the subject was observed by the writer and SA's LAWRENCE H. BRACKEN, WILLIAM V. GRICKIS, and ROBERT C. BLOUNT entering the Embassy Newsreel Theater on Times Square, New York City, where he viewed the films which recorded the Chinese Communists shelling the British warships. After viewing these films, the subject walked to 23 West 26th Street, and entered this building, which houses various Communist front organizations and also the offices of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. In approximately twenty minutes, the subject left this building and retraced his route to 42nd Street and the Avenue of the Americas. The subject then entered a public park which is immediately behind the New York Public Library. He walked around this park as if looking for someone. After sometime, during which the subject apparently was waiting to meet someone, he contacted a man in front of the library on Fifth Avenue between 41st and 42nd Streets. This contact was made at 4:10 in the afternoon, and the subject and this man walked around behind the library, entered the park, and talked while walking up and down in a deserted section of the park until 5:50 P.M.

This man was later identified as being JACK BJOZE, with aliases. BJOZE is Executive Secretary of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and it is believed by agents of this office who are conversant with Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade matters that in fact, he is the person responsible for running the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

Subsequently, BJOZE was surveilled to 337 East 13th Street, which address contains the apartments of NILS WALDERMAN BERG and LOUIS KROLD.

NY 100-78582

The former is now a member of the National Executive Board of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. Later that same evening, BJOZE was observed by the aforementioned agents entering 264 Lexington Avenue, where he remained from 9:20 P.M. until 3:15 A.M. on April 29, 1949 in the apartment of DOUGLAS MONTAGUE JACOBS, who is known to have been publicity man for several Communist front organizations and also for the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

The Washington Field Office by letter dated April 14, 1949, forwarded to the Laboratory four signatures of the subject which should be compared against the known handwriting of the subject which were previously submitted by the Los Angeles Office. This information was obtained from the files of the Passport Section of the United States State Department.

Further, the Washington Field Office advised there is no record at the State Department, Passport Section, of GUIDO BROGELLI which is the subject's true name. There is likewise no record of the subject at the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, D. C.

The files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 70 Columbus Avenue, New York City, were rechecked in an effort to ascertain whether the subject entered the United States through New York City. No record could be found in the name of the subject or in any of his aliases.

- P E N D I N G -

NY 100-78582

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The Confidential Informants mentioned in the report of SA(A) JAMES T. WAGLE, dated at New York, May 16, 1949 are:

T-1

[REDACTED]

(T-1)

7

T-2

[REDACTED]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NET YORK

FILE NO. 65-15009 87

REPORT MADE AT NET YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 6/3/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/20, 23, 24/49	REPORT MADE BY JAMES T. NEAGLE (A)
TITLE YOLANDA MAGRINI, was,		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

BENVENUTO MODOTTI interviewed concerning background of subject. Stated subject began living with PETER MAGRINI in about 1926. He said he believed GUIDO FROGELLI was the name used by the subject's husband when he entered this country, but he changed it when he became a citizen. Subject previously married to one GUIDO GABRIELLI. Subject proceeded to NYC in February, 1934. He stated the subject was interested in photography and attended school for it. He loaned subject \$200 with which to purchase equipment. Does not recall what became of Leica camera. CI T-1 made available information obtained from the subject concerning her background and activities while in NYC, which is set out.

- P -

REFERENCE:

Report of SA JAMES T. NEAGLE (A), New York, 4/20/49.

DETAILS:

BENVENUTO MODOTTI, 312 West 20th Street, Apartment 4D, New York City, who is the subject's brother, was interviewed concerning the background and activities of the subject and her former husband, PETER MICHAELANGELO MAGRINI.

MODOTTI advised that he arrived in this country with his parents, brother, and sisters in 1920. He became a naturalized citizen in 1930 while residing at 132 East 26th Street, New York City. Further, he advised he has never used any name other than his own. It is to be noted that on page four in the referenced New York report of the writer, dated April 20, 1949, the subject listed one BEN MONTINI as a cousin, whose address is the same as the one mentioned above. MODOTTI denied they had a cousin by that name, but explained that MONTINI was his mother's maiden name.

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51 JUN 20 1949

NY 65-15009

MODOTTI stated that in about 1926 CAESAR CRESPI, an editor in San Francisco, introduced the subject and her family to PETER MICHAELANGELO MAGRINI, whom he described as an Anti-Fascist Refugee from Italy. He was asked whether he knew MAGRINI by any other name, and replied that his nickname was "Firenze", which stands for the locale in Italy where MAGRINI was originally from. Rand-McNally's World Atlas lists Firenze as being also known as Florence. When the name GUIDO BROGELLI was mentioned, MODOTTI said "That's him", but could not explain how he knew this to be the name of MAGRINI.

Further, he said he believed that BROGELLI was the name used by MAGRINI when he entered this country, after travelling through South America and Mexico. MAGRINI changed his name when he became a naturalized citizen, according to MODOTTI. It is to be noted at this point that if collusion exists between PETER MAGRINI, the subject's husband, and PETER MAGRINE, who is the subject of a Security Matter-C investigation in the Philadelphia Division, it apparently existed as early as 1925 or 1926.

In continuing, MODOTTI stated that the subject was married to one GUIDO GABRIELLI for about two years, prior to the time she met MAGRINI. She started living with MAGRINI in approximately 1926 and remained with him until about 1936 or 1937. It has previously been reported that the subject married MAGRINI November 22, 1937.

The subject and MAGRINI remained in California until February, 1934 and at that time MAGRINI came to New York by rail, according to MODOTTI. In about two months, the subject followed him here. It is to be noted here that in the report of SA HAROLD F. DODGE, at Los Angeles, dated April 7, 1949 in the case entitled "WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE, was.; ESPIONAGE - R", CRANE stated that he believed JOHN LOOKIS/SHERMAN had arranged for the MAGRINIS' presence in New York. Further, CRANE stated that he had a faint recollection that MAGRINI was in New York ahead of his wife and that she came later.

During the time the subject lived in California with MAGRINI, she was engaged in the dressmaking profession. Her husband was employed as an Ornament Plasterer, the trade he learned in Italy; selling; and finally in aviation. MODOTTI said MAGRINI became a licensed pilot, and built his own gliders in a small company in which he was a partner.

After their arrival in New York, MODOTTI continued, the subject became interested in photography. She attended school, the name and address of

NY 65-15009

which he could not remember, to learn photography. MODOTTI stated he loaned the subject \$200 with which to purchase photographic equipment. She bought an enlarger and other equipment, and set up a dark room in her apartment in Staten Island. MODOTTI said "But I don't know what ever happened to any Leica camera". It is to be noted that the writer had made no mention of a Leica camera up to this point. MODOTTI was questioned concerning his knowledge of the camera owned by the subject, and he stated he did not know how she obtained it, whether or not it was a Leica, or how she disposed of it. It is to be further noted that CRANE has stated he taught the subject the elemental theory of photography only and did not teach her how to use supplemental lenses or take document pictures.

The subject, according to MODOTTI, used to stroll through the parks and take photographs of children and people, then later sell the photographs to the interested parties. He stated she was what might be called a "free lance photographer".

The subject's husband, during this time, was engaged in experimental work for the Bellanca Aircraft Company. MODOTTI stated that MAGRINI was not on a salary, but made drawings of plans at home on a fee basis. He stated MAGRINI had no standard working hours, and did most of his work at home. MODOTTI stated that the MAGRINIS had to work hard in order to live, and usually could afford only a one-room apartment.

MODOTTI stated he became quite detached from his sister because of MAGRINI's insane jealousy. MAGRINI used to follow the subject and accuse her of flirtations. On one occasion MAGRINI threatened to kill the subject if she ever left him.

After the subject's husband went to Spain, she continued to live on in New York for a short while, according to MODOTTI, and then returned to California at the instigation of her uncle, to enter his business.

The following information was made available by Confidential Informant T-1, [REDACTED]

On April 22, 1938 the subject, who was then residing at 127 East 28th Street, New York City, advised that she was born July 7, 1901 in Austria of Italian parentage.

NY 65-15009

The subject, according to information furnished by this informant, carried a briefcase which contained a number of documents. Among these documents were the marriage license pertaining to the subject and PETER MAGRINI, dated November 22, 1937. Also the subject is reported to have exhibited a United States Passport issued for both of them on March 26, 1935; a re-entry permit issued to EOLANDE SALTARINI/MODOTTI on May 28, 1935, to expire May 28, 1936. She also exhibited the citizenship papers taken out by ALFRED MAGRINI, Certificate #1416119, dated November 5, 1940. This certificate lists his address as 704 Washington Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and indicates his wife and two children, Peter, age 20, and ANN, age 12, reside with him. This is undoubtedly the naturalization certificate by which the subject's husband and the aforementioned PETER MAGRINI of Philadelphia are claiming derivative citizenship.

MAGRINI

Also included among these documents was a \$1000 life insurance policy on the subject's husband, secured from the Aetna Insurance Company and dated August 5, 1937; two letters the subject had received from her husband, which she stated he had sent her through other people, one of which was postmarked Valencia, Spain, and the other postmarked January 12, 1938 from Paris, France; a letter from Haig Nosta Publications, 403 Main Street, Stamford, Connecticut; a statement from Selznick Storage Company, 11 Norwood Avenue, Clifton, Staten Island, which stated the MAGRINIS were known to SELZNICK for three years.

The subject is reported to have advised that her husband had gone to France in November, 1937 to enlist in the Loyalist army in the Spanish Civil War. She exhibited a snapshot of him, in which he was dressed as a private.

Further, the information obtained from this informant indicates that the subject was employed by the Universal Art Studios, 984 Broad Street, Brooklyn, New York, telephone number Glenmore 2-7125, from December 1937 to March 1938, as a photographer. She advised that her husband had been an engineer and radio mechanic and that he was last employed by Brewster Aeronautical Company, Long Island, in August, 1937. Previous attempts to have this verified have been made without success.

The subject is reported to have resided at the following addresses:

- 104 St. Marks Place, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, August, 1936 to December, 1937;
- 127 East 28th Street, New York City, where she occupied the apartment of GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON for three weeks starting April 16, 1938;
- 17 Lenox Place, Staten Island, July 1935;
- 215 East 15th Street, New York City;

NY 65-15009

124 Central Avenue, St. George, Staten Island;
69 Van Duzer Street, Staten Island, which house
was owned by a Mr. ROSENGOLD.

The owner of the 124 Central Avenue address was Mrs. CLARA KIP,
34 Stones Avenue, Jersey City, New Jersey, who reportedly called the subject a
Communist.

According to this informant, the subject furnished the information that she had been receiving assistance from friends, some of whom were;

persons connected with the Italian Labor Education
Bureau, 3 West 16th Street, New York City;
Miss CEPAL, 133 West 3rd Street;
Mr. and Mrs. WIKES, 10 St. Marks Place;
Mrs. MOSS, 70 State Street, Staten Island

As references, the subject is reported to have listed:

ANTONIO REINA, Assistant Editor of "Justice", a
Spanish organ of the International Ladies Garment
Workers Union; and
OSCAR MOZZI TELLI, Italian Labor Education Bureau.

Further she is reported to have advised that her husband
had opened a bank account in St. George, Staten Island, in 1935 and closed this
account in 1937.

Concerning the subject's social history, she advised, according
to the informant, that she had started living with her husband in California
in about 1926. They left California in January, 1936, intending to return to
Italy. Her husband had been negotiating with various companies which manufac-
tured refrigerators and washing machines, and he hoped to become a sort of
general foreign representative for them. When the Italian-Ethiopian war broke
out, he decided against returning because he was not in sympathy with the
Italian government and was fearful of being drafted.

Concerning her husband's income, the subject advised that he
did radio repair work and also assembled short wave radio sets in his home from
August until November, 1937. She said this work was profitable and that he could
sell all he could make. Further, she explained, this had been his main source of
income during the greater part of the time they had lived in New York.

NY 65-15009

The information furnished by this informant further indicates that the subject sold her camera in April or May of 1938 in order to obtain money to purchase food. She last heard from her husband in June, 1938, and she exhibits a letter addressed to GUILLERMO LASSA, IT, Barcelona, Spain, which was returned her unopened. It is to be noted that this is one of the aliases of the subject's husband.

The subject also advised, it was reported, that TONY FUSCO, 60 Fletcher Street, Rosebank, Staten Island, had loaned her some money.

On December 20, 1940, according to this information, the subject was assigned as a Child Nutritionist, Lunchroom Worker, to the W.P.A. Her Social Security number was 063-16-0492.

- P E N D I N G -

NY 65-15009

LEADS

LOS ANGELES

At Los Angeles, California

Will reinterview the subject thoroughly to obtain all information she has concerning her activities, and those of her husband. Investigation as set out in this report indicates she is withholding information which may be of value in conducting a more complete investigation on the activities of both she and her husband. Particularly, efforts should be made to secure naturalization certificate No. 1416119 and Passport and Re-entry Permit she exhibited in 1938. Also she should be questioned concerning the name GUILLERMO MASSANA, which she used to write her husband in Spain.

REMARK

At Jersey City, New Jersey

Will attempt to locate and interview Clara Kip, 34 Stones Avenue, for any information she may have concerning the subject, particularly with regard to KIP's calling her a Communist. For the information of the Newark Office, the subject was reportedly given photographic lessons by WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE, an admitted member of the Communist underground from 1934 to 1937. CRANE was working under orders of THITTAKER CHAMBERS or JOHN LOMIS SHERMAN.

NEW HAVEN

At Stamford, Connecticut

Will contact the Haig Kosta Publications, 203 Main Street, Stamford, Connecticut in an effort to ascertain the nature of the correspondence between themselves and the subject. Particular attention should be directed to the possibility of obtaining any photographs which emanated from the subject.

NY 65-15009

NEW YORK

At New York City, New York

Will attempt to locate and interview the following persons in an effort to obtain further information concerning the subject's background activities and associates:

Universal Art Studio, 984 Broad Street, Brooklyn
Gertrude Hutchinson, 127 East 28th Street, New York City
Residents of 215 East 15th Street, New York City
Miss Gerald, 133 West 3rd Street, New York City

Will identify and consider the advisability of interviewing ANTONIO PEINA and OSCAR NOZZITELLI, listed as references.

At Staten Island, New York

Will interview the following for the same type of information as above stated:

Occupants at 17 Lenox Place, Staten Island
Mr. Rosengold, 69 Van Duzer Street, Staten Island
Mr. Selznick, 11 Norwood Avenue, Clifton, Staten Island
Mr. and Mrs. Wilkes, 10 St. Marks Place, Staten Island
Tony Fusco, 60 Fletcher Street, Rosebank, Staten Island
Mrs. Moss, 70 State Street, Staten Island

Will attempt to locate bank account opened by the subject's husband in 1935 in St. George, Staten Island. This account was probably opened in the name of PETER MACRINI, and was closed in 1937.

also contact Aetna Fire Co. - see serial 9 -

* * * * *

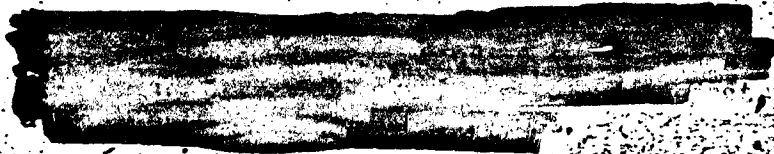
A copy of this report is being furnished the Philadelphia Office inasmuch as it contains information pertinent to a case pending in their office.

NY 65-15009

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The following Confidential Informant was mentioned in the report of SA (A) JAMES T. NEAGLE, dated June 3, 1949, at New York City:

T-1:



- MR. SCHEIDT
- MR. BELMONT
- MR. WHELAN
- MR. COLLIER
- MR. GRANVILLE
- MR. KUERTZ
- MR. MARCHESSAULT
- MR. MOYNIHAN
- MR. NOONE
- NIGHT SUPERVISOR
- MR. QUINN
- MR. RING
- MR. SHANNON
- MR. TUOHY
- MR. WATSON
- CHIEF CLERK
- PROPERTY CLERK
- TRAINING UNIT

NEW YORK 49 FROM WASHINGTON DC 27 11-22
 SAC URGENT

JAHAM. RE NY TEL JUNE TWENTY FOUR, FORTY NINE. HENRI P. DALL H. HAGNER REAL ESTATE CO ADVISES PREVIOUS ADDRESS WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER CO., WASH, D. C. APPEARS ON RENTAL APPLICATION CARD. APPLICATION CARD WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER CO FURNISHED NY OFFICE AS REFLECTED IN WFO REPORT BY SA COURTLAND JONES DATED MAY THIRTY ONE, FORTY NINE. JAMES M. LANIER, FORMERLY SERV. MGR. WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER CO. NINETEEN THIRTY SIX TO NINETEEN FORTY ADVISED THAT PRIOR TO LOCATION AT ONE ZERO ZERO ZERO CONNECTICUT AVE., N. W. WOODSTOCK CO. LOCATED AT ONE FIVE TWO EIGHT K. N. W. FOR PERIOD OF SIX MONTHS TO ONE YEAR. PRIOR TO K ST., WOODSTOCK LOCATED SEVEN THREE EIGHT THIRTEENTH ST., N. W. TELEPHONE ST. ADDRESS DIRECTORY CORRECTED TO APR. TWENTY ONE THIRTY EIGHT REFLECTS ADDRESS WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER CO. AT ONE FIVE TWO EIGHT K STR., N. W. ONE FIVE TWO EIGHT K ST., N. W. IS LOCATED SOME TWO BLOCKS EAST OF CONNECTICUT AND K. STORES IN BLDG. AT ONE THOUSAND CONNECTICUT AVE FACING ON CONN. AVE. ON THE FIRST FLOOR ARE FIVE IN NO. AND STREET ADDRESSES RANGE TO TEN FOURTEEN CONN. AVE. HENRY HAS ALREADY ADVISED THAT NO

END PAGE ONE.

Spencer

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 F. B. I.
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 N. Y. C.
 ROUTED TO FILE

JW

PAGE TWO

TYPEWRITER CONCERNS HAVE OCCUPIED THESE STORES. ADJACENT TO HENDY-S BLDG. ON K ST. IS A BLDG WHICH ACCORDING TO W. EVANS BUCHANAN, BUCHANAN REAL ESTATE CO., ONE SEVEN THREE TWO K ST., N. W. UP UNTIL RECENTLY WAS OPERATED AS A WOMAN-S ROOMING HOUSE CALLED WESLEY ANNEX IN WHICH THERE WERE NO SHOPS OF ANY KIND. AT PRESENT TIME ONE CHARLES R. MC GAFFEY IS PROPRIETOR OF TYPEWRITER STORE AT ONE SEVEN ZERO SIX K ST., N. W. THIS STORE IS DIRECTLY ACROSS THE STREET FROM ONE THOUSAND CONN. AVE. AND THREE DOORS FROM THE CORNER OF SEVENTEENTH AND K. RENTAL AGENT FOR THIS BUILDING IS SANDOZ REAL ESTATE INC. HARVEY JONES, SANDOZ REALTY COM ADVISED THAT MCGAFFEY HAS OCCUPIED THIS STORE SINCE DEC. ONE, FORTY EIGHT AND THAT JONES HAS NO KNOWLEDGE OF THIS BUILDING EVER BEING OCCUPIED BY TYPEWRITER CONCERN PRIOR TO OCCUPANCY OF MC GAFFEY AND SUBSEQUENT TO NINETEEN THIRTY SIX W. EVANS BUCHANAN, PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED, SAID HE HAD VAGUE IMPRESSION THAT ONE SEVEN ZERO SIX K ST. WAS FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY A TYPEWRITER CONCERN PRIOR TO OCCUPANCY OF MC GAFFEY. BUCHANAN ADVISED THAT HE HAD GIVEN THIS INFORMATION TO JOHN F. DAVIS, LOCAL HISS ATTORNEY, SEVERAL DAYS AGO. CITY DIRECTORIES FOR NINETEEN THIRTY SIX THROUGH THIRTY NINE REFLECT THAT ONE SEVEN ZERO

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

SIX K ST., N. W. WAS OCCUPIED BY GUARANTEE REALTY CO. STEPHEN, MICHAEL AND RICHARD GATTI, OWNERS OF GUARANTEE REALTY CO., INTERVIEWED AT THEIR PRESENT PLACE OF BUSINESS ONE ZERO TWO SIX NINETEENTH ST., N. W. ALL ADVISED THAT THEY OCCUPIED ONE SEVEN ZERO SIX K ST., N. W. FROM NINETEEN THIRTY FOUR TO NINETEEN FORTY AND THAT THEY HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF ANY TYPEWRITER CONCERNS IN THEIR IMMEDIATE VICINITY. RECORDS SANDOZ REALTY NOT COMPLETE AS TO LENGTH OF OCCUPANCY BY THE GATTIS. FOLLOWING INVESTIGATION COMPLETED TO DETERMINE POSSIBILITY OF ANY OTHER TYPEWRITER CONCERN BEING IN VICINITY OF CONN. AND K. N. W. CITY DIRECTORIES FOR YEARS NINETEEN THIRTY SIX THROUGH NINETEEN THIRTY NINE EXAMINED AND FOLLOWING CONCERNS NOTED. TYPEWRITER SALES AND SERVICE., EIGHT ELEVEN SEVENTEENTH, ROYAL TYPEWRITERS, EIGHT THIRTY NINE SEVENTEENTH N. W., RALPH C. COXHEAD, EIGHT ONE FIVE SEVENTEENTH N. W. AND ELECTROMATIC TYPEWRITERS, ONE ONE ONE ONE CONN. AVE., N. W. THOSE CONCERNS ON SEVENTEENTH ST. LOCATED ON EAST SIDE OF SEVENTEENTH ST., N. W. AND ARE TWO BLOCKS FROM CONN. AND K. MR. CLARENCE BILLS, PROPRIETOR OF TYPEWRITER SALES AND SERV. EIGHT ONE ONE SEVENTEENTH ST., N. W. FURNISHED FOLLOWING INFORMATION. BILLS LOCATED AT EIGHT ONE ONE SEVENTEENTH ST. SINCE NINE

385 PXX END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

TEEN THIRTY TWO. HAS BEEN ACTIVE IN LOCAL TYPEWRITER DEALERS ASSN. SINCE THAT TIME AND PRIOR TO NINETEEN FORTY SERVED AS PRESIDENT THIS ORGANIZATION FOR SEVERAL YEARS. WELL ACQUAINTED WITH PERSONS IN TRADE. ADVISED THAT OTHER THAN THE WOODSTOCK CO., FORMERLY LOCATED AT CONN AND K AND MCGAFFEY WHO IS A RECENT ARRIVAL, NO OTHER TYPEWRITER REPAIR SHOPS IN THAT VICINITY TO HIS KNOWLEDGE. BILLS ADVISED THAT HIS SHOP DID REPAIRS ON ALL TYPES OF MACHINES, ROYAL ALREADY REFERRED TO ONLY DID REPAIRS ON ROYAL MACHINES-- RALPH COXHEAD AT EIGHT ONE FIVE SEVENTE ST., NW WAS MFR. OF THE VERITYPER, AND DID NO REPAIRS ON CONVENTIONAL MACHINES THIS FACT KNOWN TO BILLS AS AT ONE TIME HAD AGENCY-- ELECTROMATIC TYPEWRITERS ARE I. B. M. PRODUCT AND THEY AGAIN DID NO REPAIR ON CONVENTIONAL MACHINE. BILLS QUITE CERTAIN THAT IF TYPEWRITER REPAIR SHOP IN VICINITY OF K AND CONN OTHER THAN WOODSTOCK HE WOULD KNOW OF SAME. JAMES LANIER PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED, PRESENTLY SERVICE MAN FOR BILLS AT TYPEWRITER SALES AND SERVICES EIGHT ONE ONE SEVENTEENTH ST. NW LANIER WITH WOODSTOCK AS PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED AND STATES THAT NO TYPEWRITER SHOP AS DESCRIBED IN HISS CASE WAS IN VICINITY OF K AND

END PAGE FOUR

PAGE FIVE

CONN. HISS ATTORNEY INTERVIEWED LANIER LAST WEEK RELATIVE TO POSSIBILITY OF ANOTHER TYPEWRITER SHOP. DAVIS HISS ATTY., ADVISED LANIER THAT CARRIAGE RETURN LEVER BROKEN ON TYPEWRITER AND THAT CATLET ADVISED BY TYPEWRITER REPAIR SHOP NO PARTS WERE AVAILABLE. DAVIS TRIED TO GET STATEMENT FROM LANIER THAT IF MACHINE TAKEN TO WOODSTOCK CO., WOULD NOT THE WOODSTOCK CO. HAVE HAD LEVER IN STOCK TO WHICH LANIER SAID HE REPLIED THAT THE PART WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN NECESSARILY AVAILABLE SINCE TYPEWRITER SUCH AN OLD ONE EVEN THEN. DON MCDONALD, PROPRIETOR OF DISTRICT TYPEWRITER CO., ONE FOUR TWO SEVEN I ST., NW. ADVISED THAT IN NOV. NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN HE WENT INTO BUSINESS FOR HIMSELF, PRIOR TO WHICH TIME HE WORKED FOR WOODSTOCK CO., AND THEN TYPEWRITER SALES AND SERV. UNDER MR. BILLS MACDONALD-S FIRST OFFICE AS SUCH WAS THE USE OF PHONE IN REAL ESTATE OFFICE OF OFFUT REALTY CO. AT ONE FIVE TWO ZERO K ST., NW. LATER HE HAD A SHOP AT ONE SIX TWO THREE H ST., NW. MACDONALD ADVISED THAT HE WAS CONTACTED BY DAVIS., HISS ATTY LAST SATURDAY. HE ADVISED THAT IT IS HIS BELIEF THAT THE TESTIMONY REGARDING THE LOCATION OF THE TYPEWRITER SHOP IS A LIE AND THAT HE ADVISED DAVIS THAT NO SUCH SHOP EXISTED IN THE VICINTIY AS DESCRIBED. DAVIS, PAXX END PAGE FIVE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **BOSTON, MASS.**

77-802 LMC LMR

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT BOSTON, MASS.	DATE WHEN MADE 9/29/41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7/28, 29/41	REPORT MADE BY R. T. HICKMAN
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TITLE MICHAEL EDWARD NYLANSKI, JR.	CHARACTER OF CASE INTERDEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT FOR JUDICIAL VACANCY
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SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Nylanski born May 27, 1906 at Boston, Massachusetts. Prepared at Brookline High and Exeter. Attended Harvard College four years as undergraduate. Awarded John Harvard Scholarship 1924-25; Betur 1926; Harvard College Scholarship 1925-26; New York Times Current Events Prize offered to winners of local college contests; Debating Team 1926-27; Debating Council; Phi Beta Kappa Society. B. A. Degree Magna Cum Laude June 1927. M.B. Degree Harvard Law School June 1930 Magna Cum Laude. Neighborhood investigation favorable. Employed as Law Clerk in Reppes, Gray, Best, Coolidge & Rugg, September 1931 to April 1933, when he resigned to accept government position. Returned to law firm September 1937 and became a partner July 1938. Resigned April 1940 to accept appointment as member of Labor Mediation Board. WILLIAM NELSON, member of law firm, recommends Applicant as well qualified for position sought. Lawyers recommend as well qualified, brilliant, good character, able, and good background. Credit information favorable. Charged with traffic violation 9-26-27. Disposition filed. Applicant registered Local Board 13, Order No. 2175, Serial No. 426. Classified 21. Listed Martindale Hubbell Law Directory 1941.

DETAILS:

This investigation is predicated upon a telephonic communication from Mr. Metz of the Bureau on September 27th, 1941, requesting an investigation of the above named individual.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES		
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3 - Bureau 2 - New York City 2 - Chicago 2 - Washington ② - Boston		77-802	3	FBI
		<i>[Handwritten initials]</i>		

EDUCATION

WILFRED N. RINGER, Headmaster, Brookline High School, 115 Greenough St., Brookline, Mass., stated that their records indicated that Wyzanski was born May 27, 1906 at Boston, Mass.; that he attended that school from September 1918 until June 1922 when he graduated with a High B average; that he was an honor student during his enrollment at that school. Mr. Ringer further advised that Wyzanski's attendance and deportment records were satisfactory, both as to regularity and promptness. Mr. Ringer advised that he did not know Wyzanski during his attendance at that school, but that he now knows him very well since they are both members of the Brookline Kiwanis Club; that Wyzanski is one of the leaders in that organization; that he is an excellent speaker, a very fine man, whose reputation and character are good; that he is a hard working individual who is satisfied with nothing but the best. He further added that Wyzanski is an outstanding man in his faith in this vicinity and that he is a leader in his Synagogue. In conclusion, Mr. Ringer stated that he believed there was no question as to the loyalty and patriotism of Wyzanski.

VERNA FINE BOUNDS, Director of Admissions, Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, telephonically advised that Wyzanski attended that school from September 1922 to June 1923, at which time he graduated with a general average of B; that Wyzanski was an honor man and was in the first group each term. He attended regularly; in fact, his attendance record was perfect, and there was no record indicating any disciplinary action had ever been necessary. He further added that Wyzanski was an outstanding man, admired by all of the students and professors alike; that he had a wide circle of friends, and his reputation and character are all. Mr. Bounds advised that he was not positive, but he believed that Wyzanski had participated as a member of a debating team while he attended that academy.

MARGARET S. TRIER, Harvard College, made their records available, which indicated that Wyzanski had entered in September 1923 and graduated College Cum Laude in June 1927 with a high B average. The record was clear, showing no disciplinary action and it was further ascertained that the attendance record was satisfactory. This record showed that Wyzanski's parents were CHARLES EDWARD WYZANSKI, father, and NAUDE ELISECCA JOSEPHS, mother.

The following is a list of scholarships and prizes awarded to Wyzanski during his attendance at this college:

- 1925-26 John Harvard Scholarship (Honorary)
- 1926-27 Harvard College Scholarship (Honorary)
- June 20, 1927 Susan Anthony Potter Prize - \$50

The following notation also appeared on the records:

Born May 27, 1906 at Boston, Massachusetts
Prepared at Brookline High and Exeter
in college four years as undergraduate

EDUCATION

- Harvard College Scholarship, 1925-26
- New York Times Current Events Prize, offered to winners of local college contests.
- Debating Team, 1926-27
- Debating Council
- Psi Beta Kappa Society

Miss Bernadine Brooks, Secretary, Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass., made their records available and it was ascertained that Nyzanski entered that school in September 1927 and graduated eighth in his class of 391, Magna Cum Laude during June 1930. Miss Brooks advised that he was considered an excellent student and that his general average was 77.

Grace A. Bonadier, Harvard Law Review, advised that Nyzanski was a member of the Harvard Law Review in 1929-30. She furnished the reporting agent with a copy of the Harvard Law Review dated April 17, 1937, which contained the following notation regarding Nyzanski:

NYZANSKI, CHARLES EDWARD, JR. Vol. 13
Secretary, Judge I. N. Hand 1930-31; Judge Learned Hand 1932; with Lopes, Gray, Bayden & Perkins 1933; Solicitor, U. S. Dept. of Labor 1933-35; Special Assistant to the Attorney General of the U. S. 1935 to date. United States Government Representative, 72d and 73d Sessions, Governing Body of the International Labor Office 1935; United States Government Advisor, 19th International Labor Conference 1935 (both at Geneva, Switzerland); Acting Secretary of Labor, on various occasions 1933-35. U. S. Department of Justice. Address, Washington, D.C.

CHARACTER REFERENCES

HERBERT J. MERCIER, 92 Brown St., Brookline, Mass., gardner for Mr. Dudley Howe, 22 Northington Road, Brookline, Mass., stated he has known Nyzanski practically since the latter's birth and advised that Nyzanski now lives with his mother at 24 Northington Road, Brookline, Mass. He stated that Nyzanski's character and reputation in the neighborhood are the best; that he is "the smartest boy in America". He further stated that he read in the paper about four or five years ago that President Roosevelt had said that Nyzanski was one of the most able Assistant Attorney Generals that they had ever had in Washington. In conclusion, Mr. Mercer stated that neither he nor anyone else could say anything of a derogatory nature regarding Nyzanski, who is regarded as a very fine boy.

MARY G. PULSIFER, 11 Mason St., Brookline, Mass., advised that the Nyzanski family bear a good reputation and that they live quietly in the neighborhood. Miss Pulsifer stated that she was not intimate with the family inasmuch as they do not move in the same social circles and that she knows only one member of the family personally. She stated that she had sought

CHARLES WYANSKI, a sister of Charles, and that it was apparent that she was well
reared. In conclusion, Miss Pulsifer stated that applicant was regarded as a
brilliant graduate from Harvard and that he had graduated at an extraordinarily
early age.

Miss Pulsifer suggested that a friend of hers, MISS ELIZABETH BEAN,
1200 St. Paul St., Brookline, Mass., had known the family very well and could
give further information regarding them.

MISS ELIZABETH BEAN advised that she had lived near the Wyzanski
family on Center Street in Brookline, Mass., prior to the time they built their
present home which was over twenty years ago. She stated that at the time she
lived on Center Street, Charles Wyzanski was about three and a half or four
years of age and at the time she moved from Center Street, she was about seven
or eight years of age. She further stated that she has not seen Charles
Wyzanski since that time but that she has read about him and has seen his
mother from time to time, at which times she always inquired about the children,
Charles and Ruth.

Miss Bean further related that the children were "beautifully brought
up" and that they were from good parents. She further advised that Mrs.
Wyzanski originally came from New York City; that Mr. Wyzanski, the father of
Charles, was a perfect gentleman, who did not possess any of the traits
usually ascribed to the Jewish race. In conclusion, Miss Bean stated that so
far as she knew Charles Wyzanski's character and reputation were good.

SAMUEL WYANSKI, 180 Ivy Street, Brookline, Massachusetts, tele-
phonically advised that he has known Charles Wyzanski for a number of years
and that he is a brilliant, honorable gentleman who enjoys the respect and
esteem of all who know him; that he comes from good parents who are honorable
and that they are regarded as very fine people.

In conclusion, Mr. Wyzanski stated that Charles Wyzanski possesses
the highest integrity and ability, and that his judgment is highly regarded
by all who know him.

BOSTON, MASS.

EMPLOYMENT

WILLIAM NELSON, member of the law firm of Ropes, Gray, Best, Coolidge and Rugg, 50 Federal Street, advised that WYZANSKI was employed as a law clerk by that firm in September, 1931 and that he continued in this position through April, 1933 at which time he was appointed as Solicitor of the Labor Department at Washington, D. C. He stated that WYZANSKI is an exceptionally brilliant individual who possesses an engaging personality and that he is well qualified for any judicial post. He added that he possesses a quick mind, a retentive memory and recommends him unqualifiedly. Mr. NELSON further advised that WYZANSKI returned to that firm in September, 1937 and became a partner in July, 1938 and resigned in April, 1940 to accept an appointment as alternate member of the Labor Mediation Board which was set up by the President of the United States. He added that WYZANSKI has since been promoted to a position as a regular member of this body.

Mr. NELSON further related that he was positive that all the twenty-four members of the firm would speak as highly of WYZANSKI as he did and that he knew each of them were interested in WYZANSKI. Mr. NELSON further advised that they made a thorough investigation of WYZANSKI prior to the time they employed him in 1931 and that they were sure his background was good. Mr. NELSON produced a clipping taken from the "Washington Post" regarding WYZANSKI and he stated that this newspaper report highly complimented WYZANSKI since he made a very brilliant argument before the Supreme Court on a very important issue without notes. He stated that this argument commanded the attention of all the elder attorneys in Washington and that he was sure WYZANSKI was held in high regard by the attorneys of the Bar. Mr. NELSON advised that the name of the firm was formerly Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins.

The reporting agent at the office of JUDGE SWENNEY, Post Office Building, consulted the "Federal Reporter", 2nd series, Vol. 518, which indicated that JUDGE LEARNER D. HAND is located in New York City and is a member of the Second Circuit of the U. S. Court. It was also ascertained from the "Federal Reporter" that AUGUSTUS N. HAND is a member of the 2nd Circuit in New York City of the U. S. Circuit Court.

WYZANSKI was employed as law secretary by JUDGE AUGUST N. HAND from 1930 to 1931 and was also employed by JUDGE LEARNER D. HAND as law secretary for an indefinite period beginning 1932. Mr. BELMONT, Supervisor, New York City Field Division, was telephonically advised on September 29, 1941 and requested to make an appropriate investigation.

BOSTON, MASS.

MISCELLANEOUS

W. S. NICHOLSON, Executive Secretary, Boston Bar Association, 21 School Street, advised that WYZANSKI has been a member of that body since 1932 and that he is known in good standing. He further advised that WYZANSKI is one of the several names used by the Bar Association to prosecute attorneys in the City; that he regards WYZANSKI as capable, honest and well qualified for any judicial position to which he might be appointed.

W. A. SHATTUCK, President, Massachusetts State Bar Association, 216 State Street, advised that WYZANSKI bears an excellent reputation; that he is honest and hard worker. Mr. SHATTUCK also advised that WYZANSKI is not at this time a member of the Massachusetts State Bar Association. He further stated that it was not necessary for a practicing lawyer in this State to be a member of this Association and that many of them were only members of the Boston Bar since that body was a very large one and included the majority of the practicing attorneys in the State. Mr. SHATTUCK further stated that he did not know whether WYZANSKI was of judicial temperament and added that it was his opinion that WYZANSKI was as capable and as well qualified as any young man that would be available for an appointment to a judgeship. He further added that he was not sure that it was wise to appoint a young person to a position of this kind and stated that he felt that someone even older than he should receive an appointment of this kind. Mr. SHATTUCK further related that WYZANSKI was an ardent worker for the Roosevelt cause and was one of the outstanding people of his race in this city. He stated that he had been responsible for the formation of the New England organization, Defense of America First, and that WYZANSKI had been very active in organizing this committee in New England. Mr. SHATTUCK recommended that JUDGE JACOB J. KAPLAN of 75 Federal Street, Boston, be contacted as he could give further information regarding WYZANSKI.

JUDGE KAPLAN telephonically recommended WYZANSKI without qualifications or reservations as to character and ability and stated that his background is good. JUDGE KAPLAN advised that he has known WYZANSKI some fifteen or eighteen years and that he considers him very well qualified for any judicial position to which he might be appointed.

JOSEPH WIGGIN, President, Massachusetts State Bar Association, 1940, Telephone Capital 2400, telephonically advised that WYZANSKI is considered a brilliant man; that his reputation among the attorneys in the City of Boston is good. Judge WIGGIN stated that WYZANSKI is considerably younger than he and that he did not know him well. He also stated that he knew nothing but good about WYZANSKI. Judge WIGGIN in conclusion stated that he did not know whether WYZANSKI is of judicial temperament or not. He further stated that a number of attorneys are good trial lawyers and yet they do not make good judges.

A booklet entitled "The Bar Association of the City of Boston" dated April 1, 1939 listing all of the members of the Boston Bar Association indicates that CHARLES E. WYZANSKI, JR. was admitted to the Mass. Bar in 1931 and that he was elected to that Association in 1932.

The following listing was taken from Martindale Hubbel Law Directory, 1941,

Wyzanski, Chas. E., Jr. 906, 931
 C. A. L. 307 AB, LLB
 (Re. "C. B., C. & R.")

Mr. FRED BEAUCHAMP, Clerk, Harvard Club of Boston, 374 Commonwealth Avenue, advised that WYZANSKI is a member of that organization in good standing.

Miss DOROTHY MAKSON, Assistant Clerk, Selective Service Board #43, 134 Marion Street, Brookline, Mass., made their records available to reporting agent and it was ascertained from WYZANSKI's questionnaire, which was returned to the Board on May 16, 1941, that he is an alternate member of the National Defense Mediation Board (OPM), Washington, D. C.; that WYZANSKI's order number is 71375, Serial Number 326 and that he is classified in 2A. The questionnaire further indicates that WYZANSKI's duties are to mediate labor disputes and that he had been so engaged for one month. The record shows that WYZANSKI was born May 27, 1906 at Boston, Massachusetts.

The following information appeared on WYZANSKI's questionnaire: "I have no dependents (or partly so) on me two persons but as they would not be adversely affected were I to be selected for service, I make no claim with respect to their dependency".

Miss KATHERINE COLLIERAN, Clerk, State Board of Probation, made their records available, which records reflected the following:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Offense</u>	<u>Court</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
12/4/27	Traffic violation	Cambridge, Mass.	On file

The records also indicated that WYZANSKI was born in 1906. It is to be noted that all school records indicate WYZANSKI was born May 27, 1906 and that the information furnished the Boston Field Division was to the effect that he was born May 27, 1903.

Miss MILDRED KING, Merchants Credit Bureau, 52 Chauncy Street, Boston, made their records available and they indicated by a report dated January 11, 1939 that applicant was thirty-one years of age and single; that he lived with his widowed mother, Mrs. Maude J. Wyzanski, that they occupied a single-family dwelling in a good

neighborhood and that this property was assessed to the mother in the amount of \$27,700. The report further indicated that the reputation of WYZANSKI was good; that he was an attorney and was a junior member of a well-known law firm - Repp, Gray, Boyden & Perkins. This report showed only two purchases and indicated that they had been paid within thirty days. The report further showed the applicant maintained an office at 199 Washington St., for a short time prior to his employment by the above law firm. The report reflected that WYZANSKI, prior to June, 1937 for a period of four years, was Solicitor of the U. S. Labor Department at Washington, D. S.; that he was also Secretary to Judge August N. Hand, U. S. Circuit Court in New York for a period of over one year. The report showed that WYZANSKI is known to be in receipt of sufficient income to meet his requirements.

A newspaper clipping attached to the file of the Credit Bureau dated April 27, 1933 showed that President Roosevelt had appointed WYZANSKI as Solicitor of the U. S. Labor Department and that he was twenty-seven years of age, one of the youngest ever named to that post. A second newspaper clipping dated May 4, 1933 in this file showed that WYZANSKI's nomination was sent to the Senate for endorsement as Solicitor and that his age was twenty-six. Another newspaper clipping attached to this file reflected that he had won commendation of Professor Felix Frankfurter who characterized him as one of the most brilliant law students he ever had; that during his course at Harvard he was a member of the Harvard Legal Aid Bureau and the Harvard Law Review. The records of the Credit Bureau further indicated that Ruth E. Wyzanski, sister of Charles Wyzanski, became engaged to Jonathan B. Rintel of Boston, Mass. in the fall of 1938. The file further reflected that they have since been married.

In this file a report dated June, 1932 for Ruth E. Wyzanski indicates that her father and his associates were assessed with a total of \$442,000 for real estate by the City of Boston. It also reflected a \$1,000 personal property assessment.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

REPORT AT NEW YORK CITY

Will interview U. S. Circuit Judge Augustus E. Hand, Second Circuit,
U. S. Circuit Court, regarding WYZANSKI's employment as law secretary
beginning 1931.

Will interview U. S. Circuit Judge Learned D. Hand, Second Circuit,
U. S. Circuit Court, regarding WYZANSKI's employment as law secretary
beginning 1932.

- FIELDING -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **BOSTON, MASS.** NY FILE NO. **77-1656-7A8**

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK CITY	DATE WHEN MADE 9/30/41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9/30/41	REPORT MADE BY E. V. LITTLE
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TITLE CHARLES EDWARD WYZANSKI, Jr.	CHARACTER OF CASE DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT Judicial Vacancy
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SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Justice AUGUSTUS N. HAND and LEARNED D. HAND on vacation, Albany Field Division requested to contact both Miss ELIZA LIBBY, Secretary to Judge AUGUSTUS N. HAND stated applicant employed as Law Secretary to Judge AUGUSTUS N. HAND from October, 1931 to August, 1932 and is regarded by Judge HAND as the best law secretary he has ever had. Applicant stated to possess excellent mind and is of high character and reputation, and is a loyal American. Applicant member of Harvard Club of New York City and in good standing and highly regarded. Records Harvard Club reflect applicant born May 27, 1906 at Boston, Mass. Graduated Magna cum Laude from Harvard Law School 1930. Applicant appointed collector of labor in April, 1932 and resigned in November, 1935. Credit favorable, no criminal, NYC.

RUC

DETAILS: This investigation is predicated upon a telephone conversation had with the Boston Field Division on September 29, 1941.

EMPLOYMENT

Miss ELIZA LIBBY, Secretary to Judge AUGUSTUS N. HAND, Justice of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, New York City, was contacted by reporting agent and advised that Justice HAND is

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
		<div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 5px;">77-1656-6</div> <div style="font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 5px;">FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION</div> <div style="font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 5px;">U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em; margin-bottom: 5px;">SEP 1 1941</div> <div style="font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 5px;">BOSTON FIELD OFFICE</div>
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3 - Bureau AMSD 1 - Boston 1 - Albany 2 - New York		ROUTED TO: <i>Stehman</i> FILE: <i>174</i>

on vacation is not expected to return to New York City until Monday, October 8, 1941. She further advised that Justice HAND could be contacted in his home, down at Elizabethtown, New York. A teletype lead was therefore set out for the Albany Field Division on September 29, 1941 to contact Justice HAND at Elizabethtown.

Miss LIBBY stated that she is well acquainted with the applicant and that he was the first law clerk that Justice HAND had. He came to Justice HAND in October, 1931 from Harvard University Law School and remained with him for the period of one year, leaving his services in August, 1932. She stated that his salary was \$3000 per annum.

Miss LIBBY stated that the services of such law clerks were only for a period of one year. Miss LIBBY stated that the applicant's duties were to read the record of the cases assigned to Justice HAND, and then check into the law and submit memorandum on what he had found and then to discuss the case with Justice HAND.

Miss LIBBY further stated that Justice HAND regards the applicant as one of the best law secretaries he has ever had and that she personally considers him an excellent young man, possessed of unusually brilliant mind and a man of unquestionable character, morals and reputation.

She further stated that he was very capable in fulfilling his duties and that she never heard of any unfavorable criticism. She stated that she knew very little of his private life, but that she never heard him express any views that might be in any way termed un-American.

Attempt was also made to contact Justice LEARNED D. HAND, also of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, but his office was closed and his secretary was not in the building.

Miss LIBBY advised that Justice LEARNED D. HAND is still away on vacation and could be reached at his home in Windsor, Vermont. A teletype lead was accordingly set out on September 29, 1941 to the Albany Field Division requesting that Justice LEARNED D. HAND be contacted at the above address.

MISCELLANEOUS

At the Harvard Club, 27 West 24th Street, New York City, agent contacted the Manager, Mr. FRANK J. KELLY who advised that the applicant has been a member of their club since December, 1930, and that he is in good standing at this time.

Mr. MILLIA stated that he was not certain as to whether the applicant resided at the Harvard Club during 1931 and 1932. He further stated that quite a bit of work would be necessary to dig up the old records covering this period.

Mr. MILLIA did obtain the class record for the Harvard Law School, for the class of 1927, which was the year that the applicant graduated from the under graduate school at Harvard University.

The class record reflects that the applicant was born in Boston, Massachusetts on May 27, 1906; that his parents were CHARLES P. BYZANSKI and MAUDE JOSEPH. The class record further reflects that the applicant graduated Magna cum Laude from both the under graduate school and the Harvard Law School, finishing the law school in 1920.

Subsequent to applicant's graduation from Harvard Law School, he was employed by the law firm of ROPS, GRAY, BOYDEK and FIRMIN of Boston, Massachusetts, until October, 1931.

From October, 1931 to August, 1932, applicant was law secretary to Judge AUGUSTUS N. HAND of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, New York City. From October, 1932 to November, 1932, he was law secretary to Judge LEARSLD D. HAND of the same court.

The class record further reflects that the applicant was appointed Solicitor of Labor in April, 1933 and resigned in November of 1935. The record further indicates that the applicant was the representative of the United States government at the 72nd and 73rd Sessions at Geneva, Switzerland of the Governing Body of International Labor Office, in May and June of 1935.

In November, 1935, the applicant was appointed as the Special Assistant to the then Attorney General of the United States, Mr. HOWARD CUNNINGHAM.

Mr. MILLIA further stated that he has been acquainted with the applicant during the time he has been a member of the Harvard Club and he has never heard of anything derogatory against the applicant. He stated that he has an excellent mind and that he is highly regarded by the other members of the club and that when he is in New York City on business he makes a practice of stopping at the club, and that his last visit was some ten days prior to the interview with Mr. MILLIA.

CREDIT RECORD

At the Credit Bureau of Greater New York, 393 7th Avenue, Miss EVELYN SHARR made the credit records of that office pertaining to the applicant available to the agent.

Credit inquiries dated June 29, 1931 and November 7, 1932 indicate that the applicant maintained small satisfactory accounts with two of the better known New York Men's shops and that his accounts were paid promptly. The credit files also contained a newspaper clipping covering the applicant's connection with the Department of Labor, also a clipping from the New York Times dated June 19, 1937 which indicated that the applicant would resign from his position as Special Assistant Attorney General of the United States HOMER CUMMINGS on August 1, 1937, to return to private practice with the firm of ROYCE, GRAY, BOYER and PERKINS of Boston, Massachusetts.

POLICE RECORD

Special Agent V. L. O'DONNELL checked the criminal records of the New York Police Department with negative results as to applicant.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE ALBANY FIELD DIVISION

At Elizabethtown, New York

Will contact Judge AUGUSTUS B. HAND, Justice of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, relative to the employment of the applicant as his law secretary from October, 1931 to August, 1932.

At Windsor, Vermont

Will contact Judge LEARNED D. HAND, Justice of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, relative to the employment of applicant as his law secretary during 1932.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS**

FILE NO. **TF-3527**

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 9/30/51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9/27/51	REPORT MADE BY DONALD B. ANDERSON & DEAN
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TITLE CHARLES EDWARD WIZANSKI	CHARACTER OF CASE DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT - JUDICIAL POSITION
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SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Applicant employed as Solicitor for Labor Department from May 23, 1933, to November 25, 1935, at which time he transferred to the Department of Justice as Special Assistant to the Attorney General. At present time, CHARLES EDWARD WIZANSKI is a member of the National Defense Mediation Board. Employment very satisfactory. Reputation in neighborhood and at places of employment good. Credit record very satisfactory. No criminal record Washington, D. C.

RUC

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

This investigation is based upon a telephone request from Inspector AL ROSEN to Special Agent F. I. McGARRACHY.

EMPLOYMENT

CECELIA LARMAN, Junior Administrative Assistant, Personnel Division, Department of Labor, Room 3104 in the Labor Department Building, at Fourteenth Street and Constitution Avenue, N. W., furnished Agent the personnel file of CHARLES EDWARD WIZANSKI, which disclosed that MR. WIZANSKI was appointed Solicitor for the Labor Department on May 23, 1933, at a salary of \$8,000 per annum, and that he continued in this position until

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
<i>[Signature]</i>		77-802-7 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OCT 1 1951 BOSTON FIELD OFFICE
COPIES OF THIS REPORT: 3 - Bureau 2 - Boston 2 - Washington Field		ROUTED TO: <i>Luckman</i> FILE NO: <i>802</i>

November 25, 1935, at which time he transferred to the Department of Justice as Special Assistant to the Attorney General.

MR. S. J. COMPERS, Chief Clerk in the Labor Department, who has his office in Room 3113 of the Labor Department Building, stated that he was personally acquainted with CHARLES EDWARD WYZANSKI and that MR. WYZANSKI became Solicitor for the Labor Department when the new administration came into office in 1933. MR. COMPERS said that MR. WYZANSKI was a very "cocky" but very brilliant young man; that he was clear-headed and straight, and that there is nothing detrimental to him that MR. COMPERS knows anything about. MR. COMPERS also mentioned that MR. WYZANSKI had resigned from the Labor Department to go to the Department of Justice for the purpose of handling labor cases then pending in the Department of Justice before the Supreme Court.

DOROTHY MUELLER, Junior Stenographer, Personnel Division, Office of Production Management, Room 2127, Social Security Building, located at Fourth Street and Independence Avenue, S. W., advised Agent that CHARLES EDWARD WYZANSKI entered on duty as an alternate member of the National Defense Mediation Board on April 4, 1941, and that he is still employed there, but that the personnel file for WYZANSKI has been misplaced and she had no further information.

Agent then contacted MR. RALPH T. SEWARD, who is Executive Secretary for the National Defense Mediation Board, located in the Social Security Building, at Fourth Street and Independence Avenue, S. W. MR. SEWARD stated that he was personally acquainted with CHARLES EDWARD WYZANSKI and had been since 1935. He said that MR. WYZANSKI formerly was an alternate member of the National Defense Mediation Board, but that since the first week in July he had been a regular member of the Board. MR. SEWARD stated that MR. WYZANSKI is an extraordinary man with an outstanding legal mind, and, in fact, he has one of the best legal minds that MR. SEWARD has ever encountered. MR. SEWARD stated that MR. WYZANSKI is a man of exceptionally high character and that he has a very good reputation, and there is nothing detrimental in any way to him.

NEIGHBORHOOD

MISS MARIAN CULLINAM, Assistant Manager of the Woodley Park Towers, 2737 Devonshire Place, N. W., stated that she was

acquainted with CHARLES EDWARD WYZANSKI and that he came there during the early summer of this year, and disembarked from ISADORE LUBIN, but the exact date she is not positive of, as she has no record of it. She stated, however, he left July 1, 1941, and left his mail forwarding address for 1909 Q Street, N. W. She said that while he was residing in the Woodley Park Towers, he was a very good tenant and caused no trouble whatever, and she knew nothing unfavorable to him in any way.

MISS SYLVIA McGOVER, telephone operator at the Woodley Park Towers, stated that she was not acquainted with MR. WYZANSKI, and knew nothing about him except their records showed that he left July 1, 1941.

PRINCE JOHNSON (colored), stated that he was service room man at the Woodley Park Towers, that he knew MR. WYZANSKI was there, but knew nothing about him.

JOHN RIGGIN, janitor at the Woodley Park Towers, stated that he knew MR. WYZANSKI by reason of MR. WYZANSKI'S living there a short time, but that he knew nothing about him.

MRS. GERTRUDE BURCHINAL, switchboard operator at 1900 Q Street, N. W., stated that she was acquainted with MR. CHARLES EDWARD WYZANSKI and that he was residing at 1909 Q Street, N. W., at the Moorings Apartments, and that both the apartment house located at 1900 Q Street, N. W., and the apartment house at 1909 Q Street, N. W., are managed by MRS. MARIE WILLIAMS and are under the direct supervision of MR. HENRY SAUNIER, and that the mail is handled at one building for both apartment houses. She stated that MR. WYZANSKI was a very nice, pleasant man and conducted himself in a proper manner at all times, and that there was nothing unfavorable to him that she knew of.

MR. HENRY SAUNIER stated that he had been acquainted with MR. WYZANSKI when he resided at the Moorings Apartments several years ago while he was working for the Labor Department and the Department of Justice. He said that MR. WYZANSKI had lived there approximately three years and that during that time he became quite well acquainted with him. According to MR. SAUNIER, MR. WYZANSKI drinks only socially, is an extremely good citizen, has a pleasant personality, and is a man who never causes or gets into any trouble of any kind, but attends strictly to his own business. MR. SAUNIER stated that MR. WYZANSKI had

been in Boston for the last three or four years, and would occasionally stop at one of the apartment houses if he was in Washington for a few days, but that he had not seen MR. WYZANSKI much during the time he was living in Boston.

CREDIT AND CRIMINAL RECORD

MISS MARIE JUEL, clerk in The Credit Bureau, 1221 Q Street, N. W., produced the credit file of CHARLES EDWARD WYZANSKI, which disclosed that CHARLES EDWARD WYZANSKI, JR., is approximately thirty-five years of age, and that he is employed as an attorney for the National Defense Mediation Board, Social Security Building, and is also an alternate member of the Board; that the appointment is a Presidential one. The report further shows that MR. WYZANSKI was formerly Solicitor for the Labor Department, and there is a newspaper clipping showing that he transferred, in November, 1935, to the Department of Justice. There is another newspaper clipping showing that he resigned from the Department of Justice on August 1, 1937, to go to Boston to practice law, and that while in Washington he resided at 2736 (which Agent determined to be 2737) Devonshire Place, N. W., at 1900 Q Street, N. W., and at 1909 Q Street, N. W. There were only two accounts indicated in his credit report, one of which was reported as "okay," the other as "very satisfactory."

MISS BETTY WOOD, clerk at Stone's Mercantile Agency, 1119 E Street, N. W., produced the credit envelope of CHARLES EDWARD WYZANSKI, which showed no credit rating whatever, but did have the two newspaper clippings above mentioned in the records of The Credit Bureau.

The Metropolitan Police Department files, in the Traffic Records Division and the Criminal Records Division, failed to disclose any entry, whatever, against CHARLES EDWARD WYZANSKI.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **BOSTON, MASS.**

FILE NO. **77-194 NY**

REPORT MADE AT ALBANY, NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 10/2/41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9/30/41	REPORT MADE BY L. B. HAND
TITLE CHARLES EDWARD WYZANSKI, Jr.			CHARACTER OF CASE DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT JUDICIAL VACANCY

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Applicant employed as legal secretary by Judge **AUGUSTUS N. HAND**, October, 1930, to August, 1931, and by Judge **LEARNED HAND** in same capacity during October, 1932. Both state applicant is highest type person, of Jewish extraction, and give their unqualified recommendation as to his ability, intelligence, experience, background, honesty and patriotism.

-RUC-

DETAILS: This investigation is predicated upon a teletype from the New York Field Division dated 9/30/41 requesting that Judge **AUGUSTUS N. HAND** and Judge **LEARNED HAND** be contacted for the purpose of verifying the employment of applicant.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent **LEO J. FOX**.

AT BURLINGTON, VERMONT

Judge **LEARNED HAND**, United States Circuit (2nd) Court of Appeals, was telephonically contacted at Windsor, Vermont. He stated that **CHARLES EDWARD WYZANSKI, Jr.** had been employed by him in October, 1932. He advised the Applicant was the highest type of person in every respect, considering him an unusually fine person.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT: 3 - Bureau (AMSD) ② - Boston 2 - Albany		77-194-105 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OCT 4 - 1941 BOSTON FIELD OFFICE ROUTED TO: <i>Bureau</i>
		NY 105 NY 105 NY 105

77-194

Judge HAND stated he would give the Applicant his unqualified recommendation as to ability, integrity, intelligence and loyalty to this country. He advised the applicant had held various positions of great responsibility in the United States Government, including a recent position as an attorney with the Department of Labor.

Judge HAND advised the Applicant was considered one of the leading lawyers in Boston, and he would be a definite asset to any Department of Government. He stated he had always found the applicant honest and above board in his dealings, unusually intelligent, and energetic, very reliable, and had on no occasion ever questioned Applicant's patriotism.

The following investigation was conducted by the writer:

AT ELIZABETHTOWN, NEW YORK

Judge AUGUSTUS W. HAND, United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, was contacted at Elizabethtown, New York, by the writer. He advised that applicant was employed upon his recommendation as his legal secretary from about October 1, 1930 until August, of 1931. Applicant was recommended to Judge HAND by Professor JOSEPH BRALE, of the Harvard Law School, as being an outstanding student of that school, who ranked very high scholastically in his graduating class and was prominent upon the Harvard Law Review. Applicant resigned the position with the law firm of ROPES, GRAY, BOYDEN & PERKINS, of Boston, Mass., to accept the position with Judge HAND.

Judge HAND characterized applicant as being a very high type individual of Jewish extraction, who is possessed of an excellent family background. His father, CHARLES EDWARD WYZANSKI, Sr., was a very prominent real estate man in Boston, Mass., prior to his death. Applicant is very widely read, has a marvelous mind, a wide perspective and is reasonable and temperate. His character and reputation are of the very best. Judge HAND believes applicant to be approximately 35 years of age and a bachelor.

Following his employment with Judge HAND, as legal secretary, applicant was at various times, employed with the Department of Labor as a solicitor, and presently is thought to be a member of the National Defense Mediation Board, in Washington, D. C.

77-194

Applicant argued cases before the United States Supreme Court for the Government, in which the Constitutionality of the Wagner Act and of the Social Security Act were involved. Both of these Acts were declared Constitutional and Judge HAND advised that subsequently, applicant was highly recommended to him by Justices VAN DEVANTER, BRANDEIS, STONE and CARDOZO, for his excellent presentation and arguments on these cases. He cited this instance as giving an example of the highest esteem in which applicant is regarded by persons of widely divergent views, as is readily noted from the Supreme Court Justices listed above.

Applicant was offered a position at Harvard Law School, to take the place of Professor WILLISTON, as Teacher of Contracts.

Applicant returned to Boston following his employment as a solicitor for the Labor Department in Washington, D.C. and became a member of the firm of ROPES, GRAY, BOYDEN & PERKINS, where he stayed until he resigned a short while back to accept the position he now holds with the National Defense Mediation Board.

Judge HAND considers applicant a very distinguished young man who is exceptionally well read for his age and would recommend him for any position for which he may be considered. He knows applicant to be in accord with the present policies of the United States, but he would not characterize him as either a conservative or a liberal, but rather one who would reach a happy medium between the two.

Judge HAND advised that in his opinion, applicant was a loyal American, who was not capable of anything which would be inimical to the best interests of the United States.

-REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN-

Los Angeles, California
August 25, 1949

Director, FBI

RE: JAHAN

Perjury; Espionage - R; Internal Security - R
JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN, was.
Espionage - R

Dear Sirs:

Rebulet to San Diego dated August 16, 1949, in which the Los Angeles Office was requested to submit its recommendations on the advisability of interviewing Dr. MAURICE KOWAN prior to attempting to interview SHERMAN. It is definitely felt that KOWAN should be interviewed at some time concerning his knowledge of and perhaps his participation in Soviet Espionage activities. If he will talk, he can no doubt furnish considerable information of value along these lines. However, it does not appear that he should necessarily be interviewed prior to the interview of SHERMAN, unless it is for the purpose of endeavoring to get SHERMAN to talk through the assistance of KOWAN. KOWAN, of course, can furnish information about SHERMAN and probably much of it would be new or supplemental to the information the Bureau already has. For purposes of conducting an interview with SHERMAN, however, the Bureau has sufficient information concerning his (SHERMAN's) activities in Soviet Espionage to justify an interview and under ordinary conditions to persuade him to talk. If he cannot be persuaded to talk now, it does not appear that information obtained from Dr. MAURICE KOWAN would be of sufficient significance to change the situation.

Relative to interviewing KOWAN for the purpose of getting SHERMAN to talk through KOWAN's assistance, it is noted that during the interview of WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE he was asked whether he thought SHERMAN would talk to FBI Agents. CRANE's answer was in the negative. CRANE was also asked whether he thought the FBI could get SHERMAN to talk through KOWAN. CRANE replied that "KOWAN might contact MIKE (SHERMAN) for you." CRANE added that KOWAN "could be reasoned with." However, CRANE did not indicate with any certainty that KOWAN would, in fact, give any information to the FBI and the statement that KOWAN might contact SHERMAN for us is merely a supposition of CRANE's for which he had very little, if any, factual basis. CRANE, of course, knew that SHERMAN and KOWAN were close friends and he also knows that the mental attitudes of the two men are entirely different.

AIR MAIL

HFD:jm2

65-1018

100-30609

cc: New York (AIR MAIL)
San Diego (AIR MAIL)

65-14920-425

FBI - NEW YORK
AUG 29 1949

100-6303

LA 65-4018
100-30409

It is believed that an approach to SHERMAN through KOWAN should be an undertaking over a considerable period of time, perhaps, more time than is presently available. There is also the possibility that KOWAN would refuse to cooperate and then notify SHERMAN of the Bureau's plan to interview him. In this connection, it will be recalled that KOWAN was interviewed on one occasion (under pretext) in 1943 by a Bureau Agent. This interview is reflected in the report of Special Agent JOSEPH A. OXLEY, dated August 7, 1943, at Los Angeles, in the SHERMAN file. On that interview KOWAN stated that he did not know SHERMAN's whereabouts. It is realized that maybe KOWAN would have reacted differently had he known that an FBI Agent was making the inquiry and maybe, in fact, he did not know SHERMAN's whereabouts. However, at the present time there does not appear to be sufficient merit in the proposal of getting SHERMAN to talk through KOWAN to warrant trying it. This approach can always be tried at some future date if SHERMAN again refused to talk to Agents.

In further discussion with CRANE of SHERMAN, CRANE said that he thinks SHERMAN would "take off" if he could, to avoid talking to Agents; that if SHERMAN was "scared" he would "pick up and fly" because he "has no roots" and there would be nothing to keep him in the locality where he happened to be living. On the other hand, CRANE stated that in his opinion, an interview with SHERMAN might be successful if he were "wooded" rather than frightened; that a more or less indifferent approach should be used, with SHERMAN being impressed that the Agents were there to "get this matter cleared up." Although, here again CRANE does not have any facts upon which to base the statement that such an approach might be successful, yet he was fairly well acquainted with SHERMAN and his opinion or suppositions may have some value.

It is the suggestion of this office that the first approach to SHERMAN not be made with the purpose of "scaring" him into talking. He has refused on two occasions to talk to Agents and it would appear logical that on both of these occasions he would have been considerably worried and would have talked had he been so inclined. It is suggested that his recent advertising campaign in the Vista, California, papers might be the best means of approach; that the interviewing Agents might gain admittance to see him on the basis that they wished to talk to him about the monopoly which he alleges exists. After discussing this topic at length the Agents would be in a better position to bring up the actual purpose of the interview and if at that time he refuses to talk he would not be in such a good position to abruptly bring the interview to a close. There would then be a chance for the interviewing Agents to try to explain to SHERMAN what they desired and point

LA 65-4018
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out to him some arguments which might induce him to tell his story. at this time, use could be made of the false passport application filed by SHERMAN in the name of CHARLES FRANCIS CHASE in 1934. This approach in the interview of SHERMAN is based on the idea that he will have to be persuaded to talk and that in order to have an opportunity to persuade him, some means of approach other than the intended purpose of the interview will have to be used.

It is further believed that, if possible, the interviewing Agents should have a subpoena in their possession for use in the event SHERMAN does not talk.

Very truly yours,

R. B. HOOD, SAC

Director, FBI

September 19, 1949

SAC, New York

WILLIAM TOWNSEND, wa:
Dr. William Townsend;
GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON
SECURITY MATTER - C

Col. VIC CONSTANT, formerly with C-2, Governors Island, New York, and now associated with the American Red Cross, New York City, advised ASAC ALAN H. BELMONT that a relative of his by the name of Dr. EDWARD J. TALBOTT, who arrived in this city from the Canal Zone, had information concerning Communist Party activities of two individuals whom he met in the Canal Zone, namely, WILLIAM TOWNSEND and GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON.

On August 28, 1949, Dr. EDWARD J. TALBOTT, who resides with his family at 3 Poly Road, Rye, New York, was interviewed by an agent of this office for information in his possession concerning the above-captioned subjects.

At the outset of the interview, Dr. TALBOTT furnished some background information concerning himself. He stated his father's name is ARNOLD H. TALBOTT and his mother's name is HELEN CLARK TALBOTT. His father is an industrial broker. Dr. TALBOTT stated he was a graduate of the Rye High School, Rye, New York; that he attended Middlebury College, Vermont, and Cornell University for two years, 1941 through 1943, where he enlisted in the Reserve Corps of the U. S. Army. In March, 1943, he was called up for service and assigned for approximately six weeks to the Counter Intelligence Corps Office in New York City. After this assignment, he then passed the aptitude test given him by the Army and selected the field of medicine as his vocation, stating that the Army sent him to medical school at New York University (Bellevue Hospital).

Dr. TALBOTT attended medical school, graduating in June, 1948. He stated his Army Serial No. was 12102658. In June, 1948, Dr. TALBOTT advised that he went to Panama Corges Hospital, Box 0, Ancon, Canal Zone, where he interned for a year, finishing his internship in June, 1949.

The doctor stated that while interning at this hospital, he met another intern by the name of Dr. WILLIAM TOWNSEND and that they became friendly to a certain extent. The doctor stated TOWNSEND was a personable fellow and that their friendship consisted of going to the movies together or attending ballgames, etc.

cc: New Haven
St. Paul
NY 65-14920 ✓

1130
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65-14920-4346
Lm

Letter to Director, FBI
NY 100-0

100-053674

Dr. Talbot
NY 100-0

Dr. TALBOTT stated that after he became acquainted with the setup at the hospital, he then became acquainted with the hospital librarian, GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON. He stated that shortly after arriving there, all interns had to do a certain amount of reading and that the librarian, GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON, made it a point to be extremely friendly to all interns, apparently, in an endeavor to cultivate their friendship. Dr. TALBOTT stated that he can now review the past and stated that HUTCHINSON'S friendship for all new interns was, no doubt, motivated by the idea of recruiting them into studying or reading MARXIST philosophy.

100-053674

Dr. TALBOTT stated that somehow or other WILLIAM TOWNSEND and GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON became extremely friendly and often met together at HUTCHINSON'S home. He stated that he knew for a fact that GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON had some MARXIST books but could not recall the exact titles of these books. He knew for a fact that some of these books were loaned by her to WILLIAM TOWNSEND. Dr. TALBOTT stated that the two or three times he was in the company of WILLIAM TOWNSEND and GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON, they discussed world politics at length and on a few occasions he attempted to take up a discussion with them but was unable to cope with their "fast moving line". He stated that after having gone through a series of these discussions, he finally gave up discussing politics with them in the future and limited his conversation with them to social discussions.

Dr. TALBOTT stated he was convinced Dr. WILLIAM TOWNSEND is in sympathy with the Communist Party, even though he denied being a Communist to Dr. TALBOTT. As a matter of fact, Dr. TALBOTT stated that GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON also denied being a member of the Communist Party when the question was put to her by either TALBOTT or some other intern at the hospital during group discussion.

Dr. TALBOTT stated the reason for his belief that TOWNSEND and HUTCHINSON are sympathizers to the Communist Party line is due to the fact that they, apparently, supported the Communist Party line such as defending HENRY WALLACE and advocating that people should support and elect HENRY WALLACE to public office.

no 100-0

The doctor also advised that HUTCHINSON and TOWNSEND had also discussed such radical points as class discrimination, stating that class discrimination is advocated in this country by capitalism; that this should be

Letter to Director, FBI
NY 100-0

done away with and that capitalism was an evil in this country. He stated from such radical statements put forth by TOWNSEND and HUTCHINSON, he could not help but obtain the opinion that they were in full sympathy with the Communist Party.

He also stated that he was aware of the fact that GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON would invite WILLIAM TOWNSEND and another couple, a man and woman both American citizens who are employed by the U. S. Government in the Health Department in the Canal Zone, to her residence where they apparently held group meetings. He stated that he was invited to attend these meetings but declined the invitation.

After TOWNSEND attended some of these meetings, TALBOTT engaged him in conversation and TOWNSEND would pass the remark that the group more or less discussed politics. Dr. TALBOTT stated that GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON also had MARXIST books which, apparently, were read and discussed at these small group meetings. On a few occasions, he saw WILLIAM TOWNSEND carrying a MARXIST book, the title of which he believed was "The Dictatorship of the Proletariat".

Dr. TALBOTT further advised that WILLIAM TOWNSEND was so incensed with world politics that it was evident that he was more interested in following world politics than he was in practicing medicine and as a result of his low interest in practicing his profession, he was called to task for his poor work at the hospital by the doctors in charge. Dr. TALBOTT stated that WILLIAM TOWNSEND admitted to him that he was not at all interested in practicing medicine but was only interested in the administrative end of medicine.

Dr. TALBOTT stated that at no time did he ever hear TOWNSEND or HUTCHINSON mention that they were members of the Party nor did he ever witness any Communist Party membership cards for either of them. TALBOTT stated that HUTCHINSON had a visitor from New Orleans, Louisiana, a man who was supposed to be a sociologist. He visited HUTCHINSON in the Canal Zone around October, 1948, and spent several days with her. TALBOTT stated that HUTCHINSON entertained this writer from New Orleans and showed him about the Canal Zone. He was unable to recall the name of this writer but was able to recall the fact that he was writing a book.

Dr. TALBOTT furnished the following background and descriptive information concerning WILLIAM TOWNSEND:

Letter to Director, FBI
NY 100-0

Age:	About 26 years
Height:	6'
Weight:	180 lbs.
Complexion:	Light
Hair:	Blond
Eyes:	Wears glasses
Descent:	Appears to be of Swedish extraction
Characteristics:	Neat, good appearance, good looking and sociable
Residence:	282 1/2 Girard Ave., South Minneapolis, Minnesota
Education:	Believed to be a graduate of the University of Minnesota

TOWNSEND told TALBOTT that he was going to take a State Medical Board Examination in one of the Dakota states in an attempt to receive a state licence during the summer of 1949. TOWNSEND also had in mind to try to obtain a U. S. Public Health scholarship at Harvard University and that prior to leaving the Canal Zone, TOWNSEND had made application for this scholarship. Dr. TALBOTT stated that he was of the opinion that TOWNSEND was going to study at Harvard University this coming fall, 1949, even if he did not receive the U. S. Public Health scholarship.

Dr. TALBOTT stated that confidentially he would not like to see TOWNSEND receive a position of trust with the U. S. Government, due to TOWNSEND'S radical political beliefs.

Dr. TALBOTT furnished the following background and descriptive information concerning GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON:

Age:	About 40 to 43 years
Height:	5' 4"
Weight:	145 lbs.
Build:	Heavy set appearance
Hair:	Brown
Physical marks:	Has fungus disease which leaves white marks on the body during various times of the year

Letter to Director, FBI
NY 100-0

Marital status:
Characteristics:

States she is single
Speaks with an English accent
though remarks that she was
born in Brooklyn
Librarian at Panama Canal
Hospital

Employment:

According to Dr. TALBOTT in a conversation he had with GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON prior to leaving the Canal Zone, he mentioned to her that he was going to pursue his studies at the University of London School of Medicine, and that GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON stated that she, too, had received a position as Assistant Librarian at the University of London School of Medicine and that she was going to depart for London, England, apparently during the past summer. She advised Dr. TALBOTT that she would be on the lookout for him when he registers at the London University.

Dr. TALBOTT stated that he would look her up at the University and converse with her in an attempt to ascertain what she was doing in London and if she were mixed up in political activity over there. Dr. TALBOTT stated in the event he ascertains any information of value, he would communicate this information to the American Embassy in London.

Dr. TALBOTT stated that he had a somewhat hazy suspicion that GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON could be the type of person who may be involved in some type of espionage activity for the Russians. He based this contention on the woman's sly way of operating, her friendliness to people with whom she is not well acquainted and her way to maneuver her way around to meet people whom she wants to meet. In other words, he stated this woman knows her way around and can, no doubt, obtain information of value about various things if she set her mind to do so.

Dr. TALBOTT stated that he was unable to recall the names of the husband and wife who met with GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON and WILLIAM TOWNSEND at HUTCHINSON'S residence. However, he described the man as 32 years of age, 185 lbs., 6' 1", stocky build, bushy brown hair, wears glasses; he is an American employed by the Health Department in the Canal Zone. His wife was described as 5' 3", 125 lbs., about 30 years of age, brown hair, medium build, employed by the Health Department at the Canal Zone. Both of these people had the privilege of eating meals at the hospital dining room.

Letter to Director, FBI
NY 100-0

Dr. TALBOTT stated he believed Mrs. TALBOT, Secretary at Gorges Hospital, was aware of the identity of these people who met with GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON, as well as Dr. CHRISTENSEN, resident doctor at Gorges Hospital. Dr. TALBOTT stated that prior to leaving the Canal Zone, he received information through the grapevine that GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON had not been allowed to return to the Canal Zone by the U. S. Government due to her political activity.

Dr. TALBOTT stated he was able to recall a conversation he had with TOWNSEND who praised socialized medicine in Russia. As a matter of fact, he praised the entire Russian system, stating that the people are far better off in Russia than they are in the United States and that he, TOWNSEND, was all in favor of socialized medicine being adopted by the Canal Zone. Dr. TALBOTT was able to recall that TOWNSEND praised Russian Deputy Foreign Minister ANDREI GROMYKO'S stand at the various meetings of the Foreign Ministers, stating that GROMYKO is fighting for what Russia wanted.

The indices of this office contained no information which could be identified with WILLIAM TOWNSEND.

The indices of this office did reflect reference which would be identified with GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON. From the information contained in the files, the GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON, subject in this letter, is identical with the former girlfriend of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and lived with him outside of wedlock for several years. Reference is made to the New York teletype dated April 14, 1949, entitled, "JAHAM, Internal Security - R", which sets forth information to the effect that GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON was working for the U. S. Government Hospital, Canal Zone, as a librarian.

Reference is also made to the report of SA THOMAS G. SPENCER, made at New York, dated May 11, 1949, entitled "JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al, Perjury, Espionage - R and Internal Security - R". On page 159 there is set forth information concerning GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON as the former girlfriend of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS; also the report of SA ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE, dated May 17, 1949, at New York, pages 6 and 7 sets forth information concerning GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON. Bureau file number in this case is 74-1334.

Dr. TALBOTT stated that he intends to depart for London, England, in the early part of September where he will pursue his research and study on

Letter to Director, FBI
NY 100-0

tropical medicine at London University School of Medicine for approximately a year or more. He stated that he will also endeavor to join one of the British or American medical research teams which will do research work in Africa on tropical disease. It is to be noted that Dr. TALBOTT appeared to be an alert young man, twenty-six years of age, who is extremely interested in his profession, and he gave every indication of being a loyal American citizen and willing to cooperate with the Government in any way possible.

A copy of this letter is being sent to the St. Paul Office for information inasmuch as WILLIAM TOWNSEND claims to be a resident of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and may some day practice medicine in that vicinity.

A copy of this letter is being sent also to the New Haven Office due to the fact that WILLIAM TOWNSEND, by his own admission, intends to study at Harvard University Medical School during 1949-1950 and may, while matriculating there, engage in some Communist Party activity. Therefore, this background information may be of some benefit to the New Haven Office.

DIRECTOR, FBI

September 20, 1949

SAC, BALTIMORE

JAHAM

PERJURY

ESPIONAGE - R

INTERNAL SECURITY - R

RE: Efforts to Identify, Locate & Interview
Edith and Evelyn, Former Baltimore
Maids of Chambers Family, 1935-'38

Since the termination of the HISS Trial, Baltimore has resumed efforts to identify and locate EDITH and EVELYN, both Negro, so they may be interviewed for any information to corroborate CHAMBERS concerning any visits of ALGER and PRISCILIA HISS to CHAMBERS' households at 1617 Eutaw Place, 3310 Anchenoroly Terrace and 2124 Mt. Royal Terrace, all Baltimore, during 1935-'38. In this connection, rerep of SA FRANK G. JOHNSTONE, dated September 6, 1949, at Baltimore.

The Baltimore Office is considering the advisability of using the columns of the Afro-American Newspaper in its efforts to identify and locate these two colored maids. As the Bureau probably knows, the Afro-American is a Negro newspaper published primarily in Baltimore but with editions in several other cities. It has a circulation restricted to the Eastern section, practically East Coast section, of the United States. The newspaper is owned by a Negro family named MURPHY. Several of the sons of the owner are suspected of being Communists or Fellow Travelers (Progressive Party activity particularly), but these sons are not believed to be connected actively with the newspaper. The Baltimore Office has infrequent contacts with the Afro-American concerning both criminal and national defense matters, including loyalty cases, and the management has proven reasonably cooperative.

Several different methods of using the Afro-American in this investigation suggest themselves. First, a blind ad or series of blind ads might be run, placed by an agent as an individual without disclosing any connection with the FBI to either the readers or the management, the replies to be directed to a box number. In such ads, for greatest effectiveness among Negro readers, probably some nominal reward such as \$25.00 should be offered for information leading to the identification of either EDITH or EVELYN. Probably also some reassurance should be given that the persons sought are not known to be in any trouble.

The second possibility would involve taking the management of the Afro-American only into our confidence in a cooperative effort. This would

FJS/jcc
65-1642

cc New York (65-14920)

65-14920-4378

FBI NEW YORK
SEP 21 1949

Lu
Barloga
Shepherd

RE: JAHAM
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

INTERNAL SECURITY - R RE: Efforts to Identify, Locate & Interview
Edith and Evelyn, Former Baltimore
Maids of Chambers Family, 1935-'38

involve running one or more guessing contests in which the information furnished by the CHAMBERS would be furnished the readers as clues, perhaps on a progressive basis as in some current radio programs. Some prizes or rewards would have to be offered, and the suggestions of reader contestants, if any, would furnish leads for Baltimore investigation. If the investigation proved the suggested person is identical with EDITH or EVELYN, the winner would be established. Only restricted representations of management would need to know of the FBI's interest in such a contest. In the case of EDITH, a photograph of her could be printed in the newspaper, as Mrs. CHAMBERS has now furnished the Baltimore Office with a large oil painting of EDITH made by Mrs. CHAMBERS, photographs of which have been made by Baltimore. EDITH and EVELYN themselves might even come forward in answer to such publicity.

It is questionable whether it would be advisable in either method suggested above to mention the names of LLOYD CANTWELL or JAY CHAMBERS, names used respectively by CHAMBERS in employing EDITH and EVELYN.

Baltimore has other leads to cover which may lead in time to the identification and location of EDITH and EVELYN. However, it is believed that the Afro-American might provide a shorter route to such identification and eliminate extensive, possibly unproductive, investigation. It is requested that the Bureau advise whether or not authority is granted to use the Afro-American in either of the ways suggested above or in any other way the Bureau might suggest in the effort to identify and locate EDITH and EVELYN. The Bureau is also requested to advise what expenditure of money would be satisfactory if any Afro-American publicity is approved.

Pretext inquiry of the Afro-American has disclosed the following advertising rates:

Full page (1 day) - \$226.80

Full page (2 days) - 453.60

Half page (1 day) - 126.00

Half page (2 days) - 226.80

*Reg. Denied M
Bw*

RE: JAHAM
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

RE: Efforts to Identify, Locate & Interview
Edith and Evelyn, Former Baltimore
Maids of Chambers Family, 1935-38

Quarter page (1 day) - \$75.60

Quarter page (2 days) - 113.40

Eighth page (1 day) - 97.80

Eighth page (2 days) - 56.70

The Baltimore Edition of the Afro-American comes out twice a week
on Tuesdays and Fridays.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **SAN DIEGO**

FILE NO. **65-4018**

REPORT MADE AT LOS ANGELES	DATE WHEN MADE 9/30/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9/19, 20, 22, 23/49	REPORT MADE BY HAROLD F. DODGE
TITLE JOHN LOOKIS SHERMAN, was.			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

JOHN LOOKIS SHERMAN interviewed at Los Angeles on 9/22/49. He was uncooperative and refused to discuss his background, his family or his past activities.

- P -

REFERENCE:

Bureau file 65-53508.
Report of SA **EDWARD J. KIRBY**, San Diego, 8/10/49.
Bulet to San Diego and Los Angeles, 9/14/49.
Los Angeles teletype to Bureau and New York, 9/22/49.

DETAILS:

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Pursuant to authority contained in Bureau teletype to Los Angeles and San Diego, dated September 14, 1949, **JOHN LOOKIS SHERMAN** was interviewed at the Lovers Hotel, 705 West 6th Street, Los Angeles, where he resides in Room 18. He was interviewed by Special Agent **EDWARD J. KIRBY** of the San Diego Office and Special Agent **HAROLD F. DODGE**.

This is a joint report of Special Agents **EDWARD J. KIRBY** and **HAROLD F. DODGE**.

SHERMAN said that he would willingly discuss his present life with anyone but that he would not discuss his past life or his activities, nor would he make any statements or admissions that might incriminate him; that

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
<p style="text-align: center;">COPIES OF THIS REPORT</p> <p>5 Bureau (Air Mail)</p> <p>④ New York (100-63038 & 100-11920) (AIR Mail)</p> <p>1 Albany (Info)</p> <p>1 San Diego (65-1372 & 65-1573)</p> <p>1 Los Angeles (2 100-30409)</p>		<p style="font-size: 1.5em;">65-14920-4544</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> <p>FBI - NEW YORK OCT 4 1949</p> </div> <p style="font-size: 1.2em; margin-top: 10px;">Jm</p> <p style="font-size: 1.2em; margin-top: 10px;">Walti-ppir OK</p> <p style="font-size: 1.2em; margin-top: 10px;">D'Keefe</p> <p style="font-size: 1.2em; margin-top: 10px;">Blount</p> <p style="font-size: 1.2em; margin-top: 10px;">Red</p>

DECLASSIFIED BY 1259
ON 4/27/78 JJP/eg

LA 65-4018

Agents could talk to him for days but he would not be persuaded to discuss his past activities nor would he be "broken down."

Thereafter SHERMAN was interviewed for approximately three hours regarding information indicating that he was engaged in espionage activities for the Soviets during the 1930s. SHERMAN frequently went into long discussions concerning his economic theories, his theories of teaching and his ideas concerning social sciences. It was apparent that SHERMAN has done a considerable amount of studying along these lines and sets himself up as an authority on these subjects.

He said that he had dedicated himself to a life of poverty and obscurity and that he has made some mistakes but has never violated any of the laws of this country and is truthful and honest. He said he has a definite belief in a theory of his own regarding constant changes that are taking place in the social and economic life and claims to be devoting his life to directing such changes in the proper direction.

SHERMAN was unable to explain his theory coherently and admitted that he himself does not know any immediate or specific steps to take to direct the changes taking place into the proper or best channels. He did mention that the Negro and Mexican problems should be given consideration and made the statement that people who at the present time earnestly try to help these groups are branded as radicals or accused of having some "red-tie-up." He asked why such men as GERALD K. SMITH are not investigated in the same manner. He also asked why the FBI does not investigate the Nazis.

A photostatic copy of the application for a passport which bears SHERMAN's photograph and is made out in the name of CHARLES FRANCIS CHASE was exhibited to SHERMAN and he refused to take it and look at it closely but after glancing at it briefly while it was being held up to him he said that he does not know if it is his picture. He was then shown a photograph of CHARLES FRANCIS CHASE and he denied that he recognized the picture and said that he had never heard of this name and had never used it himself. He declined to make any further statement regarding the passport application and refused to answer whether or not he had ever received a passport under the name of CHARLES FRANCIS CHASE.

He then denied that he made a trip to Japan in 1934 or 1935 and also denied that he had ever heard of the American Features Syndicate or American Feature Writers Syndicate. He refused to make any comment regarding his employment by the Daily Worker in New York and refused to answer questions as to whether he had ever been employed as a reporter for any newspaper. A photograph of MAXIM LEIBER was exhibited to him and he said that he does not

LA 65-4018

recognize the photo nor the name. He also denied that he ever knew anyone named LLOYD CANTWELL. SHERMAN denied that he had ever rented an apartment at 23 East 64th Street in New York City or that that address meant anything to him. He denied having any knowledge of any espionage activity centered at or connected with this address.

A photograph of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was exhibited to him and he said that he recognized the picture inasmuch as he had seen Chambers picture in newspapers and other publications. He denied that he ever knew CHAMBERS.

He stated he was not acquainted with ALGER HISS and did not recognize a picture of HISS as anyone he ever knew.

Photographs of LYDIA STALL, with aliases, MOISCHE STERN, with aliases, ALEXANDER PLITOVITCH ULANOVSKI, with aliases, and MAY BIDACHT, with aliases, were exhibited to SHERMAN and he denied knowing any of them by their names or aliases.

The following names were mentioned to him and he denied knowing them:

OTTO, KARL, ULRICH, WALTER, HENRY MINS, ELIZABETH MINS, GERHARDT EISLER, PETER MAGRINI, BORIS BYKOV, PETER, "PETE", "BILL", EDWARDS ROBERT GORDON SWITZ, Colonel URIZKY, "BOB", DAVID BREEN, General KLEBER, HIDEO NODA, RUDY BAKER, BARBARA WERTHEIM, ALEXANDER STEVENS, J. PETERS, Mr. HERB.

SHERMAN advised that he would not identify or recognize the photograph or name of any individual and that he did not intend to admit knowing any of them and, therefore, no other names were mentioned to him and no other photographs were shown to him.

SHERMAN denied that he had been in Russia in 1936 or 1937. Some incidents related by CHAMBERS concerning SHERMAN'S trip to Russia were mentioned. SHERMAN refused to make any comments concerning these incidents.

SHERMAN was asked if it were not true that he had been expelled from the Communist Party in 1929 on the grounds that he was a Lovestonite and he answered the question by saying he had not been expelled because he had never been a member of the Communist Party. On another occasion he was asked if he had ever been "kicked out" of the Communist Party and he replied that he had no information to give. He said that he was not a Communist but that his political and social thinking was left of center. He added that he did not disagree with everything that the Communist Party advocated.

SHERMAN advised that he did not intend to admit anything and that he did not intend to tell anything about his past activities pointing out


LA 65-1018

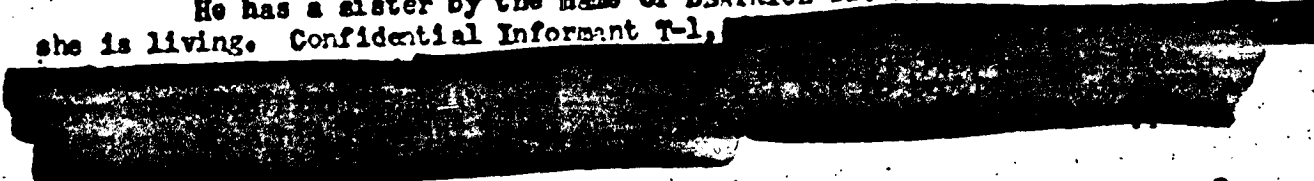
that he was not admitting any espionage activities. He added that he could be quoted as saying that he was uncooperative.

SHERMAN said that he has always been loyal to his country and that by "his country" he does not mean Russia; that he is not in accord with the present form of government in Russia and should the need arise he would fight for the United States.

During the course of the interview SHERMAN mentioned the Tenney Committee in California and the House Un-American Activities Committee and labeled them as smear committees. He stated that it is possible that he will be called before such a committee or a grand jury. He continued by saying that if he is so called he will consult legal counsel although he will not necessarily follow the advice given by such counsel.

During the course of interview SHERMAN made additional statements which appear to be of pertinence to this case:

He has a sister by the name of BEATRICE but he does not know where she is living. Confidential Informant T-1, 



He would not state whether his mother's name was ESTHER SHERMAN.

He could not remember how many brothers and sisters he had.

His daughter JOAN was born in New York in 1932 and she is presently residing with a family by the name of MARSHALL in Vista, California, where she is attending her last year in high school.

He married ALMA LOOMIS in New York City but he declined to furnish the date of his marriage. He assumed the middle name of LOOMIS through agreement with his wife at the time they were married.

He recalled that he lived on Maybery Road in Santa Monica, California but he could not recall when he lived there or for how long a period.

He admitted employment at the University of the West in Los Angeles for about two years during 1937 and 1938. He said that he was not paid a salary and he was engaged in enrolling students.

- PENDING -

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

At the beginning of the interview of JOHN LOUIS SHERMAN his affiliation with the Los Angeles University of Applied Education and his knowledge of the origin and history of the university was discussed with him at some length and he freely answered questions and volunteered information. During the course of this discussion he was asked some questions concerning his background as a teacher and his education. At this point he stated that he assumes that the Agents have received some information indicating that he was engaged in some activities against the United States.

He said that the FBI has "hounded" him for the past seven to ten years by making inquiries at his places of employment and his places of residence; that this has made his life difficult and he feels that if the FBI believed the garbled rumors which have been received concerning him then he should be charged with some definite crime and should be arrested. He alleged that the FBI is being used as a control agency which prevents normal social and economic changes in this country and for this reason among others he does not feel that the FBI is the proper agency to which he should give information. Upon inquiry, he refused to identify any agency or individual to whom he would give information.

He mentioned that on the East Coast the FBI had reportedly interviewed some man and the man subsequently jumped or fell out of a window on the tenth floor of some building. He intimated that the trend today is to prevent people from freely expressing their beliefs in writing or speaking. The fallacies in his statements concerning the FBI were pointed out to him but he merely stated that FBI Agents have been "conditioned" by the existing system, their education and their employment so that they cannot see the truth in the statement that he made.

It was apparent that SHERMAN was extremely biased against the FBI as an organization and also against such organizations as the National Association of Manufacturers, concerning which he frequently referred. He stated that on the other hand, he thinks that the American Association of University Professors is an organization which is an excellent group leading the way in endeavoring to direct social changes in the proper direction.

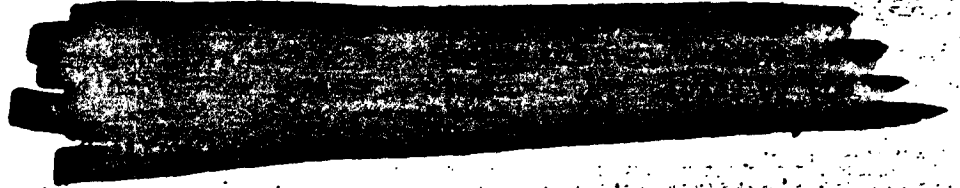
Inasmuch as a number of undeveloped investigative leads were set out in reference report of SA EDWARD J. KIRBY, dated August 10, 1949, at San Diego, no leads are being set out in this report.

One copy of this report is designated for the Albany Office inasmuch as that office has outstanding undeveloped leads.

LA 65-1018

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Source T-1 -



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

New York 7, New York

October 10, 1949

MEMO:

Re: JAHAM
ESPIONAGE - R;
PERJURY

HEDE MASSING advised SA JOHN M. O'MARA and the writer on October 6, 1949 that she feels that since soon after the first trial of HISS ended ROGER and EVIE BALDWIN have made a definite effort to influence her so that she would not testify in the coming HISS trial.

Soon after the last trial HEDE received a letter from ROGER BALDWIN which she believes she still has, wherein he suggested to her that she should not testify and that she should secure the services of a lawyer, further that he, BALDWIN, would get GARFIELD HAYS to represent HEDE and without charge. BALDWIN suggested that HEDE call him and discuss the matter. HEDE did not wish to discuss this with BALDWIN so she waited until she was sure BALDWIN was at his place at MARTHA'S Vineyard, before calling his office. She then advised his secretary that she would call BALDWIN in the fall.

HEDE also received a letter from EVIE BALDWIN wherein EVIE told HEDE that she should not write anything of her experiences. She inferred that HEDE should not testify.

On October 4, 1949 EVIE called HEDE in order to make luncheon date. During conversation EVIE said "I see you're going to Vermont". Also "HISS has a new lawyer named CLAUDE CROSS who is from Boston". HEDE said she felt CROSS might treat her better than STRYKER and not wipe the floor with her". EVIE said "I don't know about that, He'll probably do it in a dignified manner". HEDE then said "Well I'll just act like you, EVIE and I'm sure I'll fair well". EVIE said she knew CROSS and he was very able and very fair.

cc: 62-9324

WJMcC:abm
65-14920

65-14920-4600

F. B. I.
OCT 11 1949
N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO Spencer

murphy.

Memo:
NY 65-14920

EVIE and HEDE made a date for lunch on October 5, 1949 at the Town Hall Club. ROGER was also to be present.

On October 5, 1949 HEDE met and had lunch with EVIE and ROGERS. HEDE felt that the sole purpose of the luncheon was to get her to agree to have them help her in getting out of testifying. EVIE was particularly aggressive in trying to influence HEDE. EVIE told HEDE that HEDE wanted to testify because she liked the sensation. HEDE said she did not like to testify, but was subpoenaed by her government and she felt she owed a duty to the government. Further she did not feel she could claim privilege since this would identify her with the Communists, and this she would never do. After hearing HEDE'S reasons EVIE said "That's stupid".

ROGER BALDWIN asked HEDE if she had anyone to corroborate her. HEDE said she did not know and did not give a "damn". She added that Mr. MURPHY would handle that. ROGER went into a long explanation of the legal aspects of corroboration.

ROGER also asked HEDE "By the way wasn't that ~~HEPMAN FIELD~~ you brought to our house". HEDE said, "no, it was NOEL FIELD".

HEDE felt that ROGER was a little embarrassed by EVIE'S aggressive conduct. He made the statement that he knew that HISS was guilty when he hired STRYKER.

HEDE believes that ROGER made this statement after he was convinced that she could not be won over and this statement was to take him out of the category of HISS supporter.

HEDE feels that the BALDWINs have been in contact with HISS and that EVIE, particularly has been sold on him.

HEDE stated that she has been friendly with the BALDWINs for many years and she now feels that their friendship has ended.

HEDE advised that last week she learned from KYRIL ALEXEEV that ROGER BALDWIN was the head of the HISS Defense Fund and had contributed money to the fund. HEDE felt that ROGER could be the head of the defense fund but the latter is very unlikely since ROGER does not spend much of his own money.

Memo:
NY 65-14920

HEDE was unable to add anything which would help to establish the truth or falsity of ALLENBEEV'S statement.

WILLIAM J. MC CARTHY JR., SA

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **LOS ANGELES**

FILE NO. **65-1372**

REPORT MADE AT SAN DIEGO	DATE WHEN MADE 10-14-49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8-29; 9-30; 10-3-49	REPORT MADE BY EDWARD J. KIRBY
TITLE JOHN LOUIS SHERMAN, was			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Record of Subject's former employment at Camp Pendleton, California, set out. Subject presently residing at Lovara Hotel, Los Angeles, California.

- RUC -

REFERENCE:

Bureau File 65-53508
Report of SA HAROLD F. DODGE, Los Angeles,
September 30, 1949.

DETAILS:

At Camp Pendleton, California:

Mr. A. R. PERCE, Assistant Civilian Personnel Officer, Camp Pendleton, Oceanside, California, advised that JOHN L. SHERMAN, 1460 de Lora Drive, Vista, California, made application for employment as a classified laborer on March 16, 1945, and was employed on March 20, 1945, at Camp Pendleton. He gave his birth date as October 19, 1895 at New York City, and his beneficiary as Mrs. AINA L. SHERMAN.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> 65-14920-4657 OCT 18 1949 NEW YORK </div>
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		
5 - Bureau 1 - Albany (Info.) ② - New York (Info.) (100-63038 (100-14920) ✓ 2 - Los Angeles (65-4018 - 100-30409) 4 - San Diego (65-1372 - 65-1573)		

SD 65-1372

On January 20, 1946, SHERMAN was suspended for five days for failure to carry out duties during his tour on duty on January 14, 1946. He resigned as of February 3, 1946 and received terminal leave pay through February 25, 1946. His reason for resigning was that the salary and conditions were unsatisfactory.

SHERMAN listed his previous employment as follows:

March, 1943 - February, 1945 - Cab Driver
Yellow Cab Company, Los Angeles, California

1941 - 1943 - Self employed as a ranch owner at Kinsore
and Escondido, California

1938 - 1941 - Research Worker, Los Angeles City Schools (WPA)
Los Angeles, California

1936 - 1938 - Unemployed - Los Angeles, California

1932 - 1936 - Mathematics Instructor, Efficiency Business
College, Los Angeles, California

At San Diego, California:

As reflected in referenced report, Subject is presently residing in Room 18 at the Lovers Hotel, 705 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, California.

- RC -

SD 65-1372

Administrative Page

Investigation at Camp Pendleton, California, was conducted by SA WILLIAM J. GELBERMAN.

One copy of this report is designated for the Albany Office in order to advise that office of the change in the Office of Origin, which is now Los Angeles.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. 65-14720

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 10/17/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8/2;10/6,7/49	REPORT MADE BY JOHN T. LEVITS
TITLE HARRY ARTHUR LEVINE, was.		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

In 1934, PAULINE, former wife of HARRY LEVINE, admitted to FRANCES COYLES that she and her husband had been active in the CP in NYC, and that she at that time was a Soviet Spy obtaining secret French documents from 32 agents in Paris for subsequent microfilming and transmission to USSR. HARRY LEVINE unknown to COYLES. Info contained in his 1944 and 1946 US Income Tax Returns set forth.

- P -

REFERENCE:

Bureau file 65-57792.
Reports of SA EDWARD F. MILES, 2/1/49 and 5/13/49, New York
New York letter to Bureau 8/18/49.

DETAILS:

At New York, New York

Miss FRANCES COYLES, who lives at 9 West 82nd Street, New York City, New York, and operates a dancing school at the same address, was interviewed October 7, 1949, by Special Agents JOHN T. LEVITS and LESTER O. GALLAHER, at which time she furnished the following information:

remind 5-11-50

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:

E

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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~~65-14720-44~~

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65-14720-469a

The 20

NY 65-14720

About September or October 1933 Miss COWLES arrived in Paris, France and entered a class at the Alliance Francais to study the French language. The only other American in the class was PAULINE LEVINE and so the two became acquainted and had dinner together frequently for the next few months. PAULINE LEVINE gave Miss COWLES the impression of being a homely girl with a tremendous amount of sex appeal who was in Paris just because she enjoyed living there and was apparently making some money by teaching English to various men in various Paris cafes. About January 1934 PAULINE became very distraught and when questioned concerning the reason for this by Miss COWLES, PAULINE asked her how she felt about Communism. COWLES told PAULINE that Communism may be a fine idea but that it does not work as well as Democracy. PAULINE then told Miss COWLES that she and her husband had been active in the Communist Party in New York City. When she found out that her husband was in love with another woman she made an abortive attempt to commit suicide by gas. She then went to the Communist Party and asked for a dangerous assignment. She went from New York City to one of the Low Countries, where she had trouble because of a love affair, and then came to Paris where she was working as a Russian Spy, and that her upset mental condition at the time was due to constant surveillance by the French Police. Mrs. LEVINE pointed out to Miss COWLES the man who had her under surveillance, LEVINE told COWLES that she was in weekly contact with 32 different individuals who were engaged in obtaining secret French documents. These meetings were made in different Paris cafes at which time the documents were turned over to LEVINE who later passed them along to a Russian who used six or seven different names.

The Russian placed the information on the documents on microfilm which he transmitted to Russia. This man's identity was not known to any of LEVINE's contacts. About two weeks after LEVINE had related the above to COWLES, she came to COWLES and asked the latter to help her to take her luggage to the train as she was leaving immediately for Russia. LEVINE explained that her room had been ransacked, the police had grilled her all day, and that her associates were being arrested,

COWLES and an anti-Communist Englishman, who was in love with LEVINE assisted her in getting to the train. The Englishman, whose name may be BRIGHT, was greatly upset to learn that PAULINE LEVINE was a Communist. Miss COWLES asked PAULINE to look up two of her friends, ANNE HOLDEN, and LYN EGLI, in Vienna on her way to Russia. COWLES subsequently received a postcard from PAULINE written in Vienna, indicating she had visited COWLES

NY 65-14720

friends there. COVLES never heard directly from PAULINE again, but did later get a Russian address for PAULINE, probably from HOLEN or EGLI, who are now operating studios of music education in New York City, perhaps on West 94th Street. Miss COVLES returned to New York City in 1934. In 1935 COVLES learned through mutual acquaintances that WALTER GOLDWATER, son of the head of Amtorg Trading Corporation, was going to Russia to live. COVLES gave him the address she had for PAULINE LEVINE and asked him to look her up. Miss COVLES was under the impression that WALTER GOLDWATER is a native born Jewish American, who had decided to make his home in the new Utopia created by the USSR, but after about two years there he returned to the United States, disgruntled by the existing conditions in the USSR. Upon his return to New York, GOLDWATER told COVLES that he had located PAULINE LEVINE in Russia and that she had said to give the following message to COVLES: "I love you very much but I will not contact you again as I can not contact anyone who is not a member of the Communist Party". Miss COVLES has heard nothing of PAULINE LEVINE since that time and has heard nothing of GOLDWATER for several years.

Miss COVLES said she never knew anything concerning PAULINE's husband or associates in the United States other than that mentioned above and that if she obtains any further information concerning LEVINE she will advise the FBI.

Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, furnished the following information concerning the United States Income Tax returns of HARRY LEVINE for the years 1944 and 1946:

Both reflect his address as 13 Gramercy Park, New York, New York. The 1944 return is signed March 13, 1945 as a joint return by HARRY LEVINE and ZEIDA LEVINE and reflect his dependents as his wife ZEIDA and his mother LENA LEVINE.

The following employers and salaries are listed:

New York City Welfare Department, \$3540.00
Greater New York Broadcasting Company,
501 Madison Avenue, New York, \$24.50
Eagle Woodworking Corporation, 344 East
44th Street, New York, \$114.74.
Jewish Hospital of Brooklyn, 555 Prospect
Place, Brooklyn, New York, \$305.65.

NY 65-14720

It appears probable that ^{the} last three employers mentioned refer to jobs held by ZEIDA LEVINE.

In connection with this return it is interesting to note that when LEVINE was interviewed he said he was married to ZEIDA during the summer of 1945. LEVINE's 1946 return lists income only from the New York City Department of Welfare in the amount of \$3769.92 and in addition to the above named dependents it lists a daughter, JOANNA LEVINE.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent R. A. MINIHAN.

A check of the "lection Records, at the Municipal Reference Library, covering the address 7 West 51st Street, New York City, for the years 1932 to 1937, failed to reflect the names KAI UIRICH or PERSHING.

In an effort to locate HARRY M. WEILL, who held the lease on the building at 7 West 51st Street, in 1932, it was ascertained that Five Estates, Incorporated, is no longer located at 201 West 92nd Street and is not listed in the Manhattan telephone directory.

Conducted by J. H. Lewis, SA.

Inquiry to locate JEANNE BEHRAND at her former address 223 East 82nd Street, New York City, and at the Juilliard School of Music, reflected that she currently has only one class per week at Juilliard (5:00 p.m. to 6:30 p.m. on Monday) and is commuting from her home at 1530 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

One copy of the report of Special Agent EDWARD F. MILES, dated May 13, 1949, at New York, is being forwarded to the Philadelphia Office as an enclosure to this report.

Enclosure: PHILADELPHIA (1)

One copy of report of SA EDWARD F. MILES, 5/13/49, New York.

- P E N D I N G -

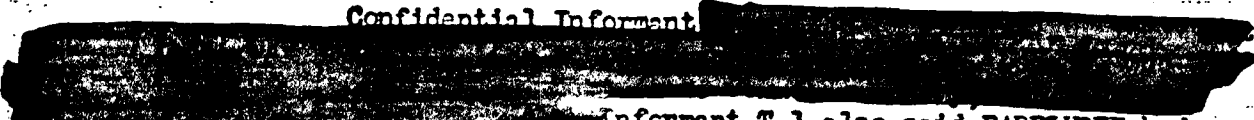
NY 65-14720

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

In an effort to ascertain the feasibility of placing a trash cover on HARRY LEVINE's residence at 13 Gramercy Park, Special Agent R. A. MTNIHAN interviewed Mrs. VELMA NITKA, who spoke very poor English. She advised that she and her husband CHARLES NITKA are the Superintendents of the building at that address. It will be recalled that the owner of the building is SEON B. ZELNIK, who is listed on the 1944 mailing list of FAECT.

It will be recalled that LEVINE said he met Dr. MORRIS GREENBERG and Dr. PHILIP ROSENBLITT through a Mr. PARELHOFF, who has been identified by Dr. GREENBERG as BERNARD PARELHOFF, 111 West 94th Street.

Confidential Informant

 Informant T-1 also said PARELHOFF had been the Communist caucus and had visited Russia.

On August 2, 1949 Special Agent EDWARD F. NILES obtained a roll of movie film of HARRY ARTHUR LEVINE by means of a physical surveillance.

By letter August 18, 1949 the Bureau's permission to interview PARELHOFF was requested. A copy of the above letter was sent to the Los Angeles Office enclosing a roll of movie film of HARRY LEVINE taken August 2, 1949 with the request that it be exhibited to AMADEO SABATINI in an effort to positively identify LEVINE as the individual known to SABATINI as "Bill" and who directed SABATINI's espionage activities in New York City in 1940 to 1942.

NY 65-14720

LEADS

LOS ANGELES

At Los Angeles, California

C Will exhibit photographs and motion pictures of HARRY ARTHUR LEVINE, which were forwarded to Los Angeles, by New York letter to the Director, August 18, 1949, to ALEDEO SABATINI, subject of Los Angeles file 100-22394, to determine if LEVINE is identical with "Bill" who directed SABATINI's espionage activities in New York City in 1940, 1941, and 1942.

PHILADELPHIA

At Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Will interview Miss JEANNE BEHRAND, 1530 Locust Street, widow of ALEXANDER KELBERINE, for her knowledge of persons who visited in the LEVINE home at 7 West 51st Street, New York City, in 1932, as well as information she may have concerning HARRY or PAULA LEVINE.

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

Refer Will, upon receipt of Bureau authority, interview BERNARD PARELHOFF, 111 West 94th Street, for information in his possession concerning HARRY and PAULA LEVINE.

Will locate and interview ANNE HOLDEN and LYN EGLI, West 94th Street, for information regarding PAULINE and HARRY LEVINE.

C Will attempt to identify PERSHING, and KAI ULRICH, who lived at 7 West 51st Street, through the records of Consolidated Edison.

NY 65-14720

Will attempt to locate HARRY M. WEILL who lived at 358 West End Avenue in 1932, through voting records and Consolidated Edison.

Will consider the advisability of establishing a trash cover and technical surveillance on HARRY LEVINE's residence.

NY 65-14720

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The following confidential informant is mentioned in the report of Special Agent JOHN W. LEWIS, dated October 17, 1949, at New York:

T-1: Bureau letter August 8, 1949 which furnished photostatic copies of LEVINE's United States Income Tax returns for 1944 and 1946.

CONFIDENTIAL

New York, New York

October 26, 1949

CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

Re:

[REDACTED] ^C
COMMUNIST INFILTRATION IN THE GOVERNMENT;

[REDACTED]
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Dear Sir:

This office is in receipt of a letter dated October 18, 1949
from [REDACTED]

In his letter, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] he had a long conversation with an individual who claimed
to have left the Communist movement in Latin America at the time of Pearl
Harbor, although he had been "one of the top organizers in Latin America".

According to [REDACTED], the above individual described his
activities in the Communist movement in France and in Spain; his frequent
trips to Moscow; and his subsequent activities as Communist organizer in
Latin America. He promised to furnish to [REDACTED] at some future time a
memorandum concerning the structure of the Communist Party in the countries
where he has been active, setting out the names of the principal Communist
agents and describing methods of organizing espionage rings and of infil-
trating "liberal" organizations.

The above individual, whose name [REDACTED] had promised not to
disclose, stated that at the time of the HITLER-STALIN Pact, he received
instructions from Moscow to work with the Germans against the United States
and Great Britain and, in particular, to attack President ROOSEVELT'S Good
Neighbor Policy. These instructions allegedly were unsigned but were typed
on a special type of paper which through its texture or composition could
be identified as genuine instructions from Moscow.

cc - NY 65-14920

Classified by 1239
Exempt from GDS Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

VAL:KD
100-0

JOP [Signature]
CONFIDENTIAL
65-14920-4705

Letter to Director
NY 100-0

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted] remarked that VICTOR RAUL HAYA de la TORRE and MANUEL SEQANE, Aprista Party leaders in Peru, agreed to use the Aprista movement in the interest of and under instructions from the Soviet Union in exchange for extensive financial support. Large sums of money were allegedly paid to the Aprista Party by Moscow through the individual with whom [redacted] talked.

[redacted] advised that in the event he received such a memorandum from his Latin American contact, he would furnish the same to this office.

He added that he hoped to arrange a meeting between his informant in Latin America and Mr. MILLER, Assistant Secretary of State in Charge of Latin American Affairs in order that Mr. MILLER might obtain the information first-hand.

SA VICTOR LEMAITRE visited [redacted] at his office on October 24, 1949. [redacted] advised that he had no details to add to those contained in his letter and repeated his offer to make available the memorandum when and if received from his informant. It was ascertained that this individual is a Peruvian, at present residing in Peru, who was allegedly instrumental in the organization of the Communist Party in Chile.

[redacted] then took occasion to criticize the United States Department of State and Mr. PRENTICE COOPER, former United States Ambassador in Peru, in particular, for the policy of doing business with the Aprista Party in that country. He also criticized the United States Department of State for allegedly forcing Latin American nations to recognize the Soviet Union. He claimed that this had brought about grave danger to countries like Chile and Brazil of being dominated by the Communist Party. [redacted] stated that in Brazil, former United States Ambassador ADOLPH BERLE was responsible for the release of LUIS CARLOS PRESTES, Brazilian Communist Party leader, who was in prison. [redacted] claimed that Mr. BERLE had himself photographed with PRESTES upon the latter's release from jail.

[redacted] stated that the FBI would do well to obtain the letter written to SUMNER WELLES by LAURENCE DUGGAN before the latter committed suicide. He stated that DUGGAN knew of the existence of an espionage ring which went much higher than ALGER HISS in government circles and that he committed suicide rather than reveal this knowledge. [redacted] advised that he had known LAURENCE DUGGAN extremely well.

[redacted] further claimed that certain people in the government are interested in the acquittal of ALGER HISS and are responsible for the collection of a \$300,000 defense fund.

CONFIDENTIAL

Letter to Director
NY 100-0

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted] also spoke in general terms of Communist infiltration of the Board of Economic Warfare and of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs during the war. He remarked that HENRY A. WALLACE and JUSTICE FRANKFURTER were personally responsible for the placing of many Communists in strategic positions in the government.

[redacted] will be recontacted by agents familiar with the JAHAM investigation to ascertain whether he is in possession of any basis for his allegations in this matter.

[redacted] will also be recontacted by SA VICTOR A. LEMAYRE in connection with the memorandum on [redacted] mentioned hereinbefore. When and if available, this memorandum will be submitted to the Bureau.

The foregoing is for the information of the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

EDWARD SCHEIDT, SAC

CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

LOS ANGELES

FILE NO.

NY 65-14920-278

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 20/28/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9/23, 24, 25 NY 11, 13, 15/49	REPORT MADE BY JAMES F. MARTIN
TITLE WILLIAM EDWARD CRAMP, was			CHARACTER OF CASE Espionage - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS identifies HIDEO KODA from photograph. CHAMBERS does not recognize ELLIE RINGE from photograph of RINGE taken in 1923.

REFERENCE:

Bureau file 100-270864.
Report of SA DAVID E. TOND, 8/18/49, at San Francisco.
San Francisco letter to the Bureau, 8/4/49.
Washington letter to the Bureau, 10/14/49.

DETAILS:

Indicated from file 65-14920-278

A photograph of HIDEO KODA, which was secured by the San Francisco Office from the 1923 yearbook of Piedmont High School, was displayed by SA THOMAS G. SPENCER to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, who identified it as a photograph of the person he had known as HIDEO KODA.

Miss CATHERINE MAGERAN, Secretary to the President, Adelphi College, Garden City, Long Island, New York, made available the Oracle yearbook of this college for the year 1923, which yearbook contains two different photographs of ELLIE RINGE. Copies of said photographs of ELLIE RINGE have been made and are being forwarded as enclosures with copies of this report to Los Angeles.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
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3-Bureau 3-Los Angeles (100-1164) (Enc. 2) ① New York (1-NY 65-14920) MEX		

NY 65-14986

Copies of these photographs of HELEN RINCE, taken in the year 1923, were displayed to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS by Special Agent THOMAS G. SPENCER. CHAMBERS said he did not recognize the person appearing in said photographs.

ENCLOSURES (2) to Los Angeles Office:

One copy each of two photographs of HELEN RINCE, which photographs appeared in Adelphi College Yearbook, 1923.

P E N D I N G

NY 65-14986

LEADS

LOS ANGELES

At Los Angeles, California

Will exhibit the two photographs of HELEN BINGE, from the 1928 yearbook of Adelphi College, to WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE.

NEW YORK

At New York City, New York

Will exhibit to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, when he comes to New York to testify at the ALGER HISS Perjury Trial, the photograph of HELEN BINGE, taken in 1948, which photograph was forwarded as an enclosure with referenced Washington Field letter.

New York, New York

CONFIDENTIAL

November 7, 1949

Director, FBI

Re: HEDE MASSING
CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT

Dear Sir:

There is being set out hereinafter a summary of information received from the above informant, who, it will be recalled is a witness under subpoena to testify for the prosecution in the forthcoming perjury trial of ALGER HISS. The Informant's information indicates that she has been contacted for information in behalf of NATHANIEL WEYL, who at one time was the subject of a Hatch Act, Internal Security - R case in the Washington Field Office.

On October 25, 1949, Informant was telephonically contacted by one SYLVIA WEYL, who Informant recalled having known as the daughter of BEATRICE CARLIN STILWELL, from whom Informant had rented a summer cottage at Cos Cob, Connecticut, in the summer of 1934. WEYL stated that her husband, NATHANIEL WEYL, was writing a book on treason and would like to obtain some information from the Informant regarding her background and activities. Informant told SYLVIA WEYL that it was doubtful that she could furnish much information of value, as she was under subpoena, and for that reason, felt she should not discuss her background in any detail. WEYL asked to visit the Informant, and the latter invited her to her apartment.

MRS. MASSING stated that in the beginning she suspected SYLVIA WEYL's motives, as she had recalled her as a Communist and remembered that WEYL's mother was an ardent Communist. Informant also recalled that in the same summer of 1934, ARTHUR WALTER (whose true name was VALENTINE MARKIN) a superior of Informant's in Soviet espionage, had also rented a cottage from BEATRICE CARLIN STILWELL, although the Informant is sure that MRS. STILWELL did not know the identity or activities of ARTHUR WALTER.

On a visit to Informant's home later on the same date, WEYL said

cc Washington Field
NY 65-14920

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Director, FBI

62-9324

she was residing at 1718 P Street NW, Washington D.C. Her husband was writing a book on the history of treason for a publishing firm known as Public Affairs Press, which is headed by one MAURICE SCHWAPPER. This book was to be published by Christmas and will cover both the ALGER HISS and JUDITH COPLOH cases.

SYLVIA WEYL told MRS. MASSING that she no longer is sympathetic to Communism, and that her mother had broken away from the Party. She described her own husband as a liberal. MRS. WEYL told MASSING that in behalf of her husband, she was interested in knowing the following:

- 1 - The atmosphere of espionage rings operating in the middle '30's.
- 2 - The pretext used in recruiting.
- 3 - The extent to which the espionage sources knew the destination of material furnished.

She later asked the following questions:

- 1 - Were there several apparatuses operating.
- 2 - Did the Russians themselves do the recruiting, or did they rely on Americans.
- 3 - What did the Informant think of NOEL FIELD.
- 4 - What did Informant think of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.
- 5 - What did Informant think of the rumors of a homosexual relationship between HISS and CHAMBERS.
- 6 - Did the Informant think that revenge was one of CHAMBERS' motives in coming out against HISS.

To all of WEYL's questions, Informant stated she either gave such an evasive answer that the question remained in fact unanswered, or gave a general answer based on information WEYL undoubtedly already knew. However, although the Informant could not understand why, WEYL seemed quite enthusiastic about having NATHANIEL WEYL interview Informant for additional information. According to MRS. MASSING, WEYL impressed her as sincere and opposed to Communism.

Informant's hesitation dealing with WEYL was in part based on

Director, FBI
62-9324

Informant's knowledge of WEYL's former Communist Party connections, and in part on a fear that the whole affair might be an attempt to obtain information from her that could be used as a basis for cross examination should she appear as a witness in the next HISS trial.

Several references exist in the files of this office on the names of SYLVIA WEYL and NATHANIEL WEYL, as well as BEATRICE CARLIN. The majority of information in the files of this office on the above individuals originated in the Washington Field Office in the case of NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was., et al; ESPIONAGE - R. NATHANIEL WEYL appears as a friend of ROBERT MILLER, a subject in the SILVERMASTER case. Information set forth in reports in that case indicate that NATHANIEL WEYL and BEATRICE CARLIN were both subjects of investigations in the Washington Field Office, and that WEYL, a former REW employee, had been the subject of a Hatch Act, Internal Security - R case.

Following SYLVIA WEYL's visit, Informant received telephone calls from both WEYL and her husband requesting Informant go to Washington, so that NATHANIEL WEYL could talk to her and obtain more detailed information. Informant told NATHANIEL WEYL that she hesitated because of the pending HISS trial, and furthermore she bluntly told WEYL that she did not know enough about him or his sympathies to deal directly with him. MR. WEYL told Informant that he would send her a chapter of his book so that she herself could read it and get a line on his approach to the subject matter of treason. Informant will make available to this office any manuscripts supplied by WEYL. Moreover, the Informant will keep this office advised of any further contacts by WEYL or others to obtain information from her.

A copy of this letter is being sent to the Washington Office in light of the fact that investigations were conducted by that office of NATHANIEL WEYL and BEATRICE CARLIN.

Very truly yours,

Edward Scheidt, SAC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

FILE NO. **65-4210 288**

REPORT MADE AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.	DATE WHEN MADE 12/28/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/21/49 to 12/15, 15, 19/49	REPORT MADE BY JOSEPH E. FLAHERTY
TITLE HARRY ARTHUR LEVINE, was.			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Miss JEANNE BERNARD advised her husband had sublet studio at 7 West 51st Street, New York City, from HARRY ARTHUR LEVINE probably from September, 1934 to May, 1935. She stated it could not have been earlier since she first met her husband in 1933. Believed LEVINE a bachelor at the time, although she has heard he is now married. She was at studio on only one occasion.

- EUC -

REFERENCE:

Bureau file #65-57792
Report of SA JOHN W. LEWIS at New York, dated 10/17/49
Bureau letter to Philadelphia dated 12/6/49

DETAILS:

Miss JEANNE BERNARD was interviewed by SA WILLIAM B. SELTZ, JR. and the writer at her home, apartment 13-A, 1530 Locust Street, Philadelphia. She advised that the above is the correct spelling of her name.

Miss BERNARD stated her husband, ALEXANDER MELVERINE, at one time sublet a music studio at 7 West 51st Street, New York City, for one school year, probably 1934-1935, from HARRY ARTHUR LEVINE. She stated her husband worked at the studio on week-ends only. Miss BERNARD stated her husband could not have sublet the studio at an earlier date since, when she first met him in 1933, he had been residing at 2026 Locust Street for several years prior.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:

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FBI - NEW YORK
DEC 29 1949

PH 65-4210

She stated that she, herself, resided at 1738 Pine Street in 1932. She was at the studio on only one occasion at which time she met HARRY ANTHON LEVINE. She did not know whether he lived at the studio or whether he used the studio for business purposes. She stated the studio was small and does not recall it ever being used for photography work.

Miss BEHREND could not recall PAULA LEVINE and was of the opinion that LEVINE had been a bachelor in 1934-1935. She stated she has not seen LEVINE for about fourteen years, although a friend of her's advised her that LEVINE has been married. She stated she heard that information from Mrs. SYLVIO VALERIO, 44 Gracery Park, New York City. She stated Mrs. VALERIO was acquainted with both her husband and LEVINE, and that she believes she is an acquaintance of long standing of LEVINE.

She requested in the event Mrs. VALERIO was interviewed, that the information concerning her friendship with LEVINE not be credited to herself.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

PH 65-4210

LEAD PAGE

THE NEW YORK OFFICE

AT NEW YORK CITY, N.Y.

Will, if deemed advisable by the New York Office, interview Mrs. SYLVIO VALERIO, 44 Gramercy Park, New York City, N.Y., described as a close friend of LEVINE and ALEXANDER MELVERINE, for information regarding activities of HARRY ARTHUR and PAULA LEVINE.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

LOS ANGELES

FILE NO. LA 65-4018

REPORT MADE AT LOS ANGELES	DATE WHEN MADE 12/28/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/6,13; 7/1,5; 8/3,5,22,24; 12/6,14,15,16,19/49.	REPORT MADE BY HAROLD F. DODGE MCR
TITLE JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN, w.a.s.		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

SHERMAN presently resides at Lovera Hotel, Los Angeles. SHERMAN rented 127 Maberry Road, Santa Monica, on a four months lease on 1/28/33. A. GUARD HILL, former president, the Efficiency Business College, University of the West, stated SHERMAN never employed by college but used space in office recruiting students for a few months in about 1936 or 1937. SHERMAN wrote series of articles on "Milk Trusts Exposed" in United Progressive News in March and April, 1937. Same paper under "Progressive Calendar" announced a number of lectures to be given by SHERMAN from November, 1936 through April, 1937. SHERMAN's fingerprints forwarded to Bureau who reported no prior criminal record. Records of Bureau of Vital Statistics, Los Angeles County, reflected ALMA SHERMAN died 1/11/46.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau File 65-53508.
Report of SA EDWARD J. KIRBY, San Diego, 10/14/49.
Report of SA HAROLD F. DODGE, Los Angeles, 9/30/49.

DETAILS:

At Los Angeles, California

It was determined through inquiries at the Lovera Hotel, 705 W. 6th Street, Los Angeles, on December 6, 1949, that JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN is still

FBI - NEW YORK
JAN 3 1950

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> 65-14920-5099 Jim </div>
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LA 65-4018

residing at this hotel and he is presently endeavoring to recruit students for a school which he and some of his associates expect to open in Los Angeles.

It will be recalled that WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE advised that it was his belief that in 1933 or 1934, SHERMAN resided in Santa Monica on a rather horse shoe shaped street near the south end of Santa Monica Canyon. It will also be recalled that the records of the Retail Merchants Credit Association in Los Angeles reflect that SHERMAN at one time resided at 137 Meybery Road, Santa Monica, California.

On July 1, 1949 GEORGE S. MERRITT of the F. E. BUNDY, Real Estate Company, 13030 San Vicente Road, Santa Monica, made available the records of the Bundy Company which reflected entries showing that on January 28, 1933 JOHN L. SHERMAN signed a four months lease for a house located at 127 Mabery Road, Santa Monica, California. The rental was \$50.00 per month and at the time of signing a lease, SHERMAN made a payment of \$100.00 in advance. The records do not reflect how long SHERMAN leased this house, however the next rental of the house, according to the records of the real estate company, was on February 5, 1934 when it was re-rented to a Mrs. FRANK THORNDIKE.

Neither Mr. MERRITT nor his partner CARL A. GUERCIA were able to recall the transaction involving the rental of this property to SHERMAN nor were they able to recognize a photograph of SHERMAN.

It will be recalled that WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE stated that in 1933 or 1934, he and SHERMAN published a weekly newspaper in Los Angeles under the name PACIFIC WORLD NEWS. CRANE stated that the office of this paper was first located on E. First Street, but later was moved to a building on the West Side of Hill Street somewhere between Third and Fifth Streets.

On June 13, 1949 Mrs. DOROTHY MADDOCK, 965 North Vendone, Los Angeles, the former manager of the Wright and Callender Building, 405 South Hill Street, went with the writer to the home of GILBERT S. WRIGHT, 237 North Van Ness, Los Angeles, who is a former owner of the building and on whose property the records of this building are stored. Examination of the records revealed no information regarding CRANE or the PACIFIC WORLD NEWS during the period beginning July, 1933 through January, 1934. However, the records did reflect that in February, 1934, Room 206 at this address was rented to the "Crane Business News" for \$15.00 a month. In March, 1934 the same room was rented to the "Crane Publishing Company." In April, 1934 the same room was rented to a Mr. CRANE. Thereafter, no further record was found of rentals by CRANE, JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN or the PACIFIC WORLD NEWS.

LA 65-4018

Inquiries at the Los Angeles Public Library and the University of Southern California Library revealed that neither of these libraries have any copies of the PACIFIC WORLD NEWS or the PACIFIC WEEKLY NEWS REPORTER.

On August 3, 1949 A. GUARD HILL, an attorney, Room 609, 124 W. 14th Street, Los Angeles, a former dean of the University of the West, which SHERMAN listed as a place of employment in 1936-1937, was interviewed. He said that the Efficiency Business College or school was a department of the University of the West; that he recalls in about 1936 or 1937, SHERMAN whose photograph he identified, came to the University of the West and begged for work, stating that he was "broke." SHERMAN was not hired by the University, which according to HILL, at that time was a dying institution. However, SHERMAN was permitted to have office space and was permitted to endeavor to recruit students for the Efficiency Business College. SHERMAN was not paid by the university and made little or no money while occupying office space there and was there for only a few months.

HILL said that he knows nothing concerning SHERMAN's background because SHERMAN was never employed as a teacher and there was no necessity for the university acquiring such background information.

HILL continued by stating that in May, 1949 SHERMAN wrote a letter to him requesting permission to come and see him. SHERMAN later called on HILL and was accompanied by two other men who, as well as SHERMAN, were members of the Los Angeles University of Applied Education of La Habre, California. At this time SHERMAN told HILL that several of the members of the faculty of the Los Angeles University of Applied Education wanted to open a university or a school in Los Angeles and wanted HILL to help them.

HILL stated that the two men with SHERMAN did not impress him as being genuinely interested in education and, therefore, he told them that he was not interested in becoming affiliated with their school.

HILL said that in his opinion, SHERMAN is a liberal but that he, HILL, does not have any indication of Communist activities on SHERMAN's part. He added that he has always been impressed with SHERMAN's apparent intelligence and interest in the field of education.

At the Los Angeles Public Library, many issues of the UNITED PROGRESSIVE NEWS, a weekly newspaper, were reviewed. These copies indicated that the first issue of this newspaper was dated June 5, 1935, and it was, according to information published in the first issue, the official publication of the United Organizations for Progressive Political Action. RUBE BOROUGH was listed as the Editor and OLIVER THORNTON was listed as the Business Manager.

LA 65-4018

The issues for March 8, 15 and 29, 1937 and the issue of April 5 and 12, 1937 contained a series of articles written by JOHN L. SHERMAN which were titled "Milk Racket Exposed" and "Milk Trust Exposed". An editorial note preceding each of these articles stated the series of articles were the result of an investigation conducted by the United Progressive News into the sale and distribution of polluted milk in Los Angeles and its vicinity. The articles dealt with such statements as the fact that large corporations have obtained a strangle hold over the entire milk industry, the men employed in the industry are poorly paid and have poor working conditions, the dairies are extremely dirty and many of the cows from which the milk is obtained are tubercular and that the public officials are doing nothing about the situation.

The United Progressive News each week contained a column entitled "Progressive Calendar" which listed a number of lectures, meetings and debates for the week following the date of the publication. The first mention of SHERMAN in this calendar was found in the issue of November 30, 1936. Thereafter, his name was mentioned on a number of occasions as follows:

On November 30, 1936, it was announced that on Friday, December 4th JOHN L. SHERMAN would speak at the Free Cultural Forum on the subject "America and the Next War." The place of the meeting was the second floor of the Garfield Building, 8th and Hill.

The issue for January 18, 1937 announced that Professor JOHN SHERMAN would speak on January 21st before the Thursday Evening Discussion Club at 648 South Broadway. The subject would be "Current World Affairs."

The issue for February 8, 1937 announced that on Thursday, February 11th the Thursday Evening Discussion Club would hold a debate, the topic of which would be "Resolved that Progressives should continue to support ROOSEVELT." The affirmative would be taken by Mr. J. RAY FILES and the negative by Professor JOHN L. SHERMAN. The Chairman would be BEN L. BLUE and the debate would take place at 648 South Broadway.

The issue for February 15, 1937 announced that on Saturday, February 20, 1937 Professor JOHN L. SHERMAN would speak on the topic, "War" at the Saturday Afternoon Discussion Club to be held at 618 South Olive Street at 12:30 PM.

The issue for February 22, 1937 announced a Free Cultural Forum to be held at the University of the West, Garfield Building, 403 W. 8th Street, and the discussion of "Vital Issues of the Day" would be directed by Professor JOHN L. SHERMAN. Subsequent issues announced similar discussions by the Free Cultural Forum, University of the West, directed by Professor JOHN L. SHERMAN on the subject "Vital Issues of the Day" to be held at the Garfield Building on March 5, 1937; March 12, 1937; March 19, April 16 and April 30.

No further reference to the name of JOHN L. SHERMAN in the United Progressive News for the following three months.

It will be recalled that SHERMAN has in the past when setting out his employment history stated that he was Dean of the New Business University, 1144 South Grand, Los Angeles, in December, 1937. Investigation reflected that 1144 South Grand was presently occupied by the Coast Bearing and Specialty Company. On July 1, 1949 Mr. BERNELL S. KOOLISH, manager of this firm, stated that they purchased this building in 1942 and he does not recall who was the former owner but referred the writer to his attorney Mr. PETER T. RICE. Mr. RICE was telephonically contacted on July 5, 1949 at which time he stated that they purchased a building through the W. Ross Campbell Company, a real estate firm, and he, himself, does not know who the former tenants were. Mr. RICE stated that a Mr. MOULE of the Ross Campbell Company handled this transaction. The writer contacted Mr. MOULE who advised that he could not recall that a school or business university ever occupied the premises at 1144 South Grand. He further stated that he does not know how this could be checked, as he does not know who has the records for the building in 1937. It is noted that this building is a small two-story building.

It will be recalled that SHERMAN when applying for work with the Works Progress Administration in Los Angeles in 1940, stated that he was Membership Secretary of the Health Education League, 1501 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, from November, 1937 to May, 1938.

Mr. L. P. CORVETT, Director of the California Hospital, stated that the California Hospital presently owns the building at 1501 South Grand. Mr. CORVETT said that the building had formerly been owned by a Mrs. LOUIS COREY, but had been rented for many years by two brothers, Dr. PHILIP M. and DAVID LOVELL.

On July 5, 1949 Dr. PHILIP M. LOVELL, Room 515, 542 South Broadway, Los Angeles, advised that in 1937 and 1938 he rented space in the building at 1501 South Grand to Dr. MAURICE KOWAN and that KOWAN practiced in this building as a chiropractor. Photograph of SHERMAN was exhibited to Dr. LOVELL who stated that the face was familiar and he connects it in some way with Dr. KOWAN during the time KOWAN rented space at 1501 South Grand; however, he could not recall SHERMAN's connection with KOWAN at that time. He said he was positive that he never rented office space to SHERMAN in the building at 1501 South Grand.

On August 8, 1949 Dr. LOVELL contacted the writer telephonically and stated that he now recalls that within the last year he received a letter from SHERMAN asking whether Dr. LOVELL was interested in operating a Health Department in a new school or university which SHERMAN was interested.

LA 65-4018

LOVELL said that he recalled that SHERMAN's school was located somewhere near Santa Ana, California.

The Los Angeles City Directories for 1938 and 1939 reflected that DR. MAURICE L. COWAN, a chiropractor, maintained offices at 1501 South Grand; however, the City Directories failed to reflect any information indicating that SHERMAN maintained an office at this address. It is known that JOHN L. SHERMAN was a close friend of MAURICE COWAN and it appears probable that SHERMAN rented space from COWAN during 1937-1938 in the building at 1501 South Grand.

The records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Department of Public Health, Los Angeles County, reflected that ALMA LOOMIS SHERMAN died on January 11, 1946 at Rancho Los Amigos which is a Los Angeles County Hospital; that she was born on August 9, 1895 at Syracuse, New York. Her occupation was music teacher; her father's name was BRACE W. LOOMIS who was born in New York, and her mother's maiden name was INA DILLAYE, who was also born in New York. The cause of death was listed as Rheumatic Heart Disease and Mitral Stenosis and Auricular Fibrillation. On the death records, her husband was listed as JOHN L. SHERMAN. On August 24, 1949 Mrs. V. C. TIMES, Registrar's Office, Rancho Los Amigos, made available the file of that institution concerning ALMA LOOMIS SHERMAN which reflected that she was first admitted to the hospital on February 1, 1938 at which time her address was 1728 W. 20th Street, Los Angeles. At the time of admittance she stated she was born on August 8, 1895 at Syracuse, New York; that her husband is a World War veteran and that she has lived in California since February 1, 1935. She listed as a prior residence 342 W. 85th Street, New York City. She furnished her husband's name as JOHN L. SHERMAN and a sister ERNESTINE LOOMIS, 204 Robineau Road, New York. She left the hospital on March 8, 1939 and during the period she was at the hospital, her husband's address had been changed to 641 Lovetta Terrace, Los Angeles.

Los Angeles County Social Service report on the SHERMANS dated February 3, 1938 stated that ALMA SHERMAN is a teacher of piano and a graduate of the Institute of Music and Art, New York City; that her husband is a teacher and at that time (1938) was trying to establish himself in Los Angeles in a business college called the Self Help School. He has succeeded in interesting several teachers in this project, but to date he has had to live on borrowed money. At the time Mrs. SHERMAN first entered this institution in 1938, the records reflected that the placement was requested by Dr. M. H. COWAN.

In March, 1939 Mrs. SHERMAN wrote a letter to the institution at which time her address was 2615 Ellendale Place, Los Angeles. In March, 1939 when the institution was endeavoring to obtain some money from Mr. SHERMAN, he listed as references the following:

P. J. MONAHAN, 1936 W. 6th Street, Los Angeles;

E. W. CRANE, 422 South Van Ness;

L. H. COWAN, 8283 W. 4th Street, Los Angeles.

It is probable that SHERMAN in listing E. W. CRANE, 422 South Van Ness as a reference referred to W.E. CRANE with whom he worked in Soviet espionage for several years and who resided in 1939 at 426 South Van Ness. CRANE was asked during an interview whether or not SHERMAN had ever asked permission to use his name as a reference and CRANE replied in the negative. When advised that SHERMAN had listed an E. W. CRANE, 422 South Van Ness as a reference, W. E. CRANE stated that he no doubt changed the initials around and gave the wrong address on purpose.

In 1941, according to the records of the Rancho Los Amigos, Mrs. SHERMAN wrote a letter to the institution stating that DR. COWAN had taken her off digitalis and was experimenting dangerously with other medications and she desired to return to the County Hospital where she could be treated by a regular M.D. She added that her husband was not paying COWAN anything for the service he was rendering. Mrs. SHERMAN was again a patient at this hospital from November, 1941 until May 11, 1942. She was readmitted on January 5, 1945 at which time her husband was residing at 153 Douglas, Los Angeles, and was employed as a taxi driver. On May 12, 1945 SHERMAN wrote a letter to the hospital, stating that his permanent address was 153 Douglas and that a letter had been sent to 1555 North Harvard which is the home of one of his friends. In another letter dated July 7, 1945 SHERMAN requested that the hospital give any consideration they could to his wife. The hospital records further reflected that at the time Mrs. SHERMAN died telegrams were sent to the following persons:

JOHN L. SHERMAN, 153 Douglas Street, Los Angeles;
HELEN BUCKINGHAM, a friend, 1022 Mohawk, Los Angeles;
LORRAINE TISDALE, a friend, 935½ Mariview Street, Los Angeles;
P. J. MONAHAN, a friend, 1936 W. 6th Street;
Miss FLORENCE ASHER, a friend, 2716½ LaSalle, Los Angeles;
Mrs. KOPDAN, a friend, 1447 Sutherland, Los Angeles;
ERNESTINE LOOMIS, a sister, 204 Robineau Road, Syracuse, N.Y.

On September 29, 1949 photostatic copies of the fingerprints of JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN which were taken by the Los Angeles Police Department in 1943 when SHERMAN made application for a position with the City of Los Angeles were forwarded to the Bureau. On October 5, 1949, the Bureau advised that a search of the fingerprints of SHERMAN through the Bureau file records failed to disclose a prior criminal record.

The New York Office has advised that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS recalls that JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN whom CHAMBERS identified as operating with him in the espionage apparatus in the 1930's was introduced by CHAMBERS to ALGER and BRISCELLA HISS in 1934 on a visit of SHERMAN to the home of CHAMBERS, then located at 903 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland, when HISS and his wife were present at the CHAMBERS' home. CHAMBERS has advised that SHERMAN at this time was preparing for a trip to Japan but CHAMBERS cannot recall any reason for the introduction of SHERMAN to Mr. and Mrs. HISS or the circumstances surrounding the introduction.

- P E N D I N G -

A D M I N I S T R A T I V E

By letter dated December 9, 1949 the San Francisco Office was requested to endeavor to obtain State Income Tax Returns filed by JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN. They were requested to obtain these records for the past ten years, if possible.

By letter dated September 30, 1949 to the Director, the Bureau was requested to authorize the New York Office to interview SARA SHERMAN, 61 Christopher Street, New York City, alleged sister of JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN, for background information concerning SHERMAN. The Bureau subsequently authorized the New York Office to conduct this interview.

By letter to the Director, dated November 23, 1949 (cc to Albany), the Albany Office was requested to interview ERNESTINE LOOMIS, sister of ALMA SHERMAN, for information she may have concerning the background of JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **LOS ANGELES**

NY FILE NO. **100-63038 INT**

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 1/5/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12/7,9,15/59	REPORT MADE BY ROBERT C. SECUNT
TITLE "CHANGED" JOHN LOUIS SHEPMAN, was. Carl Chase			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Indulged

MRS. BARBARA TUCHEAN, nee WORTHEIM, advises she knew subject in Japan in 1935 as CHARLES CHASE. Subject posed as correspondent of the "New York Post" and MRS. TUCHEAN was employed by the subject in Japan rewriting articles appearing in English language newspapers for transmittal to the "New York Post." MRS. TUCHEAN furnished letter from subject bearing letterhead "American Feature Writers Syndicate" dated 6/6/35 in which subject states that MRS. TUCHEAN is to close out office in Japan and settle other matters for the subject which may come up. MRS. TUCHEAN had no information pertaining to subject's espionage activities and did not know Hideo Koda. She states she came from JAPAN to US via Moscow in September, 1935 but denies meeting SHEPMAN there. MISS SAFA R. SHEPMAN, advised subject is her brother and that he was born near Syracuse, NY and is now approximately 54 years old. She states she has not been in contact with subject for about 12 years and could furnish no information regarding subject's espionage activities. Other background information set forth.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
		65-14920-5139
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		
5 Bureau		
4 Los Angeles (65-4019) (100-30409)		
2 Albany		
④ New York (1 65-14920) ✓		

NY 100-63038

REFERENCES:

Bureau file 65-53508.
Report of SA FRANCIS J. DUANE, 9/29/49, at
Washington, D.C.
Los Angeles letter to Bureau 9/30/49.
Bureau letter to New York, 10/13/49.
Bureau letter to New York, 12/5/49.

DETAILS:

The title of this case has been changed to reflect the additional alias of the subject, CARL CHASE, inasmuch as the subject signed his name CARL CHASE in a letter to MRS. BARBAPA TUCHMAN, nee WORTHEIM dated June 6, 1935.

The following investigation was conducted by SA LAWRENCE H. BRACKEN and the reporting agent:

MRS. BARBAPA TUCHMAN, nee WORTHEIM, 829 Park Avenue, New York City, advised that she went to Japan around the first part of 1935 and was a representative of the American Institute of Pacific Relations, Incorporated. She stated she was about 21 or 22 years old at this time and was interested in becoming a journalist. She examined a photograph of the subject and stated that she knew him as CHARLES CHASE in Japan in 1935 and that he was a newspaper correspondent and a representative of the "New York Post". She advised that the American colony in Tokyo at this time was very small and that all Americans in the city were known to each other and that they attended many social functions together.

MRS. TUCHMAN stated that she was employed by the subject while in Japan rewriting articles appearing in the "Advertiser" an English language Tokyo newspaper which were to be transmitted by the subject to the "New York Post". She stated that this was a part time job and that she received 150 yen per month writing these articles for the subject.

She stated that her job was to rewrite the articles from the "Advertiser" to the style used by the "New York Post" and that she was to do one or more articles per day and that after two months she would supposedly take over CHASE'S job when he was away. MRS. TUCHMAN stated that she did not believe the subject represented what he said he did but thought he was trying to show he was a better newspaperman than he really was. She advised that her impression of him was that he went abroad to establish a name and work up a good foreign correspondence. He seemed to be preoccupied in something else but she did not think too much of it.

MRS. TUCHMAN stated that she knew nothing concerning any espionage activity on the part of SHEPMAN and that she does not recall meeting a Japanese named Hideo Noda. MRS. TUCHMAN went through numerous letters that she had written from Tokyo and also her diary which she had kept for a part of her stay in Japan. She advised that her diary under the date of February 16, 1935, reflects that she met a person named CHASE, representing the "Evening Post" in New York City, and that he was not very impressive. This notation states that he was trying to set up a Post Bureau.

A letter dated February 23, 1935, reflects that she took a part time job with CHASE receiving 150 yen per month rewriting articles from the "Advertiser" for the "Post". She produced a list of members of the "American Club" in Tokyo which was in booklet form and bore the date June 1935. On the absent list of this booklet was the name C.F. CHASE. MRS. TUCHMAN stated that she was under the impression that the subject left Japan before she did but that she only had a vague recollection of closing up the subject's office. She stated that the name "American Feature Writers Syndicate" was not familiar to her. She advised that she returned to the United States in about September of 1935 and that she went from Japan to China and then from China by train to Moscow where she visited a friend in the American Embassy for about ten days. MRS. TUCHMAN stated that she did not meet the subject while in Moscow and that she does not ever recall seeing him again after he left Japan.

While reviewing her old letters which she had written from Japan, MRS. TUCHMAN found a letter bearing the letterhead American Feature Writers Syndicate, 545 Fifth Avenue, New York, MAXIM LIBBER, President and General Manager, CHARLES F. CHASE, Vice President and Foreign Editor dated June 6, 1935, which she stated was sent her by the subject and she presumes this letter was sent after the subject left Japan. This letter is quoted as follows:

NY 100-63038

"Dear Barbara,

"It is nearly two weeks since I wrote you my first letter on my return here—a devilishly long time, I know, when one is waiting for more definite news as to what to do. I can easily imagine the state of your uncertainty but I have little if anything to add to my last note. Nothing has come up to change my decision against returning to Japan. As the Post paid only part of the expense of our office in Tokyo, the syndicate and two other papers paying the balance, and as I am not to return there, it is inevitable that the office has to be given up.

"You will first want to know some news if any is available as to the prospects of your continuing on your own to send out news from Tokyo. I wish I could give you some definite information other than that based on my own view of the matter. The main difficulty seems to be the complete change of emphasis on European news. I am confident that this present trend of apparently exclusive interest in events in Europe is based on a misconception of world developments. I feel more certain than I can make people in New York believe that we are due for more definite happenings in the Far East. But that's that. Newspaper editors are saying that readers are fed up with news from China and Japan—and there you are.

"Another thing, I take it you are still planning to return home this summer. As I tried to say in my last letter. It seems to me it would be little short of indecent if I did not explain how strongly I now feel that it would be a mistake to urge any young writer, newspaperman (especially woman) to spend the best years of a life in Japan. Why? I keep asking myself, why? Of course, if one likes it there! But there's the rub—to get to the state of mind when one has begun to be satisfied with such a barren world.

"And it does begin to happen, just as one is said to become, first inured to imprisonment, then to feel lost when he is freed. I do not want to have any part in such a transformation of any promising person. And speaking of promise, I wish to say that I have been agreeably surprised at the quality of the stuff you have sent in to me, especially the piece reporting the gathering in of the racketeers in Tokyo. It is interesting, well written, alive and would do credit to any seasoned news reporter. It does become a little amateurish toward the end (but I do not propose to talk about this side of the matter now.) I have been pleased with most of the stuff you put together and the comment you sent for my own information is likewise valuable. Do you agree that Nishimura was worth meeting. Please remember me to him and say that I shall write to him soon. He will understand why I have not hurried to communicate with him — Please say this.

NY 100-63038

"Now to look into the future, a most exhilarating, and sometimes even profitable procedure. I have been playing with the idea of becoming a newspaper publisher. Now doesn't that sound important!

"But high sounding important, mere bigness, is about the last thing that appeals to me, and the least impression I should care to convey about the idea. For a number of years now, I have been flirting with the notion of buying some small (possibly a weekly) suburban paper near New York. Think of what could be done with a sheet whose influence began shortly to be extended over metropolitan readers in the vicinity. This is neither the time nor the place to elaborate on what I have in mind. Here I would ask you merely to believe that I have not abandoned my usually (over) critical faculties in considering the idea.

"Now if after I have indulged myself with the vacation which I am planning for this summer and if after I have bought sufficiently into the ownership of such a paper to obtain complete control of the rag-- if at that time I should come to some 'promising' young news reporter-- even a woman, if you please-- with the offer of a place on the working end of the venture, wouldn't she be a dumb-bell to turn down the proposition. Now, I ask you: wouldn't she!

"In closing out our office and settling any such other matters as may come up I am counting on you to use your own best judgment. Nothing must be done, if it is a matter of ordinary expense, to leave me or our work under obligation to anyone. Of course, I do not want to incur any unnecessary expense since I may have personally to make good some of it in view of my own decision not to return to Japan, but at the same time I must not leave any loose ends. I am counting on you to see this settled properly. A few Yen on the side of generosity will not break me in the event any issue arises. In the matter of the Palmer House, however, I shall handle the transaction myself. Please let me know what has happened if anything.

"As for my music records, if you are planning to bring your own back with you; if you can find a way to pack them without the strong risk that they will be ground into gravel aboard ship; if you can find room for them, well and good. If not leave them with Don for later disposition. I shall write to him about them.

"Another thing in this connection. I have a radio coming from this nut, Senne, who works on the lines. It should be a good machine (the cost being in the neighborhood of 400 Yen.) If he has delivered it or rather after he

NY 100-63038

"has made delivery to Don will you then ask him to pack it securely for shipment to America. He will be a dead man if it arrives in bad shape. Can you find out which way it can be sent without the payment of duty or at least with the smallest charge. Could you take it along with you. I should, of course, pay all the expense. (What a colossal, stupendous job to attempt to shoulder on any frail society bud!) But I'm willing to be your uncle for life if you can see this thing through. You know a phonograph, next to a vegetable salad and my typewriter, is the first thing in my life.

"I shall write you immediately if anything new comes up here. I have not yet settled what I shall do with my present employers—they would say that they have not yet determined what they will do with me. "No cares!

"Please let me know as soon as you have decided anything you care to tell me of your own future plans. I do not need to tell you that I want to do everything I can to offset any possible damage I may have caused you by my refusing to return to Japan.

"Please write me as before care of Maxim Lieber, 545 Fifth Ave.

"Sincerely,

"Carl Chase

MRS. TUCHMAN also furnished a letter to her from the subject which is apparently on business stationery of the subject which bears the name CHARLES F. CHASE, Far East Correspondent, The New York Post, The Philadelphia Record, Bunka Apartments, Ochanomizu-Hongo, Tokyo, which bears no date. This letter is quoted as follows:

"Dear Barbara,

"A few last minute suggestions and some requests:

"(1) Please write to me at our (545 Fifth Avenue) New York Office regularly - about once a week at least - giving me as detailed account of what is taking place as you can find time to make. Questions and difficulties which may arise, you should likewise not hesitate to bring forth. I consider myself in part responsible for the success of your work and during my absence I can be of help only if you communicate with me regularly.

100-63038

" (2) Please forward to me regularly, the Japan Advertiser, the China Weekly Review, and any other items which you receive for me or which in your own judgment you think I should have.

" (3) In your discussions and studies with various individuals, news and views will come to you which may be of great value to me, especially if my absence should be longer than now planned. Will you please communicate this to me. In general use only mail taken to the embassy for such matters.

" (4) From the Japan Advertiser there will be forwarded to you some mail containing replies to my running advertisement of Palmer's house. Please open them and use your best judgment and good offices not to say unmatched persuasive powers to rent the house — provided you consider the people responsible. The house rent is 120 Yen; the servant which goes with it receives 50 Yen. The period is for five or six months beginning May 1st., this is, until October 28th. However, any or all of these provisions are subject to accommodation should an otherwise desirable tenant turn up. I am sorry to burden you with this detail but such are the inscrutable ways of Providence in Japan — which is to say the Devil.

" (5) A suggestion about photograph needles and no offense intended from one authority to another. I recommend the use of only RCA Victor Chromium needles; each needle to be used about thirty times. There is a difference and the prolonged life of the records more than compensate for the added cost.

" (6) Last but not least, this newspaper business is really a most serious proposition — and no offense intended.

"Yours, etc.

"Carl Chase

MRS. TUCHMAN stated that she did not know the subject by any name other than CHELSEA CHASE, however, he evidently signed his mail CARL CHASE.

The following investigation was conducted by SA JAMES P. MARTIN and the reporting agent:

NY 100-63038

MISS SIFA P. SHERMAN, 1 Christopher Street, New York City, an English teacher at the Lockville Center Junior and Senior High School, Lockville Center, Long Island, New York, advised that she has two sisters, ETHEL and BEATRICE and two brothers, JOHN and WILLIAM. A photograph of the subject was shown to MISS SHERMAN and she stated that this was a photograph of her brother, JOHN. She advised that her mother and father, ESTHER and DAVID SHERMAN, were born in Lithuania and that they came to America before any of their children were born. She was unable to furnish the year in which her parents came to the United States but was under the impression that they were both married in Lithuania and came to the United States a reasonably short time thereafter. She advised that her father had been dead for about 27 years and that he was a farmer and also had a smelting shop at one time.

Her mother, ESTHER SHERMAN, is still alive and resides at 1907 Bradford Avenue, Utica, New York, with her brother WILLIAM and her sister, BEATRICE. MISS SHERMAN advised that her mother is nearing eighty and that she is in very poor health and probably has a short time to live.

MISS SHERMAN stated that her brother, WILLIAM SHERMAN, age 49, and her sister, BEATRICE SHERMAN, age 37, reside at 1907 Bradford Avenue, Utica, New York. She stated that her sister, ETHEL SHERMAN, age 45 resides in East Hampton, Long Island, New York. MISS SHERMAN stated that her brother, JOHN SHERMAN was born in Syracuse, New York and that he is about six or seven years older than she. MISS SHERMAN could not be certain of the birth place of her brother and was unable to furnish his exact birth date. She stated that the family moved to Utica, New York about the time she was born, 1902. She remembers hearing JOHN and WILLIAM discuss attending a rural school near Syracuse, New York and remembers them saying that they attended high school in Utica, New York. She stated that the subject attended Syracuse University but was unable to furnish any specific dates as to his attendance there. She does recall, however, that he was taking some graduate work at Syracuse University when she started there in 1919. She believes he received a B.S. degree and is under the impression that he took an additional year or two working towards his Masters degree.

She recalled that the subject was an enlisted man in the United States Navy during World War I but could not recall any specific duties or other information which would assist in locating the subject's Navy record. MISS SHERMAN stated that she lost track of the subject after he left Syracuse University

NY 100-63038

and that the next time she remembers seeing him was when she was taking some graduate work at Columbia University, New York City and the subject was doing tutoring work. She recalls that the subject needed money very badly at this time and that it was during the depression. She also recalled that he had a small room or apartment near Columbia University but was unable to recall the exact street or the location of this apartment in reference to Columbia University.

MISS SHERMAN stated that the subject married ALMA LOCHES, who was a Syracuse girl and also an invalid at the time he married her. She stated that he more or less annihilated himself from his family after marrying ALMA LOCHES and that he adopted the middle name LOCHES at the time of his marriage.

MISS SHERMAN stated that she is aware of the fact that the subject has been interested in Communist matters and that this first came to her attention while the subject was in school. She could not recall any specific dates, however, or whether it was while the subject was attending Syracuse University or whether it was at a later date. She stated that she has no knowledge of his ever working for the "Daily Worker". MISS SHERMAN stated that the subject did not keep in contact with his family after his marriage and that her mother does not consider him her son for this reason. She advised that she believes her mother thinks the subject is dead and that the children have never informed her of this fact. She advised that she has not seen the subject for about twelve years at which time she believes he went to California. She does not remember any specific instance when he left for California or the way she found out that he had gone to California. She does remember, however, him stating he believed the climate in California would be better for his wife's health and that he more or less faded into obscurity.

She recalls seeing the subject's daughter, JOAN, ^φ only once and that JOAN was an infant at this time. She believes that she saw her one time when the subject, his wife and daughter were passing through New York City and she went to the Pennsylvania Station or Grand Central Station to see them for a short time. MISS SHERMAN stated that she saw the subject infrequently when he was living in New York and that about the only time she would see him was when he was in need of money. She advised that he has introduced her to several of his friends but was unable to recall the names or any identifying information concerning these friends. She stated, however, that she was certain he had never introduced her to an Italian couple or to a Japanese man.

NY 100-63038

She stated that the subject never confided in her and that she knows nothing concerning his trip to Japan or any trips on the part of the subject to a foreign country other than his service in the Navy. She was shown photographs of MAXIM LITBERG, WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and she stated that she did not know any of these individuals and does not remember seeing her brother with any of them. MISS SHEPHERD stated that the subject never told her that he was a member of the Communist Party and that she had no knowledge of any espionage activities on his part. She advised that the other members of her family have not heard from him for about twelve years.

ENCLOSURES TO LOS ANGELES: (2)

Photostatic copy of letter from the subject to BARBARA TUCHMAN dated June 6, 1935, bearing the letterhead American Feature Writers Syndicate.

Photostatic copy of letter bearing no date to BARBARA signed CARL CHASE.

- P E N D I N G -

NY 100-63038

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

The following information is being set forth for the benefit of the Albany Office:

The subject's residence of 111 Hill Crest Street, Staten Island, New York, in 1932, has been verified. Subject's marriage to ALMA LOUIS has been verified as April 20, 1925 in New York City. The birth of the subject's daughter, JOAN, has been verified as April 2, 1932, at the Park East Hospital, 142 East 83rd Street, New York City. This child was delivered by DR. I. RUBIN, by Caesarean operation.

The New York Office was unable to locate the subject's record of his naval service at the Naval Records Center, Garden City, Long Island, New York.

MRS. BARBARA TUCHMAN was unable to furnish the identity of the DCN mentioned in the letter to her from the subject dated June 6, 1935. MRS. TUCHMAN furnished photostatic copies of the two letters mentioned in the details of this report after conferring with her husband who in turn conferred with his attorney.

No lead is being set forth in this report to interview MRS. ESTHER SHEFFMAN, mother of the subject, due to her age and physical condition.

NY 100-63038

LEADS

ALBANY

At Utica, New York:

Will interview WILLIAM SHERMAN and BEATRICE SHERMAN, 1907 Bradford Avenue, to obtain all available background information concerning the subject.

Will endeavor to locate naturalization papers for DAVID and ESTHER SHERMAN.

Will endeavor to obtain any papers from WILLIAM and BEATRICE SHERMAN showing subject's service in the United States Navy during World War 1, which will assist in locating the naval record of the subject.

NEW YORK

at New York City:

Will interview MORRIS LOUIS APPELBAUM for any information in his possession pertaining to the subject.

Will check the records of the "New York Post" for subject's employment record.

At East Hampton, Long Island, New York:

Will interview ETHEL SHERMAN and obtain all background information concerning the subject.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

FILE NO.

DENVER

NY

100-96374 ADV

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 1/10/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12/20, 21, 28/49	REPORT MADE BY JOHN M. COLLINS
TITLE PHILIP RENO, wa: Phil Reno			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Miss MARIE POTE advised she thought RENO a Communist due to his attitude at union meetings where he supported the leftist element. H. J. COUPER considers RENO a "liberal" in that he was concerned with the problems of the working man. W. C. BOJEN, former Personnel Director, Railroad Retirement Board, has no knowledge of CP or espionage activities on the part of RENO, but always considered him a Communist. Mrs. RICHARD I. STRUNSKY, the former NAOMI BARTENOFF, advised she never saw PHILIP RENO at any CP camp nor did she meet him prior to her residence at Denver, Colorado, in 1943 - 1944.

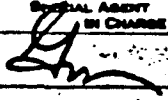
- RUC -

REFERENCE:

Bureau File 101-1634
Report of SA EDWIN O. JOHNSON, 11/15/49, Denver, Colorado

DETAILS:

On February 2, 1949, SA JOSEPH F. MC CORMY interviewed Miss MARIE POTE of the International Ladies Garments Workers Union, 1710 Broadway, New York City. At that time, she advised that she had been employed by the Social Security Board in Washington, D.C., from 1936 to September, 1941. In about the middle of 1936, according to Miss POTE, PHILIP RENO came to work in the section over which she was the supervisor. Both RENO and Miss POTE

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NY 100-96374

were members of the Independent Social Security Board Union. Miss POTE stated further that RENO was part of the radical group in the union. In 1938, this union became affiliated with the United Federal Workers of America, CIO, and RENO immediately became Chairman of the Social Security Board local. Miss POTE further stated that from the very outset RENO sided with and supported the leftist group in this union. Further, according to Miss POTE, in September, 1938, a split developed within the local over the question of the union's following the Communist Party line. As a result, Miss POTE left the union. However, she said that RENO remained as a member of the union and supported the leftist element in this question. Miss POTE stated that she always felt that RENO was a Communist, but had nothing to base this opinion on except RENO'S attitude at union meetings.

On February 2, 1949, this same agent interviewed WALTER J. COUPER, at that time a staff member of the Industrial Relations Counselors Incorporated, 1270 6th Avenue, New York City. At that time, COUPER advised that in about 1937 he was working for the Bureau of Unemployment Compensation of the Social Security Board. RENO was also working for this Bureau at the same time. Also at this time COUPER was President of the Social Security Board Union, and RENO was its Vice President. COUPER stated that he had little contact with RENO during working hours, but was in close touch with him in union matters. COUPER advised that he felt reasonably positive that RENO was not a Communist or a Communist sympathizer, but was a "liberal" in the sense that he was concerned with the problems of the working man. COUPER also pointed out that there was a small group of "radicals" in the union who occasionally caused trouble, but that RENO always sided with COUPER in opposing this group.

In February, 1949, Mr. T. C. BOWEN, at that time Regional Director, National Infantile Paralysis Foundation, 1137 East Jersey Street, Elizabeth, New Jersey, advised SA PAUL R. AIKER of the Newark Office that from 1938 to 1941 he was Personnel Director of the Railroad Retirement Board of the Social Security Board, Washington, D.C. He recalled PHILIP RENO as an employee of the Railroad Retirement Board who was quite active in Local Number 10, United Federal Workers of America, CIO. BOWEN described this union as being Communist dominated. BOWEN further stated that there were many employees in the Railroad Retirement Board considered by him to be Communists. He said that he believes that RENO was one of this group. BOWEN further stated that he has no knowledge of any espionage activities on the part of RENO.

In a signed statement, NORMAN C. PIXLER of Denver, Colorado, advised

NY 100-96374

that sometime during the latter part of 1942 he was introduced to NAOMI BARTENOFF, who was an employee of the Social Security Board. In this statement, he advised that he remembered NAOMI BARTENOFF telling him that she had known PHILIP RENO in Washington, D.C. and had attended a Communist summer camp somewhere in Virginia or Maryland at a time when PHILIP RENO was present in the camp.

On January 24, 1949, Mrs. RICHARD I. STRUNSKY, 220 School Street, Somerville, Massachusetts, advised SAS RICHARD V. DOW and FREDERICK M. CONNORS of the Boston Office that her maiden name was NAOMI BARTENOFF. She stated that she resided in Washington, D.C., from 1935 to 1941 or 1942. During this time, she was a student at the American University and later was a Government employee with the Social Security Board. She said that in 1943 or 1944 she worked for a period of approximately six months in Denver, Colorado for the Social Security Board. Mrs. STRUNSKY advised that she hardly knew PHILIP RENO at all. She said that she had never met him or heard of him during her residence in Washington. She said that she only met him during her residence in Denver, Colorado, the introduction being arranged through mutual friends whose names she could not recall. Mrs. STRUNSKY further stated that she had no recollection of ever having attended a Communist Party or Marxist Camp. She said also she never received any information which would indicate that PHILIP RENO was a Communist or had ever attended a Communist summer camp. She said that she had never been affiliated with the Communist Party, and she could not recall making any statement to anyone indicating that PHILIP RENO had visited a Communist camp or that she had observed him in such a camp.

Also, on February 3, 1949, SA NORMAN W. PHILCOX interviewed GLADIS ROSE WEBBLINK (nee FRIEDMAN) 17 Cohawney Road, Scarsdale, New York. In this interview, Mrs. WEBBLINK stated that she worked for the Social Security Board from January, 1930 to August, 1948 and that PHILIP RENO worked there from about 1936 to 1939. She stated that she was instrumental in effecting the affiliation of the Independent Social Security Board Union with the United Federal Workers of America and that PHILIP RENO later became President of this union. She said that she did not know RENO socially, but only professionally and through the union activities. She advised further that RENO, at this time, never gave any indication that he was favorable to the Communist Party line.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

NY 100-96374

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Through the cooperation of Post Office Inspector ROBERT B. DUNBAR, a mail cover was maintained on subject's address, 3070 West 35th Avenue, Denver, Colorado in May and June, 1948. Among the correspondence was a letter from BILL HAAS, 3415 Crescent Street, Astoria, Long Island, New York, postmarked Brooklyn, New York, May 31, 1948.

Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, advised on January 24, 1945, that BILL HAAS was elected Literature Director of the Astoria Club, Queens County Communist Political Association in an election held January 23, 1945. This club was located at 3047 Steinway Street, Astoria, Long Island, according to this informant.

Confidential Informant T-2, of known reliability, advised on April 10, 1948 that in a 20-page bulletin entitled "Toward Socialism", there was a "statement of his expulsion" by BILL HAAS, Ravenswood Club, Communist Party. The bulletin is a pre-convention discussion bulletin of the "Bill Haywood Communist Club of illegally expelled members," issue number 1 dated May 1, 1948.

On July 26, 1948, this same informant advised that he had observed the following notation dated March 21, 1948:

"BILL HAAS - expelled - Ravenswood Club Factionalism etc. Same basis as in case of FRANCIS FRANKLIN. His defense practically verbatim as that of statement issued by FRANKLIN."

The records of the Board of Elections, Queens County, New York, contain the following information regarding BILL HAAS:

In 1944, 1945, 1946 and 1947, HAAS registered as a member of the American Labor Party.

The indices of this office were reviewed, and no information is contained therein that is not already in possession of the office of origin in this case.

ARTHUR M. MAY, Record Clerk, Cooper Station, 95 4th Avenue, New York City, formerly known as Station D, advised that this post office never had a box numbered 715. He said that the highest numbered post office box at this station is and has been 378.

NY 100-96374

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The Confidential Informants mentioned in the report of SA JOHN M. COLLINS, dated January 19, 1950, at New York, New York, are as follows:

I-1

[REDACTED]

I-2

[REDACTED]

Wadleigh Cast In New Role⁷¹ For Defense By Hiss Lawyers

By THOMAS O'NEILL
[Sun Staff Correspondent]

New York, Nov. 28 — Henry Julian Wadleigh, the biggest question mark in the second trial of Alger Hiss, was described today as eager to take the witness stand in the Federal Court and refute suggestions that he is a party to rigged charges against the defendant.

His attorney declined to reveal, however, whether Wadleigh is under subpoena to testify.

At the first Hiss trial, which ended in a jury disagreement, Wadleigh was a surprise Government witness. An economist once employed in the trade agreements division of the State Department, he told of using that opportunity to steal documents for Soviet spies in search of material that would indicate the war potentials of Germany and Japan in the years immediately preceding World War II.

Cast In New Defense Role

Now Wadleigh has been given a new role by the defense.

Attorneys for Hiss told the jury hearing perjury charges against the 45-year-old defendant they have based their case on a contention that secret papers found in the possession of a former Soviet spy, Whittaker Chambers, and attributed by him to Hiss, really reached Chambers from Wadleigh.

They seek to show that Hiss is the victim of a monstrous plot concocted by Chambers in collusion with Wadleigh. The motive, as the defense sees the plot, was to save

Chambers from financial ruin in a \$75,000 slander suit brought against him for calling Hiss a Communist.

Wadleigh denies any such connivance with Chambers, whom he accounts an enemy for having exposed him in testimony last year before the House of Representatives Committee on Un-American Activities.

Never Himself A Communist

In a fantastic case, the role admittedly played by Wadleigh is as nearly incredible as any.

Never himself a Communist, and in fact convinced that communism was a false philosophy, Wadleigh nevertheless volunteered to do undercover work for the conspirators the Communist party sent to Washington fifteen years ago.

Unlike others among those accused by Chambers of false trust while in Government office, Wadleigh preceded the New Deal to Washington. He was an appointee of the Administration headed by Herbert Hoover.

Where others were understandably prudent about concealing their tendencies and covering their tracks, Wadleigh was so verbose about his predilections that he had to be cautioned by the spy masters to pose as a political conservative.

He says that he was astonished when Hiss was named as a Communist in testimony before the House committee because when

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

The Baltimore
Sunday Sun,
November 27, 1949
P. 1, Col. 6

65-14920-5433
FBI - NEW YORK
NOV. 30, 1949

WADLEIGH SET FOR NEW ROLE

Described As Eager To Take Stand In Hiss Trial

By THOMAS O'NEILL
(Continued from Page 1)

they were both in the State Department he had come to regard the promising young Hiss "as a very moderate New Dealer, with conservative instincts."

Unhappy Under Soviet Grooming

Wadleigh, whose personal appearance is inordinately careless, was unhappy in the State Department because his Soviet overlords ordered him to keep his hair trimmed and his clothes pressed to enhance his chances for promotion to positions where a wider field of secrets would be available to him and to them.

His dislike of the State Department was such that he stayed only by spy-ring order when he wanted to accept a university teaching post.

Wadleigh says he offered his services to the Communist underground apparatus in Washington out of horror at the Nazi menace in 1935 and out of a conviction that of all the powers on earth only the Soviets were actively opposing its spread.

Sickened By Hitler-Stalin Pact

Anything he could do to aid Russia, he says he reasoned, would be a contribution toward stemming brutal aggression. The shock of the Hitler-Stalin pact of 1939 sickened him, and he cast off his Communist associations.

Possessed of self-esteem amounting almost to self-deification, Wadleigh looks pityingly on the remainder of humanity, and is distressed when it so often fails to respond to his guidance from a self-erected mountain.

He has been unemployed since last December and is destitute.

Because he disapproved of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, he refused to tell it last December what he knew of Communist espionage, wrapping himself in the constitutional immunity against self-incrimination, although he had already and willingly told the FBI and a Federal grand jury.

Spent Early Life In Europe

Now 45 years old, Wadleigh was born in Massachusetts, but from the age of 8 until he was 25 lived in Europe. His father was an Episcopal clergyman who in 1907 became rector of the American Church in Florence. At 14 the boy was sent off to England to enter Marlborough, and then went to Oxford, where he explored communism but rejected it and became a Fabian Socialist and a pacifist with reservations.

"Communism," he found, "is a shade growing plant and will not flourish in full sunlight."

His pacifist tendencies led him to Quaker meetings, but his reservations led him out again.

"When faced with utterly brutal aggression," he decided, "people must fight."

Returned To U.S. In 1929

From Oxford he went to the London School of Economics, then spent six months at the University of Kiel, where he developed an unlimited admiration for the German Social Democrats and their striving for a republic.

He returned to the United States in 1929 and began study for a doctorate in economics at the University of Chicago on a fellowship. While there he was offered a place on the staff of the Federal Farm Board and left the university for Washington.

The Farm Board job disappeared in 1932 when a depression-harried Congress cut appropriations, but by October of the same year he was berthed in the Department of Agriculture as a specialist in international economics.

Within a few months he was to be "stunned and depressed" by the rise of Hitler, and later by the non-intervention policy of America, Britain and France in the Spanish civil war.

Volunteers To Communists

"As far as I could see" he says, "the only disciplined group of people in the world offering any vigorous resistance to the growth of fascism was the Communist movement."

Later he was to feel betrayed when the Russians pulled out of Spain and left the Loyalist forces to destruction.

"After much hesitation," says Wadleigh, "I suddenly decided to offer my services to the Communists and to do faithfully whatever task they might assign to me."

Communists Wary At First

Espionage had not entered his contemplation of possible assignments, he says, but he accepted it uncomplainingly when it came.

A woman acquaintance was a Communist and he made his

elder through her. The Communists were cautious about a name-carrying accomplice, and a long delay ensued before he was enlisted in 1935.

Samples of his work in the Department of Agriculture were demanded, and he turned over a confidential analysis of the balance of international payments of the United States. He was asked if he could supply like material on other nations, especially Germany and Japan.

"They wanted to use this government as a window for spying on other countries," he said. "I did not regard my actions as contrary to the interests of the United States, but definitely the opposite. It was based on the ideal of one world."

His Meeting With "Harold"

His instructions were that he would deal with a single representative of the espionage ring. They were brought together in a Washington restaurant, where Wadleigh was identified but the "contact" remained nameless. He asked for a name by which to address

the spy, was told to use "Harold." When a more complete name was needed, he was to call the contact "Harold Wilson."

Not for thirteen years did Wadleigh learn any other identity for "Wilson." The revelation came last December from Alger Hiss in the waiting room for grand jury witnesses at the Federal courthouse in New York.

Spying Takes A New Turn

Hiss and Wadleigh were waiting to be called when "Harold" came in and took a chair without a sign of recognition. After "Harold" disappeared into the grand jury room, Wadleigh says Hiss told him,

"That is David Carpenter, literary critic of the Daily Worker. Carpenter has other identities, and Whittaker Chambers says he is also known as Zimmerman."

In March, 1936, Wadleigh transferred to the State Department's espionage agreements division. There the espionage took a new turn. He studied documents passing over his desk for those of possible interest to the Communists.

At the end of the day he put

These in a leather envelope and picked out of the State Department, exactly like hundreds of others. Unlike most of the others, he went to an appointed street corner well removed from the State Department building where "Harold" waited, and passed over the envelope.

System Exposed By Chambers
Next morning, he met "Harold" again and the envelope and its contents were returned. Overnight they had been photographed and the copies sent along the Soviet spy line.

"The system of transmission was so methodic, so detection proof, that no document going to the spy ring was ever out of its proper place in the State Department during working hours," Wadleigh recalls.

The system was never discovered until Whittaker Chambers exposed it last November in Baltimore at a special examination for the lawsuit brought by Hiss, a proceeding which has been postponed pending

the outcome of the present criminal trial.

Wadleigh met Chambers late in 1931 in a Philadelphia hotel, the introduction being effected by "Harold." Chambers was presented to him only as "Carl." That was the only identity he ever had to Wadleigh until newspapers in August, 1948, published his picture as a House committee witness and named him as Chambers.

Suspicion Rears Its Head

After about a year of State Department espionage, Wadleigh gained the impression that an increasing amount of interesting material was being weeded out of reports before they reached his desk, and he often had nothing worthwhile for delivery at the secret rendezvous.

The Communists gained another impression. They decided Wadleigh was weakening and was holding out on them. Added pressure was put on him, the spies bringing in "the boss," who was presented as "Sascha."

Chambers says "Sascha" was really Col. Boris Bykov, top man in

the spy apparatus, to whom he also says he took Hiss for a 1937 discussion in a New York restaurant.

Wadleigh and Chambers disagree about "Sascha." Wadleigh says the man he met had no right arm. Chambers insists Bykov-Sascha had the normal complement of arms. The discrepancy remains unexplained.

"Sascha" spoke with a distinct Russian accent, Wadleigh says, while telling him:

"The people in Moscow are not satisfied with the material you are turning in. You must in your position have access to valuable documents you are not delivering. We want everything that bears on the preparations the Germans and the Japanese are making for war, against us."

Wadleigh's last delivery of documents was early in 1938, a date that falls within the ban of the statute of limitations and protects him from prosecution.

In March of that year he was sent to Turkey with a trade mission. When he returned at the end

of 1938, Chambers had bolted from the underground, and "Harold" had disappeared. He had no "contact." Within a few months the Nazi-Soviet pact completed his disillusionment.

Then The "Pumpkin Papers"

He stayed in the State Department eight years longer, getting several promotions and going to Italy with the Allied Control Commission during the war before joining the food division of UNRRA in 1946. He stayed with UNRRA until April, 1947.

He was employed by an Italian technical delegation in Washington when exposure came last December with the production by Chambers of the "pumpkin papers." He resigned at once.

Unaware that Wadleigh would testify or even that he had conceded his part in the spying conspiracy, the defense was unprepared for an all-out attack when he appeared on the witness stand at the first Hiss trial last June.

Since then, a new defense strategy has been mapped and will

undertake to show he provided the papers Hiss is accused of having given to Chambers — even footnotes penciled by Hiss which the defense contends Wadleigh probably stole from a desk or fished from a wastebasket.

The Baltimore
Sunday Sun
November 27, 1949
P. 5, Col. 1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **BIRMINGHAM**

FILE NO. **65-1167**

REPORT MADE AT BIRMINGHAM	DATE WHEN MADE 2/9/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/1,15,16,17,22, 28;12/19/49;1/16, 18,24,27,31,2/3,6/ 50.	REPORT MADE BY JAMES L. FUGH :fmb
TITLE WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Dr. PIGMAN since summer of 1949 has been connected with the Dental College of Alabama as Professor of Bio-Chemistry; is generally well regarded at school and respected as outstanding in his profession. Acquaintances state subject has given no indication of disloyalty, or of Communist activities or sympathies. No known contacts pertinent to this investigation.

P

REFERENCE: Bureau File 100-363517.

DETAILS:

Investigation at Birmingham is predicated upon the statement of Mrs. FRANCES ELIZABETH HENSLER, as set forth in the report of SA JAMES R. SHINNERS, New York, dated October 5, 1949, that subject in 1943, while interviewing Mrs. HENSLER upon her application for employment with the Bureau of Standards, suggested to her that she might receive payment for disclosing information of a restricted nature from files of the United States Signal Corps, Washington, D. C.

AT BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

Mrs. RUBY WILLIS, Merchants Credit Association, furnished the following information from her files:

A report received from the Credit Bureau of Appleton,

*7/16
No. 2 m
3650*

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	65-14920-5256A DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
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Wisconsin, dated October 28, 1949 reflects Dr. PIGMAN is a native of Chicago, Illinois, is 39 years of age, married, his wife's name is ALICE, and he has two children. He is reported to have been employed by the University of Alabama Medical College in July 1949 as a Professor and Bio-Chemist research worker. He was formerly with the Institute of Paper Chemistry, Appleton, Wisconsin, for three years and came to Appleton in April 1946 from Argo, Illinois, where he was connected with the Corn Products Company.

He left the Institute of Paper Chemistry on June 30, 1949 of his own accord to accept his present position. He was formerly connected with the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C. from 1930 until 1938, when he left to attend the University of Leipzig, Germany, as a Lalor Fellow in 1939 and 1940. He returned to the Bureau of Standards in 1941 and remained until 1944, when he accepted employment with the Corn Products Company.

Nothing derogatory was reflected in his credit file, other than two Birmingham newspaper articles dated June 10, 1949, concerning the accusation against subject by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, and a statement by Dr. JOSEPH F. VOELKER that he had checked PIGMAN's academic background and character references and found them to be excellent.

Merchants Credit Association files show a record of a mortgage given by ALICE and WARD PIGMAN to Byrd Real Estate Company, on October 13, 1949, for \$2100.00, payable monthly at \$62.94, on Lot 14, Biltmore Estates.

Subject's present Birmingham address was shown as 8332 Fifth Avenue, North.

Confidential Informant T-1, who is reliable, advised he is slightly acquainted with the subject since subject moved to 8332 Fifth Avenue, North, during the early summer of 1949. Informant states subject and his family are well regarded in the neighborhood, and he has no information of unusual gatherings at subject's home, or of suspicious activities concerning the subject or his wife.

Confidential Informant T-2, who is reliable, and who is acquainted with the subject at the Jefferson - Hillman Hospital, Birmingham, Alabama, where the Dental College of Alabama is located, furnished the following information:

Subject is employed in the Third Floor Laboratory of the Dental College, and he maintains a private office adjacent to the Laboratory.

Besides teaching chemistry classes, subject carries on extensive research work in his capacity as Bio-Chemist. Since the Department of Bio-Chemistry is combined for the Medical College of Alabama and the Dental College of Alabama, subject holds classes in both schools. Informant stated that in his opinion subject engages in little activity outside of his school work.

Most of the officials of the school are familiar with the newspaper accusations of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS concerning PIGMAN, and informant stated that it has appeared that subject's attitude and manner since coming to Birmingham have in no way indicated he is guilty of the matters attributed to him. Dr. VOELKER, Dean of the Dental College, according to informant, has expressed complete confidence in and friendship towards PIGMAN. Furthermore, PAUL SCHATZ, Business Manager of the Dental College indicated he does not regard with seriousness any charges of disloyalty made against subject.

Informant stated that Dr. VOELKER was formerly Dean of the Dental School at Tufts College, Boston, and that he considers Dr. VOELKER and PAUL SCHATZ to be perfectly loyal. However, he would not consider that they would be cooperative in furnishing information concerning subject.

Informant stated that to his knowledge the only group which subject has contacted since being at the school is the Sugar Research Foundation, 52 Wall Street, New York City.

Confidential Informant T-3, who is reliable and who is a [REDACTED] advised that he is well acquainted with PIGMAN at the school in connection with his official work, but that he does not associate with the subject socially. Informant stated that he has discussed with Dr. VOELKER, Dean of the Dental College, the press accounts pertaining to the CHAMBERS' statement involving Dr. PIGMAN. He has also discussed the matter informally with Dr. EMMETT CARMICHAEL, Head of the Bio-Chemistry Department of the Medical and Dental Colleges.

Informant stated that because of the attitude of Dr. VOELKER concerning the CHAMBERS charges, he has felt it advisable to make no further inquiries concerning PIGMAN. He stated that Dr. VOELKER expressed to him complete confidence in Dr. PIGMAN, and was very vehement in his contempt for the charges made by CHAMBERS. He advised that Dr. VOELKER was responsible for employment of Dr. PIGMAN, and for this reason Dr. VOELKER would resent any undue interest in the charges.

Informant stated that Dr. PIGMAN, in his position as Bio-Chemist, has no access to highly confidential or restricted information.

He advised, however, that present plans call for research work involving use of Isotopes, which will be obtained through the cooperation of the Atomic Energy Commission. This work will probably make available to Dr. PIGMAN information of a relatively restricted nature concerning the application of Atomic radiation to medical research. Informant was not able to advise when this work would begin.

Informant stated that in his conversation with Dr. EMMETT CARMICHAEL concerning subject, Dr. CARMICHAEL indicated that he would not hesitate to report any suspicious activities of the subject which might come to his attention, but that Dr. CARMICHAEL had indicated that insofar as he knew Dr. PIGMAN's behavior was perfectly satisfactory since coming to Birmingham. Informant stated that Dr. CARMICHAEL, who is subject's superior, is in a position to be advised of subject's activities, more so than any other official at the school. Informant regarded Dr. CARMICHAEL as of the highest character and integrity and thoroughly reliable and loyal.

Confidential Informant T-4, who is reliable, was interviewed and he furnished the following information:

Informant in his position as a [REDACTED] has become acquainted with the subject in connection with official work, and he has on a few occasions attended social gatherings of school officials, at which Dr. PIGMAN and his wife were present. He advised that from his contact with the subject he has had no indication of disloyalty on his part, and he stated that he has observed no contacts or associations of the subject which would indicate that he engaged in un-American activities, or that he is sympathetic towards or active in the Communist Party or other subversive groups.

He pointed out that Dr. PIGMAN regularly meets with a group of students and professors in the school cafeteria. Subject is usually prominent in the discussions held at these meetings, which usually pertain to academic subjects and political and social topics. He advised that although he has not participated in these gatherings he has learned from Dr. JOSEPH McMANUS, Professor of Pathology, and others that subject has not indicated in any way sympathy for un-American ideas.

Confidential Informant T-5, who is reliable, advised that he has learned that on November the 21st, 1949, subject received a communication from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, 130 Main Street, Oshkosh, Wisconsin. Also on that date, subject received a communication from J. CARLISLE MacDONALD, Assistant to the Chairman, United States Steel

BE 65-1167

Corporation, 71 Broadway, New York 6, New York. Informant stated that on November 30, 1949, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. PIGMAN, 6332 Fifth Avenue, North, Birmingham, received two letters from J. J. WOLFE, 5308 West Monroe Street, Chicago 14, Illinois.

On November 21, 1949, subject and his wife received a letter from JOHN H. GRAFF, 729 East Franklin Street, Appleton, Wisconsin.

According to informant, subject and his wife on November 25, 1949 were in receipt of a communication from J. W. PIGMAN, 821 North Ridgeland Avenue, Oak Park, Illinois. Informant was unable to furnish any further information concerning any communications of interest which were received by the subject.

According to Confidential Informant T-6, who is reliable, subject maintains a joint checking account with his wife, ALICE WOLFE PIGMAN, at the Exchange Bank, Five Points, Birmingham, Alabama. Informant was able to furnish the following information regarding this account:

It has had an average balance of between \$500.00 and \$700.00 since it was opened in June 1949. The only deposits which have been made in this account are semi-monthly checks in the amount of \$368.30, which informant believes to be subject's salary checks. Informant advised that observation of the activity in this account has reflected no unusual or significant activity, the expenditures made by the subject being in the nature of payment for local living expenses.

Informant advised that by check dated January 11, 1950 subject made a payment of \$62.94 to the Byrd Real Estate Company, Birmingham, on a lot in Beacon Hills. Also a check payable to the New York Life Insurance Company for \$96.97 was drawn by ALICE W. PIGMAN.

By checks dated January 2, 1950, subject made a payment of \$15.00 to the Technical Association of Pulp and Paper Industry, Lincoln Office, and \$28.00 to the American Chemical Society.

By check of January 4, 1950, he paid \$5.00 to the Washington Academy of Science.

Confidential Informant T-7, who is reliable, advised that he knew of no contacts of the subject which were of a suspicious nature, or which appeared pertinent to this investigation. He further advised he knew of no activity of the subject which indicated contacts with or sympathy towards members of the Communist Party since coming to Birmingham.

Informant stated that subject drives a 1940 green and grey Oldsmobile Sedan, which bears 1950 Alabama License 1D-16794.

Through Confidential Informant T-8, who is reliable, it was learned that on November 3, 1949 subject called Appleton, Wisconsin, telephone number 3-6094. Informant was unable to learn the identity of the party called, but subsequently on December 31, 1949 informant was able to ascertain that subject or his wife placed a telephone call to Mrs. JOHN H. GRASS or GRAFF to the foregoing telephone number at Appleton, Wisconsin.

Informant also furnished information concerning additional telephone calls made by the subject or his wife to the following individuals or telephone numbers:

On December 3, 1949, to Mrs. FREDERICHA WILMBISCH, 123 Chatillian Road, Rome, Georgia, telephone number 3383.

On December 25, 1949, telephone call was placed to Oak Park, Illinois, telephone number 3-2965. Informant stated this call was first placed to YUCLAD 4903-M at Oak Park, Illinois.

Also on December 25, 1949, a call was placed to a Mrs. WOLFE, Chicago, Illinois, telephone number AUSTIN 7-8435. Informant stated that this call was placed from the residence of Mr. R. R. JINKS, 217 North 69th Place, Birmingham, telephone number 59-1032. Informant stated charges were made to subject's phone, and that it was noted that JINKS, according to information known to informant, is connected with the Sports Wear Department of Parisian's Dry Goods Store, Birmingham.

Mrs. RUBY WILLIS of the Merchants Credit Association, Birmingham, furnished the following information concerning RALPH R. JINKS of 217 North 69th Place, Birmingham:

He is 38 years of age, wife's name is HESTER, and in a credit report dated August 1948 it appeared that he was employed by the Grier Furniture Company, 2411 Second Avenue, North, Birmingham, as a buyer. He was previously employed by Wofford Oil Company and Connors Steel Company, Birmingham.

No previous information concerning JINKS is contained in the files of the Birmingham Office, and there are no records concerning him with local law enforcement agencies.

BH 65-1167

With reference to JOHN H. GRAFF, to whose telephone calls were placed from subject's residence on November 3rd and December 31, 1949, the Milwaukee Office, by letter of February 6, 1950, advised that this individual, who resided at 729 East Franklin Street, Appleton, Wisconsin, died during the last week in December 1949. He was formerly employed by the American Paper Institute at Appleton, Wisconsin.

- P E N D I N G -

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

For the information of the Atlanta Office, for whom a lead is set forth, subject was accused by JAY WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, confessed Soviet secret agent, of having made available to CHAMBERS in 1936 to 1938 secret documents of the United States Bureau of Standards, for whom PIGMAN was then employed.

Also in June 1949, Mrs. FRANCES ELIZABETH HENSLER of Chicago, Illinois, accused PIGMAN in a signed statement of having suggested to her that she might receive payment for restricted information from the files of the United States Signal Corps, for whom she was then employed.

For the information of the Chicago Office, for whom leads are set forth to identify subscribers to telephones which were called from subject's telephone, it is pointed out that subject has a brother, GEORGE LeROY PIGMAN, and parents, Mr. and Mrs. JAMES W. PIGMAN, who reside in Chicago. Also subject's wife's maiden name is WOLFE, and she is believed to come from Chicago. It is noted further that mail cover on subject reflected that a letter was received from J. J. WOLFE, 5308 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois.

With reference to J. CARLISLE MacDONALD, the New York Office by letter of January 31, 1950 advised that this individual is known to that office as Assistant Foreman and as Assistant to the Foreman, United States Steel Corporation, 71 Broadway, New York City, and he has been cooperative in securing several sources of information for the New York Office in connection with National security matters. No further information concerning him is contained in the files of the New York Office.

LEADS

Two copies of this report are being furnished the New York Office for information in connection with the case captioned, "JAHAM - INTERNAL SECURITY - R, PERJURY," (New York file 65-14920).

THE CHICAGO DIVISION

At Oak Park, Illinois

Will identify the subscriber to telephone number 3-2965 and YUCLAD 4903-M at Oak Park, Illinois. Will furnish any information concerning these telephone subscribers which appears in the files of the Chicago Office which might attach any significance to these telephone calls.

At Chicago, Illinois

Also in the same connection, will identify the subscriber Mrs. WOLFE at telephone number AUSTIN 7-8435.

THE ATLANTA DIVISION

At Rome, Georgia

Will identify Mrs. FREDERICHA WIMBISCH at 123 Chatillian Road, Rome, Georgia, telephone number 3383, and will furnish any information known to the Atlanta Office concerning this individual.

THE BIRMINGHAM DIVISION

At Birmingham, Alabama

Will interview subject regarding the statement of Mrs. HENSLER, after communicating with the Bureau for advice as to the desirability of interviewing him.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

Confidential Informant T-1 is [REDACTED] who requested that his identity be protected.

Confidential Informant T-2 is [REDACTED], who requested that his identity not be disclosed.

Confidential Informant T-3 is [REDACTED] who furnished information in confidence.

Confidential Informant T-4 is [REDACTED] who furnished information in confidence.

Confidential Informant T-5 is [REDACTED]

Confidential Informant T-6 is [REDACTED] who furnished information of a confidential nature.

Confidential Informant T-7 represents a physical surveillance of the subject on November 15, 16, 17, 22 and 28, 1949, and on January 31, 1950. This surveillance was participated in by SAs FRANK W. DONALDSON, HENRY A. DONAHOO and the writer.

Confidential Informant T-8 is [REDACTED] who furnished information in confidence.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON FIELD**

FILE NO. **47-5792**

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 5-10-50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4-21, 5-5-50	REPORT MADE BY COURTLAND J. JONES
--	----------------------------------	--	---

TITLE RAYMOND SYLVESTER CATLETT, aka <i>Raymond a Mike Catlett</i> <i>"Silks" no rec 65-14920-29 file</i>	CHARACTER OF CASE DISPERSONATION
--	--

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Mrs. FRANCES ONEIDA BOOTH stated the subject told her he was working for the FBI and had a couple of FBI men with him; therefore, she allowed him and two men to enter her apartment and question her about a typewriter formerly in subject's possession. HAROLD SHAPIRO, Attorney, stated he and Attorney EDWARD C. McLEAN, were with subject and they were referred to as attorneys and not FBI men. Subject denied he said he worked for the FBI, or referred to companions as being with FBI. Assistant United States Attorney at Washington, D. C. declined prosecution.

- C -

DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

On June 22, and June 24, 1949, Special Agents John J. Walsh and Carl DeTemple interviewed Mrs. FRANCES ONEIDA BOOTH, 1236 Hopkins Court, S. E., Washington, D. C. in connection with another investigation. She advised that in March 1949 the subject came to her apartment at 1412 Chapin Street, N. W. and knocked at her door about 11:30 PM. She refused him admittance, at which time he told her he was working for the FBI and had a couple of FBI men with him. Mrs. BOOTH related that the subject said he was attempting to obtain information about an old typewriter that he was formerly in possession of at 2728 P Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Mrs. BOOTH said that on the basis of his representations about

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 2 - Bureau (47-38429) 1 - USA, Washington, D. C. ① - New York (Information) (65-14920) 2 - Washington Field		65-14920-2532 SERIALIZED FILED MAY 12 1950 FBI - NEW YORK <i>[Signature]</i>

WFO 47-5791

the FBI she allowed him and two white men to enter her apartment, at which time she was questioned about the typewriter in question. Inquiries were also made of her if she had any specimens of typewriting which had been made on the machine. Mrs. BOOTH continued that several days later the subject re-contacted her, at which time he advised her he was still working for the FBI and requested her to consider his visits confidential. A signed statement incorporating the above information was obtained from Mrs. BOOTH on June 24, 1949.

On January 17, 1950, at New York City, Mrs. FRANCES ONEIDA BOOTH testified as a witness for the Government in the case of US vs Alger Hiss, Perjury, heard before Judge Henry W. Goddard, in the Southern District of New York. She related substantially the foregoing information on her direct testimony. On cross-examination, Mrs. BOOTH said that she could not recall the names of the two men who had accompanied subject to her home, that she could not describe them, nor could she state if EDWARD C. McLEAN, an attorney for the defense, was one of the individuals who had visited her home.

On the same date, HAROLD SHAPIRO, an attorney, testified as a rebuttal witness for the defense, at which time he stated that he had accompanied EDWARD C. McLEAN, an attorney, and subject to the residence of Mrs. BOOTH on the date in question, but that the subject referred to him and EDWARD C. McLEAN as lawyers for ALGER HISS and in no way did the subject say that he himself, or the attorneys were working for the FBI.

Subject testified as a defense witness in the case of US vs Alger Hiss, Perjury, on December 16, 1949, and on cross-examination stated that he had talked with Mrs. BOOTH on the evening in question, and that he had been accompanied by attorneys EDWARD C. McLEAN and HAROLD SHAPIRO. He denied that he told her he was working with the FBI and that he had FBI men with him. He also denied that he was refused admittance to her apartment until he claimed he was with the FBI. He further denied telling Mrs. BOOTH several days after his first visit that she was not to mention the visits nor his connection with the FBI.

The facts of instant case were discussed with Assistant United States Attorney JOHN C. CONLIFF on April 21, 1950, at which time he declined prosecution. He said that the facts did not warrant it in view of the denial of attorney HAROLD SHAPIRO and the failure of Mrs. BOOTH

WFO 47-5792

to identify the man believed by her to be FBI Agents.

The following is a description of subject;

Name	RAYMOND SILVESTER CATLETT, wa. "idke"
Born	January 19, 1922 at Winchester, Virginia
Race	Negro
Color	Dark brown
Height	5' 7"
Weight	155 pounds
Build	Stocky
Education	Grammar school
Occupation	Laborer
Address	2728 P Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

- CLOSED -

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Subject was not admonished for his impersonation inasmuch as the seriousness of the matter was brought to his attention in open court on cross examination.

The information attributed to Mrs. FRANCES ONEIDA BOOTH is reflected in the report of Special Agent John J. Walsh, dated June 28, 1949, at Washington, D. C., entitled "J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. et al PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, INTERNAL SECURITY - R", and teletype from New York in the same case dated January 17, 1950.

The information attributed to subject is reflected in New York teletype dated December 16, 1949, in the case entitled "J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. et al PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, INTERNAL SECURITY - R".

The information attributed to HAROLD SHAPIRO is reflected in New York teletype dated January 17, 1950, entitled "J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. et al PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, INTERNAL SECURITY - R".

A copy of this report is being submitted to the New York Office in view of its interest in this matter.

The signed statement taken from Mrs. FRANCES ONEIDA BOOTH was transmitted to New York June 24, 1949, for use in the case of US vs Alger Hiss, Perjury.

REFERENCE: Bureau letter dated April 14, 1950.

Director, FBI
Att. Crime Records
SAC, New York

JUN 25 1951

ALGER HISS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bufile 74-1333)

There is attached an interesting case memorandum
on the above entitled case.

Encs. 2

TOS:MM
65-14920

65-14920-546A

MEMO:

I.C. 74-1333

Re: ALGER HISS

At 11:00 AM on August 3, 1948, a hearing was in progress in the offices of the Committee on Ways and Means in the new office building, Washington, D.C. The following colloquy took place:

"Mr. Stripling: Mr. Chambers, are you before the Committee in response to a subpoena that was served on you yesterday?

"Mr. Chambers: I am.

"Mr. Stripling: Will you state your full name.

"Mr. Chambers: David Whittaker Chambers.

"Mr. Stripling: What is your present address?

"Mr. Chambers: 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City.

"Mr. Stripling: What is your present occupation?

"Mr. Chambers: I am a senior editor of Time Magazine.

"Mr. Stripling: Where and when were you born?

"Mr. Chambers: I was born April 1, 1901, in Philadelphia.

"Mr. Stripling: How long have you been associated with Time Magazine?

TGS:MMH
65-14920

65-14920-548

"Mr. Chambers: Nine years.

"Mr. Stripling: Prior to that what was your occupation?

"Mr. Chambers: I was a member of the Communist Party and a paid functionary of the Party.

"Mr. Stripling: When did you join the Communist Party?

"Mr. Chambers: 1924.

"Mr. Stripling: How long did you remain a member of the Communist Party?

"Mr. Chambers: Until 1937."

Somewhat later in the interrogation Mr. Chambers asked for, and received, permission to read a prepared statement. In this prepared statement he outlined the activities of an underground Communist Party apparatus that was operating in the City of Washington, D.C., during the years 1935, 1936, and 1937. Among persons he named as being members of this apparatus was Alger Hiss.

On August 5, 1948, the following colloquy took place in the same hearing room in the form of sworn testimony of Alger Hiss:

"Mr. Rankin: Will you please give your age and place of birth?

"Mr. Hiss: I was born in Baltimore, Maryland, on November 11, 1904.

"I am here at my own request to deny unqualifiedly various statements about me which were made before this Committee by one Whittaker Chambers the day before yesterday. I appreciate the Committee's having promptly granted my request. I welcome the opportunity to answer to the best of my ability any inquiries members of this Committee may wish to ask me. I am not, and never have been, a member of the Communist Party. I do not and never have adhered to the tenets of the Communist Party. I am not, and never have been, a member of any Communist front organization. I have never followed the Communist Party line directly or indirectly. To the best of my knowledge none of my friends is a Communist."

Thus began one of the most publicized controversies of recent time. The case of the U.S. vs. Alger Hiss ran through two lengthy trials, the first one beginning May 31, 1949, and ending July 10, 1949, in a disagreement, eight of the jurors voting for conviction and four for acquittal.

The second trial began November 17, 1949, and ended January 20, 1950, in the conviction of Alger Hiss for the crime of perjury.

On January 25, 1950, Alger Hiss appeared before the Honorable Henry J. Goddard in the Southern District of New York, and he was on this day sentenced to five years imprisonment on each of two counts of an indictment, said sentence to run concurrently. On the same day, he was released on bail in the amount of \$10,000. pending appeal. Following his conviction his attorneys made an appeal of the lower court's decision to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Second Circuit.

On December 7, 1950, the Honorable Harrie Chase, Augustus Hand, and Thomas Swan, sitting in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, New York City, unanimously upheld the conviction of the lower court.

Thereafter Hiss' lawyers sought a writ of certiorari before the United States Supreme Court. On March 12, 1951, their petition for certiorari was denied, and on March 22, 1951, Alger Hiss surrendered to the District Court for the Southern District of New York to commence serving his sentence.

The testimony of Whittaker Chambers as previously set forth was augmented by considerable additional testimony

by Chambers before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in which he outlined in great detail his activities in a Communist Party underground apparatus in Washington, in particular his activities and close personal association with Alger Hiss, a member of this Communist Party apparatus. In his testimony before the House Committee, Chambers related in detail the close relationship that existed between the Hiss family and the Chambers family during a period from 1935 to early 1938. In contrast, the testimony of Alger Hiss during his first appearances before the Committee took the form of a complete denial of, knowledge of, or friendship with, Whittaker Chambers. As a result of the affirmative statements of Whittaker Chambers and the negative replies of Alger Hiss insofar as the association of these two individuals was concerned, a confrontation was arranged.

On the evening of August 17, 1948, Hiss and Chambers met at the Commodore Hotel, New York City, and after some discussion between the two men, Alger Hiss positively identified Chambers as one George Crosley whom he had casually known in Washington in 1935 as a free lance writer doing research on the munitions industry. At the time of the confrontation Hiss still denied being a member of the Communist Party and challenged Chambers to make this statement outside of the immunity enjoyed in the halls of Congress.

On August 27, 1948, Whittaker Chambers appeared as a guest on the radio program "Meet the Press" over Station WOL in Washington, D.C. During this program he was interviewed concerning his association with Alger Hiss, and while on this program accused Alger Hiss of having been a member of the Communist Party.

In October of 1948 Alger Hiss, through his counsel, William Marbury, filed a slander-libel action in the Federal District Court at Baltimore, Maryland, charging Chambers with damages in the amount of \$75,000. as a result of the latter's statement on the radio charging him with being a Communist.

On November 14, 1948, during the course of a pre-trial examination of Chambers in connection with the slander-libel suit in Baltimore, the latter produced four handwritten notes and 65 typewritten pages of documents which Chambers said he had received from Alger Hiss in 1938. All of these papers Chambers claimed contained material from the files of the State Department which had been obtained by Alger Hiss and turned over to Chambers.

An examination of these documents by both counsel for Chambers and Hiss indicated a strong probability that they were paraphrasings or verbatim copies of confidential

official State Department documents. By agreement of counsel, and by order of United States District Judge Chestnut of Baltimore, the documents were turned over to the United States Department of Justice. Chambers, at the time he turned these documents over, testified he had received them from Alger Hiss and that they were eventually to be given by Chambers to Colonel Boris Bykov. Colonel Bykov, according to Chambers, was a Russian-born Soviet agent operating in the United States and was Chambers' superior. On November 24, 1948, the Department of Justice turned these documents over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and requested an immediate investigation of this matter. These documents were examined by the FBI Laboratory and it was definitely determined that the typed impressions were made by a Woodstock typewriter.

On December 4, 1948, Alger Hiss was interviewed by agents of the Baltimore Office. He denied ever having given official State Department documents to Chambers or any other unauthorized person. He examined the typewritten documents and related that they appeared to be authentic copies or summaries of official State Department material. He readily admitted the four handwritten notes were in his handwriting. With respect to any typewriters owned by the Hiss family, he said that at one time there was an old-fashioned

machine in his home, "possibly an Underwood". This machine, he said, was given to his wife, Priscilla, by the latter's father, Thomas Fansler, who had been in the insurance business in Philadelphia. He said Mrs. Hiss disposed of this typewriter by selling it to either a second-hand typewriter concern or a second-hand dealer in Washington, D.C., some time subsequent to 1938. Immediately thereafter agents of the Washington Field Office canvassed all second-hand typewriter dealers in Washington who had been in business since 1937. No record of the purchase or sale of this typewriter was found.

It was not until the beginning of the first trial on May 31, 1949, that the all-important Woodstock typewriter showed up. It was produced in Court by Edward McLean, one of the Hiss attorneys. This typewriter had not been disposed of in the manner described by Hiss in December of 1948, but actually had been given to one of the Catlett brothers, who used to do odd jobs for the Hiss family in 1938.

The disposal of this typewriter, together with the events leading to its being offered in evidence at the trial, was one of the more important aspects of this case. The failure by the FBI to locate this typewriter accelerated their efforts to attempt to identify the typing on these

documents with a typewriter owned by the Hisses. If the Hisses had been the owners of the typewriter which was used to prepare the 65 questioned documents, it followed that in all probability they had also prepared other documents on the same machine which could be identified as having originated from it. The big question was where would these documents be located.

Priscilla Hiss was a graduate of Bryn Mawr University in Pennsylvania. She had also been an officer of the university alumni association. Inquiry at the college failed to produce any typewritten letters or other memoranda that Mrs. Hiss might have directed to the college. However, inquiry of the Bryn Mawr Alumni Association produced more concrete results. An alumni report dated May, 1937, prepared by Priscilla Hiss was located.

Priscilla Hiss had attended the University of Maryland in the Summer of 1937. Inquiry at this institution produced a typewritten letter from Mrs. Hiss dated May 25, 1937.

Timothy Hobson, Alger Hiss' stepson, had attended the Landon School at Bethesda, Maryland. Inquiry here by agents of the FBI uncovered a typewritten letter dated December 9, 1936, to the Headmaster and signed by Alger Hiss.

These letters were examined by the FBI Laboratory. The document examiners reached the definite conclusion that the typewriting appearing on the Landon School letter, the Bryn Mawr report, and the University of Maryland letter, was prepared on the same typewriter that was used to prepare the 65 questioned documents that were turned over by Chambers in the Baltimore disposition.

On December 2, 1948, in response to a subpoena served by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, Chambers produced the now famous pumpkin papers. They consisted of two short strips of developed microfilm containing photographs of original State Department documents and three rolls of undeveloped film. Chambers claimed he placed these microfilms in a hollowed-out pumpkin as he believed this to be an excellent hiding place for the material he thought was of great value.

During December of 1948 Alger Hiss and Whittaker Chambers appeared before a Federal Grand Jury in New York City. This Grand Jury was hearing witnesses in connection with possible violations of the espionage laws of the United States and other related Federal criminal statutes. Special Agents of the FBI as well as a score of other witnesses gave testimony to this Grand Jury. On December 15 this Grand Jury handed up to Judge John W. Clancy of the Southern District of

New York a true bill in two counts charging in one count, that Hiss' testimony was untrue when he stated before the Grand Jury that while he was employed in the Department of State in the months of February and March, 1938, he did not furnish, deliver, or transmit to Chambers, not a person authorized to receive such, copies of numerous secret, confidential and restricted documents, writings, notes, and other papers, the originals of which had theretofore been removed and abstracted from the possession and custody of the Department of State in violation of law; count two, that the testimony of Alger Hiss was untrue when he stated that he did not, in fact, see and converse with Chambers in or about the months of February and March, 1938, in violation of a Federal statute.

On December 16, 1948, Hiss appeared in Federal Court before the Honorable John W. Clancy and pleaded not guilty to both of the above counts in the indictment. Bond was fixed in the amount of \$5,000. which was immediately furnished.

On May 31, 1949, the trial of Alger Hiss was commenced before Federal Judge Samuel H. Kaufman in the Southern District of New York, and thus started one of the most publicized trials of recent times. This trial received press coverage not only from all of the great newspapers of

the United States, but representatives of the European press as well were in attendance at both this and the second trial.

One of the many facets of this investigation was the exhaustive interviews with Whittaker Chambers. Beginning shortly after the indictment, and continuing through April of 1949, Chambers was interviewed for approximately six to seven hours a day, each day of the week exclusive of Sunday. His background from the time he could first remember it was gone into in minute detail -- his early life, his college days, his membership in the Communist Party, his leaving the Party at the time of the Stalinist-Lovestonite quarrel, his reentering the Party actively again in 1933, his first days in the underground, his acquaintanceship with J. Peters in New York and Washington, his development of the Washington apparatus, his new superior, Boris Bykov, his meeting with Alger Hiss, every detail of his social life as it pertained to the Hisses and the Chambers, his method of operation, the meetings with Alger Hiss on 28th Street, on P Street, and on Volta Place, where he received State Department documents from Alger or Priscilla, the method he used in photographing these documents, those who had assisted him, the identity of his assistants, the various residences that were used as photographic studios for these operations, his association with Franklin and Victor Perlo, Harry Dexter

occasions. He quite definitely recalled that at least on some of these visits the Chambers' colored maid, Edith, was in the house. Unfortunately Chambers was unable to give much of a description of this woman, but did recall some sketchy information about her husband. This information about the maid, Edith, was obtained in January of 1949, and from that time until just before the second trial in November of 1949 efforts to locate this woman were futile. A systematic survey had been made of all employment agencies in Baltimore supplying domestic service during the period of 1935, 1936 and 1937, and an attempt was made to identify and interview all women applicants who had the first name Edith. This met with no success. The colored maids of people in the vicinity of the Chambers' home in Baltimore were interviewed, but they could furnish no leads as to the identity of the unknown Edith.

During the Summer of 1949, between the two trials of Alger Hiss, Agents of the Baltimore Office decided to interview Mr. and Mrs. Chambers again in a possible effort to obtain new leads on the maid. This interview took place at the Chambers farm in Westminster, Maryland. After some conversation, Mrs. Chambers suddenly recalled that at one time she had painted a portrait of Edith. A search of the Chambers attic resulted in finding this portrait. Photographs of this portrait were made, and again systematic interviews

William Nease
White, Vincent Reno, ~~Hard~~ and Arthur Pigman, David Carpenter --
each single small bit of evidence gone into in the most
minute detail, so that at the conclusion of these interviews
there were hundreds of pages of factual information as recalled
by Whittaker Chambers. As he brought to light each new bit
of information agents in the various cities where a particular
situation took place immediately started to check it out and
verify it. It was a long, hard, time-consuming job, but it
was just one phase of the work of the FBI in connection with
this important case.

Of utmost importance was the obtaining and
identifying of persons who might have seen Chambers and Hiss
together during 1935, 1936 and 1937. Because of the obvious
secret nature of their work, the only ones who had ever seen
Chambers and Hiss together other than their respective wives
were three colored maids. Two of these maids were maids of
the Hisses. One was the maid of the Chambers when they lived
in Baltimore. Claudie Catlett, one of the Hiss maids, was
located, but she only recalled having seen Chambers on one
occasion when Alger Hiss was not present in the Hiss household.

EDITH MURRAY

Again during the lengthy interview with Chambers
he pointed out that while he was living in Baltimore both
Alger and Priscilla Hiss had visited the Chambers on several

of persons in Baltimore who might identify Edith were conducted and the photograph displayed to them. One of these individuals recognized this photograph, and was subsequently able to procure Edith's current address. One of the agents of the Baltimore Office called at this address, and noting the similarity of the woman who answered the door with the person depicted in the photograph, did not immediately identify himself as an agent of the FBI, but took the photograph out of his pocket, showed it to this woman, and asked her who she thought it might be. Edith replied, "Why, that's me."

Subsequent detailed interviews with her revealed that she was Edith Murray who had been the maid at the Chambers home on Eutaw Place in Baltimore and knew the Chambers while she was working for them as the Cantwells. During the interviews she was shown a photograph of Alger and Priscilla Hiss and definitely identified the photograph of Priscilla Hiss as one of Mrs. Chambers' Washington friends. She tentatively identified a photograph of Alger Hiss as this woman's husband.

At the inception of the second Alger Hiss trial,

Edith Murray was placed in the lobby of the United States Court House in New York City and instructed to observe all persons entering the court room to determine if she could pick out from these people the couple who had visited the Chambers at Baltimore. As Mr. and Mrs. Hiss stepped from an elevator, Edith Murray immediately made an unquestionable identification of them.

She subsequently appeared at the trial and was probably one of the most important Government witnesses. Both Alger and Priscilla Hiss had steadfastly claimed on the witness stand in both trials that they had only seen Mr. and Mrs. Chambers a few times and on those occasions the meetings were in Washington, D.C. They categorically denied that they had ever seen them anywhere else.

After Edith Murray was sworn, Tom Murphy, then Government counsel, asked her a few questions about her background, about her work with the Chambers family, and whether the Chambers family had any visitors. She testified that the Chambers had very few visitors. Murphy then rather dramatically asked if she could identify any persons she had seen in the Chambers home in Baltimore that night be presently in the court room. She stood up on the witness stand, looked around the court room, and then said, "There is the lady right there with the black hat with the thing on the side." She had identified Priscilla Hiss. She was then

asked if she would be able to identify the latter's husband and she replied, "Yes, I couldn't help but remember him." She thereafter pointed out Alger Hiss for the judge and jury.

In the course of her testimony Edith Murray recalled one instance where Priscilla Hiss came down from Washington to stay over night with the small Chambers child. She testified that Mrs. Chambers was pregnant at the time and had to go to New York City to see her doctor. Since Edith finished her work at around eight o'clock in the evening, it would of course necessitate someone staying at the house to mind the small child. She recalled a conversation she had with Mrs. Hiss while she was giving the baby a bath. She remembered that Mrs. Hiss stated she too had a small child whose name was Timmy. She recalled another occasion when Mr. and Mrs. Hiss came to the Chambers residence for dinner. She remembered serving the dinner and remarked that there seemed to be such a great difference between the two families. She testified that Mr. and Mrs. Chambers were not too well dressed while Mr. and Mrs. Hiss appeared to be fashionably dressed. She was cross-examined by Mr. Cross at length, but she remained calm and collected and was unshaken in her testimony.

THE FIRST TRIAL

On May 31, 1949, the first trial of Alger Hiss began in the United States Court House on Foley Square.

The trial judge was the Honorable Samuel H. Kaufman. The defendant Alger Hiss had as his principal counsel Lloyd Paul Stryker, a well-known New York attorney. He was assisted by attorneys Harold ^{SHAPIRO} ~~SHAPIRO~~, Edward McLean, Robert Von Mehrens, and Harold Rosenwald. The Government was represented by Thomas F. Murphy, then the head of the Criminal Division of the United States Attorney's Office in New York City and who is presently the Commissioner of Police for the City of New York, Assistant United States Attorney Clark S. Ryan, and Special Assistant to the Attorney General Thomas J. Donegan. The direct and cross-examination of Whittaker Chambers and his wife took approximately eleven days. The direct and cross-examination of Alger and Priscilla Hiss took approximately seven days.

The trial was concluded July 10, 1949, in a disagreement of the jurors. Following the foreman's statement that the jury was in disagreement the jury was polled by Attorney McLean and it was found that eight of the jurors had been for conviction of Hiss and four for his acquittal.

THE SECOND TRIAL

The second trial of Alger Hiss also took place in the United States Court House at Foley Square, New York, and was presided over by the Honorable Henry W. Goddard. It began November 17, 1949. The attorneys for Alger Hiss were the same as in the first trial except that Claude Cross replaced

Lloyd Paul Stryker as principal counsel. The Government again was represented by Thomas F. Murphy, Clark S. Ryan and Thomas J. Donegan. This trial, as well as the first, was covered by approximately sixty representatives of the press.

In the first trial an attempt by the defense was made to allow Dr. Carl Binger, a psychiatrist, to testify but his testimony was not allowed. In the second trial, however, Dr. Binger did testify. His testimony in summary was that from his observation of Chambers while on the witness stand, as well as a study of all of his writings and a study of Chambers' testimony in the Baltimore depositions, he concluded that Chambers had a "psychopathic personality". Binger admitted that this classification of mental ailment did not indicate that Chambers was psychotic in that he should be admitted to an insane institution but that it was a mental ailment bordering on the neurotic.

Also at this trial a psychologist testified. He was Harvard-trained John Murray. He testified that he, too, had read all of Chambers writings and he came to the similar conclusion as did Dr. Binger that Chambers was a psychopathic personality. Although Murray steadfastly maintained that he had used only Chambers' writings and a lengthy hypothetical question as the basis of his conclusion, he was, under cross-

examination, forced to admit that prior to making a study of Chambers' writings he had made a "private investigation" and had talked to a former co-worker of Chambers, and had asked this individual many leading questions in an effort to determine if Chambers was sloppy in his dress, egotistical, prejudiced, irresponsible, honest, etc.

THE MICROFILM

Of prime importance was the determination of the date that the pumpkin paper microfilm was manufactured. One of the strips was the product of the Eastman Kodak Company. Experts from the Eastman Kodak Company testified that the serial number on the microfilm indicated this particular film was manufactured and sold in 1937. The film manufactured by the DuPont Company was a bit of a problem. The DuPont people related that the number appearing on that particular strip of film indicated that that film was manufactured and sold by the DuPont concern in either 1936 or 1944. No positive testimony could be given because apparently there had been an error in using this number for two different years.

THE FOUR BOKHARA RUGS

During the interview with Chambers he related that in 1936 Colonel Bykov became his superior and he explained the Washington apparatus setup to him. Bykov

appeared pleased and felt that the Washington apparatus of which Alger Hiss was a member could be more productive. He suggested to Chambers that possibly a gift of money might induce them to procure more documents and better information. Chambers vetoed this, saying that this might be insulting to them. Bykov then suggested that possibly the four best sources, Alger Hiss, A. George Silverman, Harry Dexter White and Henry Julian Wadleigh might be given a rather expensive gift. Chambers agreed. Bykov suggested giving each of the three an expensive rug. He gave Chambers \$800.00 for this purchase. Chambers then went to his good friend, Meyer Shapiro, who was a professor of fine arts at Columbia University, for some suggestions. Shapiro suggested Bokhara rugs, and Chambers then gave Shapiro the money and suggested he make the purchase. Shapiro went to the Massachusetts Importing Company and purchased four Bokhara rugs for about \$900.00. These rugs at Chambers suggestion were delivered to Shapiro in New York, who in turn sent them by American Railway Express to A. George Silverman in Washington, D.C.

A check of the records at the rug concern revealed that four such Bokhara rugs were billed to Meyer Shapiro, and a notation appeared on this bill DELIVERED DECEMBER 29, 1936 in New York City. The actual delivery in Washington could

not be ascertained in view of the fact that the records that far back had been destroyed. Oddly enough, Silverman, who was most uncooperative, refused to state whether he had received such a rug. But Henry Julian Wadleigh readily admitted the receipt of this rug, and had it in his possession at the time he was interviewed. Strangely too, Alger Hiss admitted having such a rug, and also the fact that he received it from Chambers. Hiss' story, however, was that Chambers had received this rug from a patron, had no use for it, and gave it to Hiss. Hiss related that he felt this was "payment in kind" for small sums of money that Hiss had advanced to Chambers and which had not been repaid.

THE FORD AUTOMOBILES

Two Ford automobiles figured quite prominently in this case. One was a 1929 Ford roadster which, as Hiss testified before the House Committee, had a "sassy little trunk on the back". Hiss related both before the House Committee and at each of his trials that in the Spring of 1935 he met Chambers, a free lance writer. This first meeting took place in the offices of the Nye Committee, the Committee that was then investigating the munitions industry. After seeing Chambers a few times the latter indicated he was desirous of moving to Washington until he had completed his press assignment. Hiss, almost a stranger to Chambers, stated

that he offered to allow Chambers to live in his P Street house until the expiration of a lease which had two months to run, inasmuch as he, Hiss, had moved to a new residence. He claimed that Chambers complained of the difficulty he experienced in getting around Washington by public conveyances and then out of almost sheer generosity, Alger offered him the use of this 1929 Ford since he, Hiss, had just purchased a "floor model" Plymouth sedan. Some months later, after Chambers had used this car a good bit, Hiss, according to Chambers, stated that since the car had only about a \$25.00 resale value, it might be put to better advantage if it were given to some poor Communist organizer in the South. Some time thereafter Hiss told Chambers that he had so disposed of the Ford automobile.

Thus began another series of checks and rechecks among the various used automobile dealers in Washington, D.C. This met with success. A record was found in the offices of the *Churner* Turner Motor Company in Washington indicating that a 1929 Ford automobile had been purchased by the *Churner* Turner Motor Company from Alger Hiss. On this certificate of sale appeared a notation that this automobile had been assigned by the *CHURNER* Turner Motor Company to William Rosen, 5405 13th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

William Rosen was a reluctant witness. He refused to testify before the Grand Jury and in the second trial of this case investigation showed that William Rosen had not actually resided in Washington, D.C., at the time this title was assigned to him.

In October of 1937 Chambers had definitely made up his mind to break with the Communist Party. He figured, however, since he had been so enmeshed in the inner workings of the Party and the underground and knew its top leaders, that if he defected he might be assassinated or irreparable damage might be done to his wife and children. He decided that after he quit he would travel to Florida and go in hiding. At this time he had a second-hand Ford which had been given to him by the Party. It was not in good shape and Chambers wanted a new automobile. He went to Alger Hiss and told him that he had been informed by his superiors to buy a new automobile, but that the money for it would not be forthcoming for some months. He asked Hiss if he could borrow \$400.00. According to Chambers, Hiss gave him the \$400.00, and with the proceeds of the sale of the second hand car, his wife, Esther, went to the Smith Motor Car Company in Randallstown, Maryland, and purchased a new 1937 Ford automobile. Hiss denied ever giving this \$400.00 to Chambers. A check of the bank records at the Riggs National Bank, where Alger and Priscilla had a

joint savings account, reflected that on November 19, 1937 a withdrawal of \$400.00 was made from this account.

As a further indication of the veracity of Chambers' statement with regard to the purchase of this Ford, the records of the Smith Motor Car Company reflect that the purchase of the Ford car was made on November 23, 1937. According to the records of the Smith Motor Car Company, a 1937 Ford was sold to Esther Chambers on this date. Payment for it was in the form of a trade in of a 1934 Ford sedan and \$486.75 in cash.

THE TYPING EXAMINATION

During Chambers' interview he related that in the initial stages of his operations with Alger Hiss when the latter was employed in the State Department, Hiss would bring home four, five or six documents which he thought were important, about once every two weeks. By pre-arrangement Chambers would go to the Hiss household, obtain the documents, take them to Baltimore, have them photographed, and return them late that night or early the next morning. Colonel Bykov, in commenting upon the importance of these documents, told Chambers that some system would have to be devised whereby the quantity of these documents would be increased. Chambers stated that he talked over this matter with Alger and Priscilla Hiss and it was arranged that Hiss would bring home every night,

if possible, a few documents, and the next day Priscilla Hiss would type up copies or summaries and on the succeeding day Hiss would return the originals to the State Department. In this manner, when Chambers made his fortnightly visits to the Hiss home, he would receive a quantity of typed documents rather than just a few originals. He would take these to Baltimore, where they would be photographed, the typed documents would be destroyed, and the developed or undeveloped negative would be turned over to Bykov in New York City by Chambers.

When interviewed Priscilla Hiss disclaimed any proficiency in typing, and Alger himself said that Mrs. Hiss was not a typist. Again a search of records to determine whether this was a fact or not. Priscilla Hiss was known to have attended Columbia University. A check of the records at that school showed that on January 15, 1927 Priscilla Hiss passed an examination in typewriting and English. This was just another bit of evidence that took a great deal of doing to get but which was helpful to the Government at the trial of this case.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY

During the time Priscilla Hiss was interrogated by FBI agents, and at both trials, she steadfastly maintained that she had never been a member of the Communist Party and

never had been a member of the Socialist Party. In an effort to determine whether this was a factual statement or not, the voting records during the time Priscilla Hiss was a resident of New York City were checked. These records showed that on October 14, 1932 Priscilla Hiss, residing at 547 West 123rd Street, New York City, registered giving as her voting preference Socialist. Even when confronted with a certified photostatic copy of this voting registration, she coyly denied in evasive double talk that she had so registered. She testified, however, that she distinctly remembered voting for Norman Thomas in 1932.

THE WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER

In an effort to prove that the Woodstock typewriter was not in the possession of the Hisses during the period from January through March, 1938, the defense called as a witness one Mike Catlett, the son of a former Hiss maid. Mike Catlett testified that as youths he and his brothers did odd jobs for the Hisses and that in the course of one of the moves made by the Hisses they had given to him a battered upright typewriter. He identified the Woodstock typewriter produced by the defense as the machine given to him. The defense attempted to imply that the move referred to by Mike Catlett was a move made in December of 1937 by the Hisses from 2nd Street to the Volta Place house. However, Mike Catlett

had been interviewed on previous occasions by agents of the Washington Field Office and had furnished a signed statement indicating that within a week after his receipt of the typewriter from the Hisses he had brought it for purposes of repair to a Woodstock typewriter shop located at the intersection of K Street and Connecticut Avenue in Washington, D.C. Catlett reiterated this statement on the witness stand, and the Government thereafter produced the lease for this Woodstock typewriter company which indicated that the premises at K Street and Connecticut Avenue were not occupied by the Woodstock people until September 1, 1938.

Efforts were then made by the defense to show that Mike Catlett might have taken the typewriter to a previous location occupied by the Woodstock people in the immediate vicinity of K Street and Connecticut Avenue. However, rental records for this location were produced by the Government which showed conclusively that the alternate location had in fact been occupied only from May through July, 1938. The obvious conclusion was that Catlett had received the typewriter from the Hisses some time subsequent to April, 1938, and that this immutable piece of evidence was in possession of Alger and Priscilla Hiss in January, February and March, 1938, the pertinent period of this inquiry.

EXPERT TESTIMONY

During the first trial of Alger Hiss a Special Agent document examiner from the Laboratory testified at length concerning his examinations and conclusions relative to the typewriting and handwriting specimens that were introduced at the trial. This agent testified that the typewriting appearing on the Bryn Mawr alumni report, the Landon School letter, and Priscilla Hiss' letter to the University of Maryland was identical with the typewriting appearing on the 64 typewritten documents containing State Department material. At the conclusion of this witness' testimony he was not cross-examined. *See 9*

In the second trial this witness again testified, and although he was not cross-examined with respect to his ability to state the age and type of the paper in the Baltimore documents. To add some mystery to the age of the paper, the defense obtained a court order permitting them to obtain a portion of the original documents allegedly for examination as to age, texture, and source or origin. Oddly enough, although they procured such a sample and presumably had such an examination conducted, no testimony was introduced by the defense concerning the age or origin of the paper in the Baltimore documents.

During both trials considerable testimony was given by defense witnesses indicating that the Woodstock typewriter

was in a state of disrepair. At the second trial, a Special Agent of the New York Office was called to the witness stand, given one of the Baltimore papers, and was requested to type it out. He stepped to the exhibit table, and with the typewriter produced by the defense calmly typed out an exact copy of this document as if he had been using a typewriter just out of the

FELIX INSLERMAN

During the interrogation of Chambers prior to the first trial the latter had stated that the documents which he procured from Alger Hiss had been photographed by a resident of Baltimore known only to Chambers as Felix. He did recall, however, that Felix lived on Callow Avenue in Baltimore, and further recalled that at one time he was an employee of an electrical appliance store. Chambers was also able to give a rather vague description of Felix's residence in view of the fact that he had driven Felix to the front of his house on one occasion. With this scanty information, agents of the Baltimore Office conducted an extensive neighborhood investigation in the vicinity of Callow Avenue, and with additional information obtained from a 1937 Baltimore city directory, were able to ascertain that a Felix Inslerman who had resided in 1937 on Callow Avenue was once an employee of an electrical appliance shop in downtown Baltimore. Further investigation of Inslerman developed the fact that he was now a resident of Cambridge, New York, and an employee in the Engineering Department of the

General Electric plant at Schenectady, New York. A photograph of Inslerman was obtained and exhibited to Chambers who immediately identified it as Felix the photographer.

Subsequent investigation of Inslerman at New York City, where he had once resided, developed that for a period of two years prior to his departure for Baltimore he had enrolled as a member of the Communist Party with his local election board.

Inslerman was interviewed by Agents of the Albany Office and denied knowing Chambers or having acted in the manner outlined by Chambers. In the course of the interview, however, he admitted that he was the owner of a Leica camera which he claimed had been purchased by his wife at Washington, D.C., in 1937 on the occasion of his birthday. This Leica camera was turned over to the FBI Laboratory in Washington for examination. Test shots were exposed in this camera and enlarged prints were prepared. These prints in turn were compared with enlarged prints prepared from the Pumpkin microfilm. The border of these prints disclosed identical microscopic marks left by the edge of the mask of this Leica camera. As a result of these tests, the Laboratory concluded that the pumpkin microfilm had been exposed on the Leica camera owned by Felix Inslerman.

Records maintained by E. Leitz and Company, American distributors of the Leica camera, clearly established the ownership of this camera by Inslerman during the period in 1937-38 as stated by Chambers. In the first trial the Laboratory expert was sworn and was about to testify to these conclusions when Hiss' attorneys agreed by stipulation as to the testimony that would be given by this witness. In the second trial, however, no such concession was granted by Claude Cross, the new chief attorney for Alger Hiss, and a Special Agent from the Laboratory testified in detail concerning his examinations, findings, and conclusions.

315 Volta Place

In the testimony of Alger and Priscilla Hiss at both the first and second trials, when interrogated about the withdrawal of the \$400.00 from their joint savings account on November 13, 1937, they stated it was used for making purchases for the Volta Place house. They both explained that the Volta Place residence was larger than the house they were then living in on P Street and of necessity needed more furnishings. Both related that as of November 19, 1937, the Volta Place residence was vacant, and that as these purchases of furnishings, rugs, and other material were made, they were delivered directly to the Volta Place residence where they were stored until such time as they moved all of their belongings to that location.

The lessee of the premises at 3415 Volta Place, Mrs. Catherine Flannigan, was determined to be deceased, and efforts to locate her daughter, Mrs. Gladys Tally, met with no success. However, just prior to the commencement of the second trial Mrs. Tally was located in St. Louis. She told agents of the St. Louis Office, and later testified at the trial, that she was quite sure that there was no furniture in the Volta Place residence, at least as of December 5, 1937. She related that she recalled placing an ad in the "Washington Post" describing the Volta Place residence and indicating it was for rent.

A review of the Washington newspaper files in the Library of Congress reflected an advertisement for the Volta Place house that was in the December 5, 1937, issue of the "Washington Post". Mrs. Tally also recalled that she and a friend were at the house all day on December 5, and oddly enough was able to produce a photograph of herself and her friend taken in the Volta Place residence. Both of them were sitting on the floor when the photograph was taken. She testified that there was no furniture in the Volta Place house on December 5, 1937, and further that as of that date she had made no commitments for renting the Volta Place house to the Hiss family, and stated it was definitely some time after December 5th and the end of December that final

negotiations were entered into for the rental of this residence to the Alger Hiss family. This was another point bearing on the veracity of Alger and Priscilla Hiss as compared with independent witnesses and documentary evidence.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

FILE NO. **65-1696**

REPORT MADE AT BALTIMORE	DATE WHEN MADE 8/27/51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8/20/51	REPORT MADE BY ORVILLE G. AUSEN HJL
TITLE BORIS BYKOV, was, UNSOLVED SITUATIONS			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Condor Solvents, Inc. was incorporated 10/4/39 in Delaware. The nature of the business is listed as Reclaiming of Scrap Materials, Manufacture of Plastic Compounds, chemical products and related products. Unanimous consent to dissolve corporation filed 11/19/46. Reports in Corporation Department files indicate BORIS LAZARD was Secretary of Condor Solvents during 1941 and 1942. Other officers during that period were: WILLIAM M. GROSVENOR, SR., President; HARRY LEVINE, Vice-President; and WILLIAM M. GROSVENOR, JR., Treasurer. From 1943 thru 1945, following individuals were officers: ISADOR MILLER, President, HARRY LEVINE and LOUIS LEVINE, Vice-Presidents, and EDWARD CARLSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

RUC

DETAILS: AT DOVER, DELAWARE

Mrs. MARGARET S. STOREY, Director, Corporation Dept., State of Delaware, made available their file on Condor Solvents, Inc., which revealed that this firm was incorporated October 4, 1939, by R. F. LEWIS, L. E. GRAY and L. H. HERMAN.

Mrs. STOREY advised that the above incorporators are reputable persons who are associated with the Corporation Trust Company, Wilmington, Delaware.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES								
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 Bureau (100-287685) ① New York (65-14920) 2 Baltimore		<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr> <td>SEARCHED</td> <td>INDEXED</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SERIALIZED</td> <td>FILED</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">AUG 28 1951</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">FBI - NEW YORK</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: right; margin-top: 10px;"><i>[Handwritten Signature]</i></p>	SEARCHED	INDEXED	SERIALIZED	FILED	AUG 28 1951		FBI - NEW YORK	
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FBI - NEW YORK										

65-14920-5487

The files also reflected that the principal place of business for the Corporation in Delaware was 100 West 10th Street, Wilmington, Delaware, and the name of their resident agent was the Corporation Trust Company, 100 West 10th Street, Wilmington, Del.

The nature of their business was listed as "Reclaiming of Scrap Materials, Manufacture of Plastic Compounds, Chemical Products and related products."

The Articles of Incorporation reflected that the Corp. had authority to issue 259 shares, of which 250 were preferred, with a par value of \$100 and 9 shares of Common Stock. An amendment was filed 8/23/41, by WILLIAM M. GROSVENOR, President, revealing that the Corporation shall have authority to issue 1259 shares of stock -- 250 shares as first preferred at \$1000, 1000 shares of second preferred at \$100, and 9 shares of common stock. This amendment listed BORIS LAZARD as Secretary of the Corporation. In another amendment filed 12/16/41, ISADOR MILLER is listed as Vice-President and BORIS LAZARD as Secretary.

The "Unanimous Consent to Dissolution of Condor Solvents, Inc.", filed November 19, 1946, reflects the following Directors and Officers:

HARRY LEVINE, Pres, 98 Adams St., Leominster, Mass.
LOUIS LEVINE, VP & Treas, 98 Adams St. Leominster, Mass.
EDWARD W. CARLSON, Sec, 98 Adams St, Leominster, Mass.

The 1939 Annual Report filed by the Corporation reveals that its principal place of business outside of Delaware is Lyndhurst, New Jersey, and reflects the following individuals as Directors and Officers:

BORIS LAZARD, NYC, Secretary
WILLIAM M. GROSVENOR, NYC, President
WILLIAM M. GROSVENOR, JR., NYC, Treasurer
ISADORE MILLER, NYC
WILLIAM FOX, NYC

The 1940 Annual Report lists the following Directors and Officers:

WILLIAM M. GROSVENOR, SR., 50 E. 41st Street, NYC, Pres.
WILLIAM M. GROSVENOR, JR., 50 E. 41st Street, NYC, Treas.

BA 65-1696

BORIS LAZARD, 300 West 108th St., NYC, Secretary.
HARRY LEVINE, Leominster, Mass.
ISADOR MILLER, 50 E. 41st St., NYC.

The 1941 Annual Report reflects the same information as the 1940 report and adds LOUIS LEVINE, Leominster, Mass., as one of the Directors.

The 1942 Annual Report lists the following officers:

President - WILLIAM M. GROSVENOR, SR. 50 E. 41st St., NYC.
Vice-Pres.-HARRY LEVINE, Leominster, Mass.
Vice-Pres.-LOUIS LEVINE, Leominster, Mass.
Vice-Pres.-ISADOR MILLER, 211 W. 106th St., NYC
Secretary - BORIS LAZARD, 300 W. 108th St., NYC
Treasurer - WILLIAM M. GROSVENOR, JR., 50 E. 41st St., NYC.

In the 1943 Report, the following officers are listed:

President - ISADOR MILLER, 50 E. 41st St., NYC
Vice-Pres.- HARRY LEVINE, Leominster, Mass.
Secretary - EDWARD CARLSON, Leominster, Mass.
Treasurer - LOUIS LEVINE, Leominster, Mass.

The 1944 Annual Report reveals the same information as the 1943 report, except that EDWARD CARLSON's address is shown as 50 E. 41st St., NYC, and the Corporation's total gross assets as of 11/1/44 were \$279,064.37.

The 1945 Annual Report lists the following officers:

President - ISIDORE MILLER, 50 E. 41st St., NYC
Vice-Pres.- HARRY LEVINE, Leominster, Mass.
Vice-Pres.- LOUIS LEVINE, Leominster, Mass.
Sec & Treas EDWARD CARLSON, 50 E. 41st St., NYC

The total gross assets of the Corporation as of 10/31/45 was reported to be \$264,969.96.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

BA 65-1696

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

In prep another lead was set out for Baltimore at Wilmington, Del. to contact E. I. duPont de Nemours Corp. for the identity of purchasers of poly ethylene in Jersey City, N. J., if requested to do so by New York, the Office of Origin. Since no such request has been received from New York, this lead is being disregarded.

REFERENCE: Report of SA PAUL R. ALBER dated 6/19/51 at Newark, N. J.

Sybil, Miss. March
July 23, 1950

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of course I'm surprised, wondering what's in your head, damn it, you
who the hell... I can't remember him, who might be the man in the
your memory, but perhaps you still remember...
any back in 1939, along the patients were Jack Lory, Sam Johnson (a veteran of
the Lincoln Islands, his wife learned about the war through her father
some in Brooklyn), and some others whose names I've forgotten. Also was there
of course I don't know, and went back to your job with the P.O. since
you had a baby, I've seen you and it's quite natural that you have forgotten
you're completely away, it became an arrested case and was released in June 1940
I've went to Holy Mass, where my guardian, Mrs. Nina Field, was during
the Spanish war, I was speaking in large and small gatherings explaining the
by the Finnish Government, the causes of the war, etc. So, the infamous Dies
Committee had a bone to pick with me, I would have been deported to Finland, which
I'm so pleased to be shot by firing squad, so the Boston P. advised me to
leave the country and go to Cuba or Mexico. In August 1940 I came to Mexico, with
my own money, for I was not able to work yet, hence had no money.

of course, it was no bed of roses, but I began to
enjoy myself a little. Because of the altitude of Mexico City (bad heart)
I had to go to Cuadajara, where I got on fairly well, teaching English. Then I
went to work at the University of Cuadajara as a professor and worked at the U. of
Cuadajara, gave classes in the evenings at home, thus making the two ends meet.
I was hard work, I picked up a few francs, the result was that last year, after a
series of pneumonia I had a collapse. I had to quit my chair at the U., give up the
evening classes and rest for a few months. I had saved up a little money, and
I thought that it would last me still, I was well enough to return to work, but I
had to rest a while longer. The doctor doesn't want me to start working yet.

Some comrades in San Francisco have received small sums of money to keep
me going, but because they are in poor they have not been able to send so much.
I have lost all contact with the A.L.B. members (except the S.F. post), now I
wondering if you could take my case to those in New York. I'm sure Bob Thompson
knows me, for I was in his battalion staff until he was sent back to the States.
Harry Rubin will remember me also, for we came together from Spain to France. And
there must be others who still remember me.

of course I'm not an insulator (no money to pay such expenses), I can live for
a few dollars a month here. It is possible that will recover sufficiently in about
two or three months when I could begin to earn enough to exist.

Your picture appears in the RATIONAL OUTLOOK March issue. It was sent to me by
up in San Francisco. You don't look any older than you did 1939. What's the sec-
3rd have you found the fountain of eternal youth?

I hope you'll find time to drop me a line. Will then, with best wishes,
Comradely yours,
August 1950

~~Secret~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, San Francisco

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT; Communist Associate of
ALGER HISS

DATE: December 3, 1951

INTERNAL SECURITY - R

voluntarily furnished the following information to this office:

He stated that a friend of his whom he had known in the _____, years ago, whom he would not identify by name but whom he described as a very close associate of ALGER HISS and whom he stated is presently on the West Coast associating with communists in Los Angeles and San Francisco, was his source of information. _____ stated that he asked his friend to furnish the information directly to the FBI, but his friend had refused, stating that at one time he had been double crossed in Washington, not by the FBI but by some other unknown person or agency, and therefore he feared identification because of reprisals which might be taken against _____ furnished the following items of information:

1. On November 1, 1951, prior to the information appearing in the local newspapers, _____ reported that the Communist Party had paid for OLETA YATES' campaign broadcast on San Francisco Radio Station KGO on October 31, 1951, from 6:30 to 6:45 P.M., the total cost being \$180.00. He stated that her husband, ALLAN T. YATES, submitted a fifteen minute script to KGO for a libel check and also submitted a three minute recording made by OLETA YATES while in her call at Los Angeles, California.

2. _____ stated that the "Dishwasher" is a two page mimeographed paper printed by communists in San Francisco, which was begun during the last week of October 1951 and had as its purpose the fight against the speed-up of workers, the fight against discrimination because of age or sex, the fight against the Taft-Hartley, Smith, and McCarran Acts, and the fight for peace and a decent standard of living. He stated that the "Dishwasher" is being issued for the benefit of Local 110, Dishwashers, Union of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees, Bartenders, International Union A.F. of L.

3. _____ reported that his informant stated that the Northern California Peace Council has distributed petitions and pamphlets calling for a full cease-fire order by Armistice Day and the return of United States troops from Korea by Christmas.

DET: JMT
CC: 100-31299
CC: New York, Washington Field, Los Angeles

Classified by 1259
Exempt from GDS, Category R-3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

~~Secret~~

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FBI - NEW YORK	

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Director, FBI

12/3/51

4. [redacted] friend has stated that the Southern California Peace Crusaders are selling peace bonds to replenish a bankrupt treasury. He advised that their campaign slogan is "Invest in Peace Bonds. Your Divident is Your Life." He explained that the bonds are not redeemable and are to be considered an outright gift. He stated that this organization will hold peace demonstrations in November and a giant Christmas peace celebration, admittance to which is by the above-mentioned peace bonds. He explained that the bonds are similar to the Series E United States Savings Bonds and are in the amount of \$1.00 to \$10.00 denominations.

5. [redacted] friend has advised him that members of the Communist Party have been ordered to become active in right wing organizations and that the Communist Party cells are now using automobiles for meeting places. He stated that not more than five are to be in one automobile. He advised that they are concentrating in the local city council race for 1952 and are going after Mexican and Negro voters and have an anti-public utility attitude.

6. He stated that California Communists are backing the "Children's Defense Committee for the Fifteen Smith Act Prisoners." This committee is to hold a Halloween party on October 28; however, the location was not known.

7. The informant stated that the West Coast Branch of the Communist Party has issued a study guide regarding California activities and in part states: "Today the rulers of our country are driving toward unbridled world domination. They are preparing for this by large armament programs which can only lead to war if the American people do not rise up to stop the war makers." Communists have been ordered to study:

"Origin of Family Private Property and the State"
by Friedrich Engels

"Historical and Dialectical Materialism"
by Joseph Stalin

Chapter 1 of the "Communist Manifesto"
by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels

Chapter 1 of "State and Revolution"
by V. I. Lenin

United States Constitution
Declaration of Independence

8. [redacted] friend stated that HOWARD FAST, one of the new owners of the "Daily Worker," has arrived on the west coast to lecture at a series of Civil Rights Congress meetings. He stated that the Civil Rights Congress has published FAST'S book "Peekskill, USA," and that the Civil Rights Congress has distributed a small six page pamphlet "What To Do If Arrested." The pamphlet was formerly entitled "Under Arrest."

Director, FBI

12/3/51

9. [redacted] friend stated that the San Francisco County Board of the Communist Party called upon the people of San Francisco and Southern California to support the Defense Fund Drive for the fifteen Communists indicted under the Smith Act.

10. [redacted] friend stated that Communist sabotage squads have been taught recently that tire slashing is an effective means of disabling police and civilian defense vehicles. They have been ordered not to unscrew the air valve because of the long hissing noise, but to make a nine inch slash with a strong, sharp knife along the wall of the tire casing.

With regard to Item 1, this information is accurate and was given publicity in the Daily People's World newspaper.

With regard to Item 2, this information is accurate and informants of this office have advised this publication was distributed by Communist Party headquarters, where it is mimeographed. It is to be noted, however, that [redacted] could have obtained this information through receipt of this mimeographed paper.

With regard to Item 3, this information is correct, although it has been published in the Daily People's World newspaper and in literature distributed by the Northern California Peace Council.

With regard to Item 4, the Northern California Peace Crusaders have a similar program. Apparently [redacted] information has come from a source in the Southern California Peace Crusaders.

With regard to Item 5, the information regarding use of automobiles for Communist meeting places is accurate but has received no publicity in communist publications and this office is aware of this situation from several reliable confidential informants. The information concerning efforts to obtain Mexican and Negro votes has appeared in the Daily People's World.

Information contained in Item 6 has appeared in the Daily People's World.

No comment can be made as to the accuracy of the information appearing in Item 7.

Information appearing in Item 8 has appeared in the Daily People's World newspaper and in literature available at the Civil Rights Congress.

Director, FBI

12/3/51

Information appearing in Item 9 has been distributed by letter to members of the Communist Party and communist sympathizers.

Information appearing in Item 10 is new to this office; no comment can be made concerning it.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

On July 21, 1941, [REDACTED] made a complaint to this office regarding a possible Nazi sympathizer who might be signalling submarines from San Jose. At that time it was reported that [REDACTED] was known as somewhat of a mental case and was not very reliable; however, no additional specific information was set forth as a basis of this statement.

In connection with another investigation in January of 1941, [REDACTED] was described as an individual who had been [REDACTED] however, the basis for this statement was not further explained.

With regard to individuals who might possibly be identical with [REDACTED] source of information in this matter, attention is directed to the file entitled RICHARD SASULY, INTERNAL SECURITY - C, Berlin 100-258112. SASULY and his wife, ELIZABETH, presently reside at Route 1, Box 71, Aptos, California, which is a locality near San Jose, California. A review of this file reflects that SASULY formerly resided at Washington, D. C., has been a newspaperman for a number of years writing articles for the Federated Press, The Daily Worker, The Dispatcher, and the Union.

[REDACTED] of known reliability, advised that SASULY has been an associate of ADAM LAPIN, Editor of the Daily People's World at San Francisco.

~~Secret~~

Director, FBI

12/3/51

[REDACTED]

A review of the file reflects that SASULY was born in Washington, D. C., of Russian-born parents. He served under NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER at the Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C., from 1941 to 1943, and had been in frequent contact with known communists and persons alleged to be in a Soviet espionage conspiracy. The file does not reflect that he was a close associate of ALGER HISS; however, it would appear that there is sufficient basis for considering SASULY as a suspect for [REDACTED] source.

[REDACTED] will be recontacted in an effort to determine from him the identity of his source and also to determine whether there is a possibility of his source coming directly to the Bureau with information of interest.

In view of the information available regarding [REDACTED] background, contacts with [REDACTED] will be handled most circumspectly.

~~Secret~~

Director, FBI

December 19, 1951

SAC, Los Angeles (100-1763-4539)

UNKNOWN SUBJECT; Communist Associate
of ALGER HISS 65-14920*

INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Re San Francisco letter to the Bureau dated December 3, 1951, in the above case.

The following observations are being made in connection with Items #4 and 7 in referenced letter. These items appear to follow closely the wording used in a Weekly Intelligence Summary which is disseminated by the Los Angeles Office to local intelligence services. The items in question appeared in a Summary covering the period October 9 through October 15, 1951, and they are being set forth verbatim as they appeared in order that the language may be compared with the language in Items # 4 and 7 furnished by

"7. The Southern California Peace Crusade has issued a handbill bearing the slogan, 'Invest in Peace Bonds--Your Dividend Is Your Life.' The handbill promotes the sale of 'peace bonds,' being issued by the Southern California Peace Crusade. According to the handbill, the contributions received through sale of the peace bonds will go toward maintaining the Southern California Peace Crusade; conducting the people's campaign for a cease fire in Korea; defense of Dr. W. E. B. DuBOIS; publication of literature; campaign for a conference by the major powers, etc. It is urged that every member in the family be made an investor in peace bonds, and that the bonds be given as gifts on all gift-offering occasions. According to the handbill, 'There will be a roll call of peace bonds at a mid-way peace demonstration in November. It will be memorialized with an appropriate affair to which the peace bond will be the ticket of admission. The peace bond drive will be concluded officially on Christmas Eve, with

WKP:jmp

cc: San Francisco (100-31299)

New York

Washington Field

65-14920-5508

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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DEC 26 1951	
FBI - NEW YORK	
109	

a giant Christmas peace celebration. The peace bond will be your admission.' The peace bond itself is the same approximate size as a United States Series E savings bond and depicts the dove of peace with olive branch thereon with the words Certificate of Contribution printed across the face of the bond. The bonds are issued in amounts of from \$1 to \$10. They represent outright gifts and are not refundable or redeemable.

"8. A reliable informant advises that the Los Angeles County Communist Party has prepared 500 copies of a two-page mimeographed 'Study Guide on the State' consisting of ten guide questions. These questions are preceded by the following statement: 'Today the rulers of our country are driving towards unbridled world domination. They are preparing for this by huge armaments programs which can only lead to war, if the American people do not rise up to stop the warmakers. They also attempt to establish a creeping kind of Fascism at home through repressive legislation through outlawing the Bill of Rights, through the method of police state. This study of the state should provide our members with a scientific understanding of the role of the state, the legal-judicio-administrative arm of the ruling class. It should be understood not only as a repressive arm of the bourgeoisie, but also as an instrument which is desperately beset by internal contradictions and weaknesses. It should be understood, for all its seeming power, as rotten and decayed at its core, as representative of a desperate and dying class. Only such an understanding will arm us with the correct approaches to challenging and defeating the sinister purposes and program of the rulers of our country.'

"It is also stated in the guide that the basic historical and theoretical background for this study is contained in ENGEL's 'The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State,' Chapter 3 of ENGEL's 'Socialism, Utopian and Scientific,' and in STALIN's 'Historical and Dialectical Materialism.' Some of the guide questions set forth are: 'How does the state act as an instrument of class rule? What part do the people play in selecting their officials? How does the two-party system operate to perpetuate class domination? How does the Supreme Court reflect class rule? What are the limitations on the right to vote?'"

LA 100-1763-4539

Concerning the above information, that relating to the peace bonds was taken from a handbill circulated by the Southern California Peace Crusade and the information regarding a "Study Guide on the State" was furnished by [REDACTED] and this latter information was not known to have had any wide dissemination in Party circles locally.

It would appear from a comparison of the items furnished by [REDACTED] and the foregoing data that the similarity in language could be more than coincidence. In recontacting [REDACTED], the possibility that he or his source has access to information in possession of the various intelligence agencies of the armed forces should be borne in mind. It is suggested that the San Francisco Office might re-examine material furnished by [REDACTED] relating to activities in the San Francisco area to see if it bears any similarity to data disseminated by the San Francisco Office.

DIRECTOR, FBI (REGISTERED)

February 7, 1952

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (105-1317)

UNKNOWN SUBJECT; Communist Associates
of ALGER HISS

INTERNAL SECURITY - R

65-14920
101-74

Reylet 1/23/52.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was given \$5 for information received on January 11, 1952 and, at that time he was again advised that he was not an employee of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, nor a representative in any manner. He was also cautioned never to discuss information made known to this Bureau with any other individual.

All of the information furnished by [REDACTED] has been set out in San Francisco letter to the Bureau dated 12/3/51. Since that time he left information in the San Jose Resident Agency in a sealed envelope deposited through the mail slot, in which he stated that COMMUNIST PARTY cells have discussed genocide defense funds and White Chauvinism, and that they also discussed infiltration into right wing groups. He stated that rank and file members are ordered to study an issue of political affairs dated October, 1951, entitled "Certain Prime Aspects of the Negro Question", by PETERIS PLERIS. He identifies PLERIS as National Chairman of the Communist Party Para Commission and also as National

- cc: Los Angeles
- cc: Washington Field
- cc: New York
- cc: SF 100-26089
- cc: SF 100-31299

65-14920-5-907

Handwritten initials

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FBI - NEW YORK	

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Director, FBI
SF 105-1317

Secretary of the Negro Commission. He also makes comment of the fact that PERRY has been indicted under the Smith Act in New York.

In this statement he stated that the U.S. Government is being accused of mass extermination of all colored people, and that underground bosses from the Kremlin were instructed to denounce WALTER WHITE, whom he identifies as the Executive Secretary in the National Association for the Colored People. [redacted] personal comment is "probably reason why he left Florida in such a hurry during recent bombing".

[redacted] also comments "check Mrs. ROSE ISAAC, Executive Secretary of the American Russian Institute, San Francisco, which is a haven for underground Commie groups". [redacted] commented that the American Russian Institute is on the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations.

He further stated that the American Russian Institute are to publish a book later this year entitled "The Friendship Book". He states that the thesis may be the Soviet-American understanding as the only basis for peace. He advised "subscriptions are already being circulated among the Commies", and that the subscribers are asked to give their name, address, and occupation. He interprets this as a good propaganda and mailing list, as each subscriber is asked to give at least \$1.00.

[redacted] comments on the California Labor School, 321 Divisadero Street, San Francisco, which, he points out, is included on the Attorney General's list, and states that in its winter term, beginning January 21, the subjects to be taught are:

- 1.....The great leaders of the Negro people.
- 2.....Basic economy.
- 3.....Peace workshop.
- 4.....History of the Negro people.
- 5.....Socialism at work.
- 6.....Imperialism and world empire.

[redacted] also comments, under what he captions "FBI stool pigeons", that such witnesses were disreputable and a threat to civil liberties, and that this attack on "stool pigeons" was one method to discredit the FBI. He stated that in the December 30 edition of the "Worker" there appears an article on "the making of a stool pigeon", and the reading of this article is a "must" from JOE STALIN.

Director, FBI
SF 105-1317

It is believed that in spite of the information furnished by [REDACTED]

solicitation by agents of this bureau should be made of [REDACTED] until he severs connections with [REDACTED]. It has been the experience of others in the past that, when made fully aware of [REDACTED] policies and method of operation, they soon divorce themselves from him, his magazine, or any other endeavor of his.

As reported in the San Francisco Crime Survey on January 15, 1952, it is generally accepted that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] It has been [REDACTED] policy to shake down individuals if they do not place advertising in his magazine by threatening exposure of past activities.

It is requested that the Bureau advise as to whether continued contact with [REDACTED] is desired.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-11820)
FROM : SAC, New York (100-41734)
SUBJECT: LEON PRESSMAN, wa
SECURITY MATTER - C
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950
PERJURY
(New York - Origin)

DATE: 4/27/53

Rebulet of 3/30/53 in the case entitled "HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR.; INTERNAL SECURITY - R", with which was attached a memorandum from the Criminal Division of the Department.

The Department memo contained comments relative to the cases of the subject and other members of the WARE group. Particular emphasis was placed by the Department on the need for additional witnesses who could be utilized to testify concerning the activities of the subject, and the Department noted that the Statute of Limitations would run in the case of the subject on 8/28/53. The Department's memo also pointed out that if continuing investigation should at any time reflect a possible change in the attitude on the part of the individual members of the WARE group or additional witnesses were developed, the Department would welcome the opportunity to present the matter to a Grand Jury.

- 2 - Dallas
- 2 - Los Angeles (1 - 100-33193 - PRESSMAN - Info)
(1 - 100-17804 - DONOVAN - Info)
- 2 - Miami
- 3 - Washington Field (2 - 100-828 - PRESSMAN)
(1 - 101-607 - DONALD FISS - Info)
- 7 - Bureau (1 - 100-236194 - ABT - Info)
(1 - 101-1335 - COLLINS - Info)
(1 - 100-36 - DONOVAN - Info)
(1 - 101-4300 - DONALD HISS - Info) - 7-10-53
(1 - 100-35 - KRAMER - Info)
(1 - 100-362128 - PERLO - Info)
(1 - 100-16886 - WITT - Info)
- ⑩ - NY (1 - 100-54965 - ABT - Info)
(1 - 100-89851 - COLLINS - Info)
(1 - 100-104156 - DONOVAN - Info)
① - 65-14920 - ALGER FISS - Info)
(1 - 101-804 - DONALD HISS - Info)
(1 - 100-83935 - KRAMER - Info)
(1 - 100-94653 - PERLO - Info)
(1 - 100-9413 - WITT - Info)
(2 - 100-41734 - PRESSMAN)

AJK:LEJ

65-14920-6082

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FBI - NEW YORK	

[Handwritten signature]

Letter to Director
NY 100-41734

Referenced Bulet instructed New York to immediately review the individual cases of JOHN ABT, HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR., CHARLES KRAMER, VICTOR PERLO, NATHAN WITT, DONALD HISS and the subject for sources to be contacted as possible witnesses against the members of this group. The Bureau instructed that these sources should be immediately reinterviewed regardless of previous lack of indication on their part that they might cooperate with the government. The letter also instructed New York to continue the present investigations which are being directed toward the development of additional sources and witnesses concerning the activities of the WARE group, and that New York should bear in mind that as additional witnesses are developed, prosecution for perjury may result if the subjects are called at some future time to testify before a Federal Grand Jury.

Reference is also made to Bulet to New York dated 4/9/53 in the instant case which advised that particular investigative attention should be afforded this case to insure that all possible investigative leads are thoroughly explored toward developing additional witnesses to replace WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, a key witness in the possible perjury prosecution of the subject.

For the information of the other offices receiving copies of this letter, it is noted that the subject is being considered for prosecution for perjury by virtue of his testimony before the ECUA on 8/28/50 in Washington, D. C., the Statute of Limitations on which will bar prosecution subsequent to 8/28/53. In his testimony the subject admitted membership in 1934-35 in a Communist Party group, the WARE group, but alleged that during his participation therein the only members thereof were JOHN ABT, CHARLES KRAMER, NATHAN WITT and himself, with HAROLD WARE and J. PETERS acting as liaison with the Communist Party. Subject specifically denied that HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR., ALGER HISS, DONALD HISS or VICTOR PERLO were members of the group to his knowledge. This testimony is at variance with the allegations of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and NATHANIEL WEYL in regard to the composition of the WARE group.

CHAMBERS has alleged that the members of the WARE group included ABT, COLLINS, ALGER and DONALD HISS, KRAMER, PERLO, PRESSMAN, RICHARD HOWELL POST, HAROLD WARE and WITT. CHAMBERS

Letter to Director
NY 100-41734

has stated that ALGER HISS had been separated from the group prior to the time he, CHAMBERS, first became acquainted with it and therefore he would be unable to testify that ALGER HISS and the subject attended meetings of the group together. However, CHAMBERS has stated that the subject must have known that COLLINS and PERLO were members of the WARE group since he, CHAMBERS, had attended closed meetings of the group at which the subject, COLLINS and PERLO were present.

NATHANIEL WEYL has alleged that at the time of his association with it, the WARE group included ART, COLLINS, JOHN DONOVAN, ALGER HISS, KRAMER, PERLO, PRESSMAN, WARE and WITT. He further stated that he has a "fairly clear" recollection of ALGER HISS and the subject being present together at meetings of the group.

In the event of a perjury action against the subject, CHAMBERS and WEYL would be the main witnesses. However, it now appears definite that CHAMBERS, by virtue of his current illness, will not be available to testify prior to the running of the Statute of Limitations in the instant case. Thus, there is a need for additional witnesses.

With the exception of CHAMBERS and WEYL, none of the other alleged members of the WARE group has proved to be cooperative either in appearances before Congressional Committees or during the course of interviews by Bureau agents. On these occasions they have either denied past CP membership or have refused to answer questions as to their alleged Communist connections on the ground of privilege against self-incrimination.

In accordance with Bureau instructions, the instant case file has been reviewed for sources to be considered for contact as possible witnesses against the subject as well as against the other members of the WARE group.

It is felt that the logical potential witnesses would of necessity be those individuals who actually were members of the WARE group since only they could testify from actual knowledge as to the said group. Therefore, a summary is being hereinafter set out of the position taken by the various members of the WARE group during the course of appearances before Congressional Committees and during the course of attempted interviews of them by Bureau agents.

Letter to Director
NY 100-41734

JOHN ABT

ABT is the subject of a pending IS-C investigation of which New York is origin (Bufile 100-236194 and NY file 100-54965). His name is currently carried in the Security Index. His sister, MARION BACHERICE, was recently convicted in the USDC, SDNY, for violation of the Smith Act and he has recently represented the CP, USA before the Subversive Activities Control Board. ABT was uncooperative in his appearances before the HCUA on 8/20/48 and 9/1/50 and during the course of attempted interviews of him by Bureau agents on 8/1/47 and 1/26/49.

HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR.

COLLINS was the subject of an IS-R investigation of which New York was origin (Bufile 101-1335 and NY file 100-89851). His name is currently carried in the Security Index. He is currently self-employed as a writer. COLLINS was uncooperative in his appearances before the HCUA on 8/11/48 and the Senate Internal Security Committee on 4/10/53 as well as during the course of an attempted interview by Bureau agents on 12/28/48.

JOHN LAURENCE DONOVAN

DONOVAN was the subject of an SM-C investigation of which Los Angeles was office of origin (Bufile 100-36, Los Angeles file 100-17804 and NY file 100-104156). DONOVAN, during the course of interviews by LA agents on 2/14/46 and 3/9/51 and 12/2/52, has continually denied ever having been a CP member; has denied ever having attended any CP meetings in Washington, D. C. or elsewhere; and claims he met the subject on only one occasion, this being strictly a social meeting.

ALGER HISS

HISS was the subject of a perjury investigation of which New York was origin (Bufile 74-1333 and NY file 65-14920). HISS has denied past CP membership during the course of testimony before the HCUA on 8/5, 16, 17, 25/48 and during the course of an interview by Bureau agents on 6/2/47, as well as in various statements made to the press. He is presently in prison as a result of his conviction for perjury in the USDC, SDNY.

Letter to Director
NY 100-41734

DONALD HISS

DONALD HISS is the subject of a pending SM-C; PERJURY investigation of which WFO is the office of origin (Bufile 101-4300, WFO file 101-607 and NY file 101-804). DONALD HISS has denied past CP membership during his testimony before the HCU. on 8/13/48 and before the Senate Internal Security Committee on 2/6/52, as well as during the course of an interview by Bureau agents on 2/16/42.

In regard to DONALD HISS, it is noted that during the course of an interview of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS on 4/16/52, he was asked if he could think of anyone who would be in a position to willingly testify regarding the composition of the WARE group. At the time consideration was given to the possibility that DONALD HISS might have had a change of heart and might now be willing to testify as to the composition of the group. Such consideration was based on information furnished by CHAMBERS to the effect that there was a possibility that HISS is in the process of being converted to the Roman Catholic religion. CHAMBERS explained in this regard that Father JOHN BAZINET, local priest with whom CHAMBERS is acquainted, had recently received a letter from Bishop FULTON J. SHEEN in which Bishop SHEEN made a statement something to the effect that he had "never seen DONALD HISS but that maybe someone of us should." From this and from previous reports of DONALD HISS' suicidal attempts, CHAMBERS inferred that possibly DONALD HISS has had some deep-rooted emotional change which in time might make him approachable. However, in the opinion of CHAMBERS, the time had not come as yet to approach DONALD HISS. He added that if any consideration was to be given to approaching him, it probably would be more productive to have such done through an intermediary.

CHARLES KRAMER

KRAMER was the subject of an SM-C investigation of which New York was origin (Bufile 100-35 and NY file 100-63935). His name is currently carried in the Security Index. He is reported to be a member of the National Staff of the Progressive Party. KRAMER was uncooperative in his appearances before a Federal Grand Jury on 11/19/47 and before the HCU. on 9/1/50.

Letter to Director
NY 100-41734

VICTOR PERLO

PERLO is the subject of a pending ESPIONAGE - R investigation of which New York is origin (Bufile 100-362128 and NY file 100-94653). His name is currently carried in the Security Index. Recent investigation reflects PERLO is actively engaged as an economic consultant for the ALP and CP and that he is an instructor at the Jefferson School of Social Science. PERLO was uncooperative in his appearances before the Federal Grand Jury on 10/21/47 and 4/3/52 and before the HCUA on 8/9/48, as well as during the course of attempted interviews of him by Bureau agents on 4/15/47 and 2/15/48.

J. PETERS

PETERS was the subject of an IS-C investigation of which New York was origin (Bufile 100-184255 and NY file 100-24753). He was uncooperative during the course of interviews by Bureau agents on 1/24/49 and 2/9/49. PETERS left the United States on 5/8/49 under a voluntary deportation arrangement.

RICHARD HOWELL POST

POST in an unsigned statement dated 12/16/48 at Washington, D. C. denied past CP membership and denied ever having met the subject. It is not known to New York whether any additional efforts were made to interview POST or whether he has appeared before various Congressional Committees or before a Federal Grand Jury.

HAROLD WARE

HAROLD WARE died in 1935.

NATHAN WITT

WITT was the subject of an SM-C investigation of which New York was origin (Bufile 100-16836 and NY file 100-9413). His name is currently carried in the Security Index. Investigation has reflected that he continues to have contacts with CP officials and that he continues to represent as an attorney various Communist

Letter to Director
NY 100-41734

fronts and Communist dominated unions. WITT was uncooperative in his appearances before the HCUA on 8/20/48 and 9/1/50 as well as during the course of an attempted interview of him by Bureau agents on 1/27/49.

In view of their past attitude during the course of appearances before Congressional Committees and during the course of attempted interviews by Bureau agents, as outlined above, and further in view of their current Communist connections, it would appear useless to attempt any further interviews at this time of ABT, COLLINS, DONOVAN, ALGER HISS, KRUMER, PERLO or WITT. New York is therefore recommending against attempting any such interviews at this time in connection with the instant case.

Since WFO is the office of origin in the DONALD HISS case and in view of the opinions expressed by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as to the possibilities of his being cooperative, WFO is hereby requested to submit its views as to the advisability of such an interview at this time.

WFO is further requested to submit its views as to the advisability of any additional interviews with RICHARD HOWELL POST.

A copy of this letter is being designated for the information of the Los Angeles Office since JOHN DONOVAN is located in the division covered by that office. Since he was interviewed as recently as 12/2/52, it is not believed advisable to attempt any additional interviews of him at this time in connection with the instant case.

In addition to the aforementioned members of the WARE group, the following have been considered as possible potential witnesses:

SUSAN B. ANTHONY II

This individual is the subject of an SM-C investigation of which Miami is origin (Bufile 101-1336, Miami file 100-12041 and NY file 100-99589). ANTHONY was the former wife of HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR. However, it is noted that she was married to COLLINS from 6/25/40 until their divorce on 1/16/48, which period, it is noted, is subsequent to the time of the alleged existence of the

Letter to Director
NY 100-41734

WARE group. In a signed statement dated 2/3/53 at Miami she admitted CP membership from approximately 1940 to 1950 but alleged she had never been trusted by the Communists and had never been permitted in any of their top secret sessions. In her statement she furnished a list of the names of individuals whom she knew to have been "follow travelers, sympathizers or members of front organizations." Subject's name was among those listed.

Miami is hereby requested to interview SUSAN B. ANTHONY II in detail concerning the subject, the other members of the WIRE group, and what, if any, information she may have as to that group. With regard to the subject, New York is particularly interested in the identities of persons who could furnish information regarding the WIRE group, information concerning the composition of the group, and any additional collateral information which would tend to prove that the subject, as a member of this unit, necessarily knew that ALGER HISS, PERLO, DONALD HISS and COLLINS were also members thereof. In submitting the results of this interview, it is suggested that sufficient copies be made for distribution to the individual New York and Bureau case files of the members of the group as outlined above.

KATHERINE WILLS PERLO

This individual was the wife of VICTOR PERLO from 1934 to 1943. During the course of an interview on 9/6/44, she admitted CP membership in Washington, D. C. from 1933 to 1938 and identified a number of individuals as being members of a Communist underground group in Washington, a number of whom were members of the WARE group, such as, PERLO, COLLINS, WITT, ART and KRAMER. The subject's name was not among those listed.

It is to be noted, however, that KATHERINE PERLO has been intermittently confined at mental institutions or under the care of psychiatrists since her separation and divorce from VICTOR PERLO. According to information available to New York, on 11/10/52 she was recommitted to the State Hospital for the Insane at Wichita Falls, Texas, following a period of about six weeks' release from this institution.

Letter to Director
NY 100-41734

It is apparent that because of her mental condition, KATHERINE PERLO could not be considered as a witness as to any of the members of the WARE group. However, Dallas is requested to interview her, if they think it possible and advisable, which interview should be conducted along the lines suggested in connection with the interview of SUSAN B. ANTHONY II. In the event such an interview is conducted, similar distribution of the results thereof should be made as indicated above in connection with the ANTHONY interview.

JESSICA SMITH

JESSICA SMITH is the subject of a pending IS-R investigation of which New York is origin (Bufile 65-44184 and NY file 100-50874). As the former wife of HAROLD WARE and the present wife of JOHN LET, it is believed she would be in a position to furnish pertinent information concerning the members of the WARE group. However, she continues to be active on behalf of the SRT Publications, Inc. and various Communist front groups, and the investigation of her has failed to indicate any reason why she might be in any way cooperative with the government. Her name is currently carried in the Security Index. In view of the above, New York is not recommending that an attempt be made to interview JESSICA SMITH at this time in connection with the instant case.

HELEN WARE

According to information furnished by NATHANIEL WEYL, the meetings of the WARE group were held in Washington, D. C. at the violin studio of HELEN WARE, the sister of HAROLD WARE.

WFO is requested to check its files and advise as to whether HELEN WARE has ever been interviewed, has ever been considered for interview, and whether she is available for such an interview.

If in the future any additional witnesses are suggested, that fact will be immediately called to the attention of the Bureau.

It is requested that the coverage of the aforementioned leads be expedited in accordance with Bureau instructions.

Harvey H. Bundy has a post in Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and with Alger Hiss' background, Bundy's son married Dean Acheson's daughter. So it may be possible that it was this influence that was brought to bear on Acheson to stand back of Hiss even after he had been indicted. This week's indictment of Owen Lattimore on seven counts of perjury or contempt of Congress, the sudden reversal of the Loyalty Commission in the case of John Carter Vincent, of the State Department, and friend of Lattimore finding "reasonable doubt" as to his loyalty to our government, the recent suicide of Abe Fellows of U.N., who had also held a high post in our government, the unloading of Edmund Clubb, the resignation of State Department's Phil Jessup, and the uncovering of many Red agents promoted from State Department to U.N., now in the process of being fired, begin to add up to a total that Senator McCarthy of Wisconsin was not the "character assassin" that he was smeared as being, and that the McCarran Committee which went to bat on the McCarthy charges after they had been whitewashed by another Senate (Tydings) Committee, has done a most important and patriotic job.

Dear Man On The Corner...

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65-14980-7003

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SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN - 24 1953 FBI - NEW YORK	
<i>Glenn</i>	

TO : Director, FBI (100-11820)

FROM : SAC, New York (100-41734)

SUBJECT: LEON PRESSMAN, wa
SECURITY MATTER - C;
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950
PERJURY

DATE: 6/15/53

Re report of SA MELVIN A. THOMPSON, Miami, 5/14/53 wherein was set out a list of names of individuals, furnished by SUSAN B. ANTHONY, II, who might be in a position to furnish information concerning the members of the WARE Group as well as information concerning the subject. In addition a lead was set out for the Washington Field Office to interview those individuals named by Miss ANTHONY who were in the territory of the Washington Field Office unless reasons existed for not doing so, and in the event certain of these individuals were no longer in that territory WFO was requested to review its files for information as to their present location, after which leads were to be set out for their interview.

In order to assist WFO in its coverage of the aforementioned leads the New York Office files were reviewed on 6/3/53 as to each of the names furnished by Miss ANTHONY, the results of which are being set forth below:

- 2 - Boston
- 1 - Los Angeles (100-17804 - DONOVAN - Info)
- 2 - New Haven
- 2 - Philadelphia
- 2 - Pittsburgh
- 2 - San Francisco
- 3 - Washington Field (2 - 100-828 - PRESSMAN)
(1 - 101-607 - DONALD HISS - Info)
- 8 - Bureau (1 - 100-236194 - ABT - Info)
(1 - 101-1535 - COLLINS - Info)
(1 - 100-36 - DONOVAN - Info)
(1 - 101-4300 - DONALD HISS - Info)
(1 - 100-35 - KRAMER - Info)
(1 - 100-362128 - FERLO - Info)
(1 - 65-57435 - POST - Info)
(1 - 100-16836 - WITT - Info)

(COPIES CONTINUED NEXT PAGE)

AJK:BJH

65-14920-7010

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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JUN 17 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

J. Donahy

Letter to Director
NY 100-41734

JOHN ABT

ABT is the subject of a pending IS-C investigation of which New York is origin (Bufile 100-236194). He is currently active in Communist activities and recently represented the CP, USA before the Subversive Activities Control Board. He has been uncooperative in his appearances before various Congressional Committees and during the course of attempted interviews of him by Bureau Agents. In view thereof NY does not contemplate an interview of ABT in regard to instant case at this time.

ALICE BARROWS

BARROWS is the subject of a SM-C investigation of which Boston is origin (Bufile 101-1591, and Boston file 100-18091). Boston is requested to submit its recommendations as to the advisability of an interview of BARROWS in regard to instant case.

GRIFFIN BARRY

BARRY was the subject of a Departmental Applicant investigation in connection with his employment in Washington, DC. The last information available to the New York Office is that he was in the WFO territory. Therefore, WFO is requested to submit its recommendation as to the advisability of an interview of BARRY in connection with the instant case.

SYLVIA BEITSCHER

The New York files reflect no case file on SYLVIA BEITSCHER but do reflect a SM-C case on HENRY BEITSCHER, her husband, of which Philadelphia is office of origin (Philadelphia file 100-34237). According to this file, HENRY BEITSCHER and his

COPIES CONTINUED

- 9 - NY (1 - 100-54965 - ABT - Info)
- (1 - 100-89851 - COLLINS - Info)
- (1 - 100-104156 - DONOVAN - Info)
- ✓ (1 - 65-14920 - ALGER HISS - Info)
- (1 - 101-804 - DONALD HISS - Info)
- (1 - 100-83935 - KRAMER - Info)
- (1 - 100-94653 - PERLO - Info)
- (1 - 105-6167 - POST - Info)
- (1 - 100-9413 - WITT - Info)

Letter to Director
NY 100-41734

wife, SYLVIA, were active as of March, 1951 in the Progressive Party in Philadelphia. Philadelphia is therefore requested to submit its recommendation as to the advisability of an interview of SYLVIA BEITSCHER in connection with the instant case.

EARL BROWDER

BROWDER is the subject of a pending IS-C and Perjury investigation of which New York is origin (Bufile 40-3798). BROWDER was the former General Secretary of the CP, USA. He was arrested on 9/30/52 for making a false statement at his wife's naturalization hearing on 10/14/49 and he was released on bond on 10/9/52. BROWDER has been uncooperative in his appearances before the Congressional Committees and the NYO does not contemplate an interview of him in regard to the instant case.

MARY JANE CASTELL

The New York files reflect no reference under this name. WFO is requested to review its files as to this individual after which a recommendation as to the advisability of an interview of her should be submitted.

LINCOLN FAIRLEY

The New York files reflect no case file on this individual, but references indicate that as of 1951 he was reported to be a member of the Board of Directors of the California Labor School and active in the International Longshoremens and Warehousemens Union in San Francisco. San Francisco is requested to submit its recommendation as to the advisability of an interview of this individual in connection with the instant case.

BELA and SONIA GOLD

These individuals are subjects of an Espionage - R investigation of which Pittsburgh is origin (Bufile 100-365891 and Pittsburgh file 100-9004). Pittsburgh is requested to submit its recommendation as to the advisability of interviews of BELA and SONIA GOLD in regard to the instant case.

Letter to Director
NY 100-41734

ELIZABETH HALE

HALE was the subject of an IS - Hatch Act case in 1941 of which Washington Field was origin. WFO is requested to submit its recommendation as to the advisability of an interview of this individual in connection with the instant case.

MARY JANE KEENEY

KEENEY is the subject of a pending IS - R case of which New York is origin (Bufile 101-467). She was formerly employed by the UN, but her services were terminated in 1951 because of her past Communist connections. On 3/20/53 she was fined \$250.00 in a Federal Court and given a one-year suspended sentence as a result of a conviction for contempt of Congress in that she failed to tell a Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee in February, 1952 whether anyone in the State Department had aided her in obtaining a job with the UN. In view of the foregoing, NY does not contemplate an interview of KEENEY in connection with the instant case.

CHARLES KRAMER

KRAMER was the subject of a SM - C investigation of which New York was origin (Bufile 100-35). He is reported to be a member of the National Staff of the Progressive Party and has been uncooperative in his appearances before a Federal Grand Jury and before the HCUA. In view of the foregoing, NY does not contemplate an interview of this individual in connection with the instant case.

HARRY LAMBERTON

This individual is the subject of a SM - C and Registration Act case of which WFO is origin (Bufile 101-2375 and WFO file 101-759). WFO is requested to submit its recommendation as to the advisability of an interview of this individual in connection with the instant case.

BRUCE MINTON

This individual has been interviewed concerning the subject, the results of which have been reported in a previous report in the instant case.

Letter to Director
NY 100-41734

Mr. and Mrs. BEN MOORE

BEN TILLMAN MOORE was the subject of an International Development Program applicant investigation in 1951 (Bufile 129-498) as well as the subject of a European Recovery Program applicant investigation in 1948. In addition, in 1940 he was the subject of an LGE investigation in connection with his employment in the United States Department of State. WFO is therefore requested to submit its recommendation as to the advisability of interviews of Mr. and Mrs. BEN MOORE in regard to the instant case.

ALICE and WEBSTER POWELL

WEBSTER CLAY POWELL was the subject of a LGE investigation in 1949 in connection with his employment by the State Department. In addition, the New York files reflect that he was interviewed in February and March, 1949 in connection with the ALGER HISS investigation. WFO is therefore requested to submit its recommendation as to interviews of ALICE and WEBSTER POWELL in connection with the instant case.

JESSICA SMITH

JESSICA SMITH is the subject of a pending IS-R investigation of which New York is origin (Bufile 65-44184). She is the former wife of HAROLD WARE and the present wife of JOHN ABT. She continues to be active on behalf of various Communist front groups and in view of the foregoing, NY does not contemplate an interview of her in connection with the instant case.

PEG SNOW

Mrs. EDGAR SNOW is the subject of a SM-C investigation of which New Haven is origin. New Haven is therefore requested to submit its recommendation as to the advisability of an interview of this individual in regard to the instant case.

ELEANOR WILLIAMS

ELEANOR BROWN WILLIAMS was the subject of a SM-C investigation of which WFO was origin (Bufile 101-2605 and WFO file 100-5097). The NY files further reflect that ELEANOR WILLIAMS, who now is known by the name of ELEANOR BROWN LITTMERMAN, has been interviewed by WFO and is now considered a confidential source by that office. WFO is therefore requested to consider an interview of this individual in connection with the instant case.

Letter to Director
NY 100-41734

NATHAN WITT

NATHAN WITT was the subject of a 3 - C case of which New York was origin, (Bufile 100-16886). Investigation has reflected that he continues to have contacts with CP officials and that he continues to represent, as an attorney, various Communist fronts and Communist dominated unions. He has always been uncooperative in his appearances before Congressional Committees and during the course of attempted interviews of him by Bureau Agents. In view thereof, NY does not contemplate an interview of NATHAN WITT in connection with the instant case.

For the information of other offices receiving copies of this letter, it is noted that the subject is being considered for prosecution for perjury by virtue of his testimony before the HCUA on 8/28/50, the statute of limitations on which will bar prosecution subsequent to 8/29/53. In his testimony, the subject admitted membership in 1934-1935 in a CP group, the WARE Group, in Washington, DC, but has alleged that during his participation therein the only members thereof were JOHN AET, CHARLES KRAMER, NATHAN WITT, and himself with HAROLD WARE and J. PETERS acting as liaison with the CP. The subject has specifically denied that HENRY HILLS COLLINS, JR., ALGER and DONALD HISS, and VICTOR PERLO were members of the group to his knowledge. This testimony is at variance with the allegations of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and NATHANIEL WEYL in regard to the composition of the WARE Group. In the event of a perjury action against the subject, CHAMBERS and WEYL would be the main witnesses; however, it now appears definite that CHAMBERS by virtue of his current illness will not be available to testify. Thus, there is a need for additional witnesses who could furnish information as to the subject and the WARE Group.

Inasmuch as the statute of limitations will bar prosecution subsequent to 8/28/53, it is requested that the above-indicated leads be expedited.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: APR 29 1954

FROM: SAC, BOSTON (100-29100)

SUBJECT: FRANCES HOPE DAVIS, nee HALE
Aka, Mrs. Robert Gorham Davis,
Mrs. George Patrick Wood, Mrs. Claud
Cockburn, Mrs. Hermann Frunck
SECURITY MATTER - C

Reference is made to the pending report of SA JAMES T. SULLIVAN dated April 26, 1954, at Boston in captioned matter, copies of which are being sent to Albany, Atlanta, Charlotte, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Miami, Newark, New York, Omaha, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Washington Field.

JTS:km

- Copies: Bufile
- 100-HERMANN FRUNCK
 - 100-ROBERT GORHAM DAVIS
 - 100-JOHN DONOVAN
 - 100-HAROLD WARE
 - 100-ELIZABETH DONOVAN
 - 100-CHARLES KRAMER
 - 100-MILDRED KRAMER
 - 100-JOHN AET
 - 100-JESSICA SMITH WARE ABT
 - 100-MARION BACHRACH
 - 100-NATHAN WITT
 - 100-LEE PRESSMAN
 - 100-VICTOR PERLO
 - 100-ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN
 - 100-HENRY COLLINS
 - 100-Mrs. LEN de CAUX
 - 100-DONALD HISS
 - 100-ALGER HISS
 - 100-JOE CURRAN
 - 100-J. PETERS
 - 100-JACOB GOLOS
 - 100-ELIZABETH BENTLEY
 - 100-JOSEPH FREEMAN

65-14920-7119

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APR 30 1954	
FBI-NEW YORK	

J. J. Danahy

Registered Mail

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BS 100-29100

Copies: Bufile (Cont.) 65-FNU "YOUNG"
100-FRANCES HALE CRYSTAL
100-DANIEL CRYSTAL

3 Albany - 100-Mrs. ROBERT GORHAM DAVIS
1 - GRANVILLE HICKS
1 - ROBERT GORHAM DAVIS

1 Atlanta (Info)
1 Charlotte (Info)
1 Cincinnati (Info)
1 Kansas City (Info)
1 Los Angeles (Info)
1 Miami (Info) FOLLO HITTEN
2 Newark 100-FRANCES HALE CRYSTAL
100-DANIEL CRYSTAL

28 New York

100-GEORGE PATRICK WOOD
100-CLAUD COCKBURN
100-HERMANN BRUNCK
100-ROBERT GORHAM DAVIS
100-GRANVILLE HICKS
100-JOHN DONOVAN
100-ELIZABETH DONOVAN
100-HAROLD WARE
100-CHARLES KRAMER
100-MILDRED KRAMER
100-JOHN AET
100-JESSICA SMYTH WARE AET
100-MARION B. CHERACH
100-NATHAN WITT
100-LEE PRESSMAN
100-VICTOR PERLO
100-ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN
100-HENRY COLLINS
100-Mrs. LEN de CAU
100-DONALD HISS
100-ALGER HISS
100-JOE CURRAN
100-J. PETERS
100-JACOB GOLOS
100-ELIZABETH BENTLEY
100-JOSEPH FREEMAN
65-FNU "YOUNG"
100-ELLA BLOOR
100-JEAN KARSAVINA

65-14920*

BS 100-29100

Copies: (Cont.)

1 Omaha (Info)
1 Philadelphia (Info)
1 Pittsburgh 100-ELIZABETH DONOVAN
30 Washington Field
100-ROLLO BRITTEN
100-FRANCES HOPE HALE CRYSTAL
100-ROY BRITTEN
100-GEORGE PATRICK WOOD
100-CLAUD COCKBURN
100-HERMANN BRUNCK, aka Walter Kerr
100-ROBERT GORHAM DAVIS
100-GRANVILLE HICKS
100-JOHN DONOVAN
100-HAROLD WARE
100-ELIZABETH DONOVAN
100-CHARLES KRAMER
100-MILDRED KRAMER
100-JOHN ABT
100-JESSICA SMITH WARE ABT
100-MARION BACHRACH
100-NATHAN WITT
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100-GRANVILLE HICKS 100-Mrs. VICTOR PERLO
100-JEAN KARSAVINA

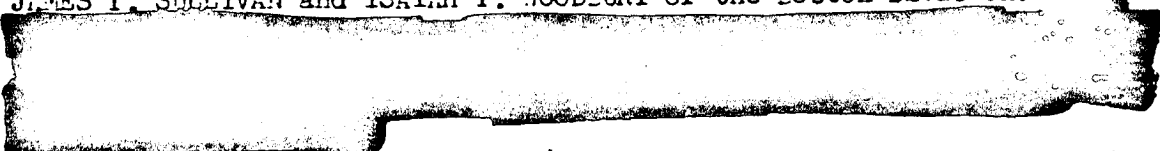
Boston copies:

100-19107 ROBERT GORHAM DAVIS
100-22762 GRANVILLE HICKS
100-3369 HAROLD WARE (Prov. file)
105-192 CHARLES KRAMER
100-16472 JOHN ABT
100-19171 JESSICA SMITH WARE ABT
100-22658 MARION BACHRACH
100-25975 NATHAN WITT
100-9733 LEE PRESSMAN

BS 100-29100

Boston copies: (Cont.) 65-3201 VICTOR PERLO
65-3586 ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN
100-21422 HENRY COLLINS
100-27622 DONALD HISS
100-22822 ALGER HISS
100-13117 JOE CURRAN
100-22743 J. PETERS
100-21049 ELLA BLOOR
100-28769 FRANCES HOPE HALE CRYSTAL
100-20916 DEFFECTED CP-FUNDS
100-16191 CP-FUNDS
100-17999 CP-SECURITY MEASURES

As set out in referenced report, Mrs. DAVIS was interviewed at her Northampton, Massachusetts, home on March 22, 1954, by Special Agents JAMES T. SULLIVAN and ISAAH T. WOODBURY of the Boston Division.



Professor DAVIS was interviewed on January 11, 1954, by SAs JAMES T. SULLIVAN and ISAAH T. WOODBURY and proved extremely cooperative. Thereafter he advised the Boston Office that his wife wished to provide information regarding her Communist Party activities at Washington, D.C. and New York City in the middle 1930's.

The Bureau, Albany, New York, Washington Field Office, and Boston had no information concerning the Communist Party activities of Mrs. DAVIS under her maiden name and present marriage name. Instant interview developed the information of three previous marriages and leads were set out to conduct indices checks under the additional names used by subject through the years.

Mrs. DAVIS was extremely cooperative during instant interview and stated she would be perfectly willing to discuss not only her own activities but the activities of others whom she knew in the Communist Party and related front organizations. She pointed out, however, that her memory has become extremely cloudy concerning the identity of many such individuals and that while she can describe these persons accurately she cannot now recall their names. She pointed out further that she has done voluminous reading of the various exposés of the Communist Party published since 1940 and that she has reached a point now where at times she cannot recall whether she has personal knowledge of various events or whether she has read this information in such publications as the House Committee Reports, various Senatorial Investigating Committee Reports, the published works of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ELIZABETH BENTLEY, RALPH DE TOLEDANO, and other individuals.

Boston has made arrangements to recontact Mrs. DAVIS as often as is necessary and will refresh her memory for information regarding her activities in the period 1934 - 1937. Subsequent interviews will attempt to ascertain her knowledge of the degree of Communist Party infiltration in the publishing field and among writers and likewise will attempt to ascertain whether she has knowledge of Communist Party activities in Massachusetts from 1939 to 1954.

Inasmuch as all offices receiving copies of this letter have received copies of its accompanying report that information concerning individuals named by Mrs. DAVIS in connection with Communist Party activities will be set out herein.

Mrs. DAVIS stated that in the fall or winter of 1934 she and her husband, HERMANN BRUNCK, had been recruited into the Communist Party by JOHN DONOVAN, who at that time was employed by the N.R.A. at Washington, D.C. She described JOHN DONOVAN as a "sensational character," who was employed by Section 7A of the N.R.A. and as an individual whom N.R.A. authorities had tried to fire because of his Communist Party activities. She stated that JOHN DONOVAN was a close friend of HAROLD WARE, who had set up the Communist apparatus in the Federal Government and that DONOVAN came from the New York City area and had studied at Columbia University.

JOHN DONOVAN's wife, ELIZABETH DONOVAN, was likewise known to Mrs. DAVIS as a secret member of a concealed cell of the Communist Party at Washington during the years 1935 and 1936. She stated that she could not recall having met Mrs. ELIZABETH DONOVAN but from records maintained by HERMANN BRUNCK and from other sources she was aware that ELIZABETH DONOVAN had been in the Communist Party. It is her understanding that JOHN and ELIZABETH DONOVAN have been divorced and that ELIZABETH DONOVAN subsequently took up residence in the Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, area. Mrs. DAVIS does not know whether ELIZABETH DONOVAN subsequently remarried.

Mrs. DAVIS stated that each unit of the Communist Party as set up by HAROLD WARE was comprised of about 5 individuals. She stated that at the first meeting she attended there were present along with herself, her husband, HERMANN BRUNCK, CHARLES KRAMER, and his wife, MILDRED KRAMER,

BS 100-29100

and Mrs. MARION BACHRACH. Mrs. DAVIS pointed out in regard to CHARLES KRAMER that she also knew this individual as CHARLES KRAVITSKY. She stated that CHARLES and MILDRED KRAMER at this time resided in the 1800 block of a street in North West Washington which ran parallel to such streets as Euclid, Fairman, Girard, Harvard, and Irving Streets. She stated that KRAMER at that time was employed by an organization she believed was called "Consumer's Council" and that his wife, MILDRED, as of that time was a housewife and had no outside employments.

Mrs. DAVIS thereafter identified JOHN ABT, MARION BACHRACH, NATHAN "NAT" WITT, LEE PRESSMAN, VICTOR PERLO, and ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN as individuals known to her as Communist Party members. She stated that the above named, other than SILVERMAN, were in her Communist Party unit and that SILVERMAN was in the Communist Party unit headed by her husband, HERMANN BRUNCK.

She likewise identified HENRY COLLINS as another devoted Communist Party member and stated that many Communist Party meetings were held in the HENRY COLLINS' residence, a converted stable, situated in a block in the center of Washington, D.C.

Subject subsequently identified JESSICA SMITH, who at that time was the wife of HAROLD WARE, as another Communist Party member well known to her. She stated that HAROLD WARE had organized the various groups infiltrating the Federal Government and that Mrs. JESSICA SMITH WARE had certain specific functions to handle for the Communist Party, the exact nature of which was unknown to Mrs. DAVIS.

Mrs. DAVIS stated she has never attended Communist Party meetings with JESSICA SMITH but inasmuch as JESSICA SMITH had been in contact with J. PETERS, Soviet espionage agent in 1937 and had later married NATHAN WITT, another Communist Party member, after the death of her first husband, HAROLD WARE, Mrs. DAVIS has no doubt whatever of JESSICA SMITH's Communist Party membership.

Concerning LEE PRESSMAN's wife, Mrs. DAVIS stated that during 1935 and 1936, as best she recalls, this individual, whose first name she cannot recall, was not a Communist Party member. She stated she can recall small talk indicating that Mrs. LEE PRESSMAN had made various reservations concerning the Communist Party and had indicated to her husband and his Communist Party friends that she preferred a more conventional way of life. Whether this individual subsequently joined the Communist Party Mrs. DAVIS stated she could not know and would only conjecture that she thought not.

Mrs. DAVIS identified VICTOR PERLO as another individual who was well known to her as a Communist Party member during this particular period. She recalled that PERLO was single at the time of their first meeting and

that subsequently he had married a girl who also became a Communist Party member. Mrs. DAVIS could not recall the name of PERLO's wife. She described him as a very "strange character," who at times acted like an adolescent and who at times exhibited what she termed a "retarded character. She stated that PERLO was very emotionally immature and was like a child in that he could be readily advised and easily led by his fellow Communist Party members. She pointed out, however, that VICTO PERLO was an individual "I could be frightened of." She stated she feels PERLO "could never be reached to give up the Communist Party inasmuch as he is a complete fanatic, sincerely devoted to Communism."

Mrs. DAVIS stated she knew ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN very slightly and recalled that he used the name GEORGE SILVERMAN. She recalled SILVERMAN was extremely nervous at all times and appeared "scared as a rabbit that his activities would be discovered." She stated that for this reason Party members and leaders found SILVERMAN extremely hard to handle despite his devotion to the Communist Party cause. She recalled particularly meeting ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN at a time when her husband, HERMANN BRUNCK, was in the last stages of his mental illness when SILVERMAN expressed fear that possibly BRUNCK in his mad ravings might expose the identity of Communist Party members such as SILVERMAN.

Returning then to the question of the Communist Party membership of HENRY COLLINS, Mrs. DAVIS stated that, while she originally stated she could not recall the identity of the individual who collected Communist Party dues, she feels now that HENRY COLLINS was actually the Financial Secretary more or less for these various Communist Party cells. She stated she thought HENRY COLLINS was married at that time but could not recall his wife and would not be willing to make a positive statement regarding his marital status at that time.

Mrs. DAVIS also identified as an extremely well concealed Communist Party member Mrs. LEN de CAUX. She identified this individual's husband as the individual in charge of publicity for the CIO during the late 1940's and pointed out that it is possible LEN de CAUX himself was not a Communist Party member inasmuch as his wife took great pains to conceal her Communist Party membership not only from outsiders but from her husband as well.

Concerning MARION BACHRACH, Mrs. DAVIS recalled that this individual was a housewife whose husband was not at all sympathetic to the philosophy of Communists. Mrs. DAVIS stated that she had been unusually friendly with MARION BACHRACH inasmuch as Mrs. BACHRACH had taken care of her and had offered solace and comfort following the death of HERMANN BRUNCK.

At this time in the interview Mrs. DAVIS made the statement that, despite the great amount of publicity afforded ALGER HISS and his brother, DONALD HISS, in the public press, she as of this time cannot recall having known these individuals as Communist Party members, nor can she recall hearing

BS 100-29100

from the above named individuals that the HISS brothers were members of the Communist Party as of this time.

It was at this point in the interview that Mrs. DAVIS was questioned concerning possible access she had to secret Government files. She stated that while she had no access to such files she had been asked to obtain nutritional formulae from Department of Agriculture sources, inasmuch as her position in the Department provided easy access to these formulae.

She then mentioned in this same contact that her husband, HERMANN BRUNCK, while employed by the N.L.R.P., had been ordered by an unknown Communist Party official to contact "big persons" in New York City regarding Communist Party activities and especially Communist Party strategy on the New York City waterfront. She specifically named JOE CURRAN of the Maritime Union in New York as a Communist Party member whom HERMANN BRUNCK met periodically at New York to discuss Communist Party strategy.

Mrs. DAVIS recalled that HERMANN BRUNCK "became a nervous wreck" as a result of these secret meetings, inasmuch as he by nature was not a devious individual and wanted no part of any underground and/or secret manipulations in the interest of the Communist Party. However, he was sufficiently disciplined by the Communist Party to see CURRAN at New York City when BRUNCK's schedule called for a trip to the New York area.

Mrs. DAVIS stated that at this time she could not recall whether other individuals at New York City had sat in on these meetings but specifically recalled JOE CURRAN's name being used by her husband.

Returning then to the subject of J. PETERS, Mrs. DAVIS stated she knew this individual as "PETE" and "STEVE" and recalled that on at least one occasion and possibly more he had lectured to Communist Party units at Washington on the topic of "Democratic Centralism."

As pointed out in the details of accompanying report, she recalled that, when her husband, HERMANN BRUNCK, had inquired of PETERS the reason for the severity of a Communist Party review of a literary work of SIDNEY HOOK, PETERS had replied that the Communist Party could not treat a renegade as a human being.

She recalled also that, in the spring of 1937 at New York City when JESSICA SMITH had made arrangements for her to talk to J. PETERS concerning her withdrawal from the Communist Party, PETERS had been very kind to her and expressed his understanding of her confused mental condition following the death of HERMANN BRUNCK. Mrs. DAVIS was unable to recall specifically whether in her meetings with J. PETERS she had heard him express anything which might give a clue to some of the project

BS 100-29100

he headed in this country for the Communist Party.

She pointed out that she feels she has never met ELIZABETH BENTLEY, whose picture she has seen in the public press on numerous occasions and likewise does not recognize the name JACOB GOLOS, BENTLEY's superior in Soviet espionage. She stated it is possible, however, that she met GOLOS and might have known him under an alias.

Concerning Communist Party membership records, Mrs. DAVIS feels that VICTOR FERLO "probably was the individual delegated with the handling of these records because of his fanaticism and devotion to the Party." She stated she cannot be definite on this point, however, but recalls that records were kept but that their distribution and handling were carefully done because of the names involved and the secretiveness insisted on by HAROLD WARE.

It is her best recollection that HENRY COLLINS acted as Treasurer for the units she has knowledge of. She stated, however, that once again she is guessing on this point but added that somewhere in the back of her head she has a recollection that money was turned over to HENRY COLLINS for eventual distribution to a more highly placed Party official.

In the spring of 1937, following the death of her husband, Mrs. DAVIS took a position as a writer with "New Masses," which at that time was edited by JOSEPH FREEMAN, whom Mrs. DAVIS knew as a Communist Party member. In her several conversations with FREEMAN, Mrs. DAVIS happened to let slip information placing her in the Communist Party and providing hints as to the identity of the activities of Communist Party functionaries known to her and other information which, to an individual of FREEMAN's mental acuity, might expose various individuals.

Mrs. DAVIS thereupon decided to talk this matter over with JESSICA SMITH, who at that time was editing "Soviet Russia Today." JESSICA sent her to an apartment in the West 20's or West 30's in New York City where the above mentioned interview with J. PETERS took place. Mrs. DAVIS recalled that "with tears in my eyes I told him I had been undependable and had perhaps unwittingly exposed the operations of the Washington units of the Party. J. PETERS expressed his understanding and stated kindly that perhaps no damage had been done and thereupon excused her from further participation in the Party's activities.

Mrs. DAVIS stated she has not seen JESSICA SMITH since that time but is aware that, following the death of HAROLD WARE, JESSICA became the wife of JOHN APT.

She stated that either JESSICA SMITH or J. PETERS or "STEVE" as Mrs. DAVIS named him, and "most likely it was 'STEVE'," asked her to make available one room in her Banks Street apartment to store a file case containing papers. Mrs. DAVIS recalled that this file cabinet consisted of 3 or 4 drawers and was kept locked at all times. She never did see the contents of this file cabinet, she claims.

BS 100-29100

She stated that, shortly after she had given permission for the Party to store this file cabinet in her apartment, an individual, who called himself "YOUNG" and whose first name she never did ascertain, began visiting the apartment almost on a daily basis for months, during which time he spent hours in poring over the various papers contained in the file cabinet.

Mrs. DAVIS described him as a white male who in 1937 was in his forties. She stated he had no particularly distinguishing marks but had a full head of black hair, dark eyes, and had been a hatter by trade for many years and as a result of this had made a great deal of money. She expressed the belief that "YOUNG" was a Latvian by birth and had been a long-time Communist Party member whose only contact in the United States was EARL BROWDER or persons more highly placed in the Communist Party hierarchy.

She recalled that he had a wife and child in the Soviet Union but had been forced to leave them there upon taking up a specific function in the United States. He impressed on Mrs. DAVIS during much of the time he spent going over his papers that he was supposed "never to talk to anyone." She stated that "YOUNG" was a kind and gentle man who had a very soft speaking voice and likewise was a person "whose loneliness I have never seen equaled."

She further recalled that in the 1920's "YOUNG" supposedly had worked in the New York City area for unknown companies in connection with his trade as a hatter. Although stating that she had not seen any of the papers in the file cabinet maintained by "YOUNG," Mrs. DAVIS stated that at least on one occasion "YOUNG" had flashed before her a paper indicating that the Communist Party had intercepted mail from a person in the employ of LEON TROTSKY.

From other remarks made by "YOUNG" at this time and perhaps on other occasions, but the exact wording of which she cannot now recall, Mrs. DAVIS leans to the belief that "YOUNG" at that time was possibly engaged in the Communist Party plot to infiltrate LEON TROTSKY's organization and also that "YOUNG" in 1937 might have had over-all supervision of the plans that led to the assassination of LEON TROTSKY several years later in Mexico City.

It is pointed out to all offices receiving copies of this letter that the Bureau by airtel to New York dated March 24, 1954, following receipt of Boston airtel dated March 22, 1954, has made New York office of origin in a 65 classification case on FNU "YOUNG." Boston, upon its reinterview of Mrs. DAVIS, will question her at great length concerning this Soviet Agent.

Mrs. DAVIS recalls seeing ELLA REEVE BLOOR, HAROLD WARE's mother, who was known in the Communist Party as "Mother" BLOOR, on several occasions. She

stated she talked briefly to "Mother" BLOOR but had nothing to do with her and cannot comment on "Mother" BLOOR's activities in the Communist Party.

Mrs. DAVIS identified JEAN KARSAVINA as perhaps the only person she had recruited into the Communist Party. She identified JEAN KARSAVINA as an individual of Polish extraction who had graduated from Smith College at Northampton, Massachusetts, and was employed as a secretary in Washington, D.C. in a governmental agency. She recalled JEAN KARSAVINA had a married sister named FATTERSON (phonetic) and that JEAN KARSAVINA had visited Mrs. DAVIS during 1937 while on vacation from her job at Washington, D.C.

She stated that Miss KARSAVINA had been on the point of joining the Communist Party and had discussed particular points of the philosophy of Communism with Mrs. DAVIS and had joined the Party when Mrs. DAVIS clarified the points bothering this individual. Mrs. DAVIS stated she does not know where this individual is at the present time and whether she is employed by the Federal Government.

While discussing her own biographical data, Mrs. DAVIS mentioned FRANCES HOPE HALE CRYSTAL, the daughter of her brother, MAC FARLAND HALE. Mrs. DAVIS stated that FRANCES HALE CRYSTAL, who resides in New Jersey, was believed by her to be a Communist Party member but pointed out that she had no definite information indicating this to be a fact. She further pointed out that, "My brother MAC is extremely conservative" and indirectly might have been the cause of his daughter's joining the Communist Party due either to his lack of understanding of her or his refusal to give her proper guidance and counsel.

Mrs. DAVIS recalled that word reached her in the middle forties that FRANCES HALE was at that time keeping company with an individual known to her family as a member of the Jewish religion and as a possible Communist Party member. Mrs. DAVIS was asked by the family members to talk to FRANCES HALE in the hope that Mrs. DAVIS could disillusion FRANCES regarding the Communist Party and its members. She thereupon invited FRANCES to her summer home on Cape Cod, expecting to provide her sufficient information on the Party so that FRANCES would give up DANIEL CRYSTAL and call off the marriage. Instead, FRANCES appeared at the Cape Cod summer home and advised Mrs. DAVIS she had already married DANIEL CRYSTAL and that they were then on their honeymoon trip. Mrs. DAVIS thereupon made no reference to the Communist Party to her niece.

She stated also that her sister, the wife of ROLLO ERITTEN, of Melbourne, Florida, is not a Communist Party member or a member of any cited organizations, according to her best knowledge. She stated that following the testimony of Professor ROBERT GORHAM DAVIS before the H.C.U.A. in

BS 100-29100

February, 1953, Mrs. ROLLO BRITTEN had commended Professor DAVIS for his stand taken before the H.C.U.A. Mrs. DAVIS feels that had her sister and her husband been affiliated with any organizations similar to the Communist Party they definitely would not have written a commendatory letter to Professor DAVIS.

As has been set out earlier in this letter, it is again pointed out that the interview of Mrs. DAVIS necessarily had to be terminated when her two school age children arrived home from school. The bulk of this interview was taken up in the obtaining of biographical and background information on Mrs. DAVIS and her first three husbands. The information concerning individuals mentioned in instant letter was made in passing by Mrs. DAVIS and subsequent interviews will be directed to enlarging the scope of information on these individuals held by Mrs. DAVIS.

The results of subsequent interviews will be reported to the Bureau and interested offices.

NEW YORK, N.Y.
MAY 27, 1954

BUREAU.....URGENT

IRVING KAPLAN, WAS, ESP-R. ON THE AFTERNOON OF MAY TWO SIX LAST, MR. GERALD F. P. DOOHER, CHIEF OF THE NEAR EAST, SOUTH ASIA AND AFRICAN DIVISION OF THE U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY, NEW YORK, WAS INTERVIEWED CONCERNING OWEN LATTIMORE IN ACCORDANCE WITH BUREAU INSTRUCTIONS. INFORMATION OBTAINED RE LATTIMORE WILL BE REPORTED IN SEPARATE COMMUNICATION. AFTER THE TERMINATION OF THE INTERVIEW IN A GENERAL CONVERSATION DOOHER RELATED THE FOLLOWING. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] TOLD DOOHER THAT NOT LONG BEFORE THE TIME OF THIS CONVERSATION HE HAD BEEN APPROACHED BY [REDACTED] TO REPLACE ALGER HISS IN THE COMMUNIST UNDERGROUND. [REDACTED]

65-15119
① 65-14920 (Hiss)

JTO'B:IN

65-14920-7124^h

PAGE TWO

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] HAD BEEN APPROACHED BY [REDACTED] TO TAKE THE PLACE OF HISS IN THE COMMUNIST UNDERGROUND. THE NAME OF ALGER HISS AT LEAST FIGURED IN THE STORY. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

ALBANY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT ALBANY, NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE JUN 17 '54	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/10-20, 23, 24, 27, 28; 3/20, 25; 4/15, 23; 5/10, 28; 6/1, 3/54	REPORT MADE BY RICHARD G. PETERSON bar
TITLE FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN, was.		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

On 2/15/54 subject through attorney indicated desire to tell complete story to FBI. Subject and attorney appeared at Albany Office on 2/16/54 and furnished a narrative of subject's recruitment, training and participation in Soviet espionage group. Furnished portion of copy of letter written by principal "BOB" and given to subject by "JAKE." On 2/20/54 in answer to subpoena, subject testified before open hearing of Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations (McCarthy Committee) at Albany and narrated in outline form information re his participation in Soviet espionage group, which he had previously furnished to FBI. MILDRED and TED HORNING, Argyle, New York, and IRMA DEARTYNE, Schenectady, New York, long time friends of INSLERMAN'S, advised they had no knowledge of subject's trip to Russia prior to disclosure before above committee. ELIZABETH A. INSLERMAN, wife of subject, interviewed on 3/20 and 25/54. She advised subject would have told story prior to first ALGER HISS trial if his Russian trip had been known. She also requested subject to refrain from telling his incriminating story for the sake of her parents. When decision made to tell story, she stated they did not have requested fee to pay attorney, which she felt subject needed in talking to FBI. She advised that prior to their marriage in November, 1934 she knew FELIX was engaged in "something secret" but had no idea that it was criminal or of subversive nature, or that FELIX derived income from activity. She never met "BILL" and only knew that FELIX met with him regularly, had secured an apartment for him and had made trip to Russia at his suggestion and at his expense. Stated trip originally presented to her husband as pleasure trip. Stated subject to this date had exhibited no special interest in Russia or Communist Party ideology. Stated she expressed strong opposition to use

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Synopsis Cont.:

of false passport. Stated that mail drop instructions given to her by FELIX prior to departure on trip. Stated no connection between mail drop and subsequent residence in Baltimore. Recalls subject advising her that "BOB" had reviewed her letters to subject. Stated that FELIX's story of apparent inactivity during six months period in Russia was not out of character for him. Stated they moved to Baltimore in summer, 1936 at request of "BEN." She never met "BEN" and had no knowledge of him other than to know that he met with subject and paid money to him. Stated subject made trips from Baltimore to New York City to keep meets with "BEN." Stated she met "BOB" on two occasions, first of which in approximately the Fall of 1937 when "BOB" and FELIX photographed documents at Callow Avenue, Baltimore, address. Narrated recollection of incidents of document photography which she stated occurred between the Fall of 1937 and the Spring of 1938. Stated she had no recollection of subject matter of documents and could not identify them as United States Government documents other than fact that name "GREW" appeared on them. Stated she met "JAKE" on three occasions and furnished details of these meets and full description. Stated she had no knowledge of any espionage activity on part of subject and "JAKE" although aware that "JAKE" was paying subject. Advised that subject's defection from apparatus prompted by observation of letter from "BOB" which revealed threatened reprisals against "BOB" by his espionage superiors. Stated that subject received \$25, later \$35 and finally \$50 per week from espionage principals. Stated she could offer no reason for continued payment of money to subject during periods of obvious inactivity. Stated not acquainted with WILLIAM RIGROD, EDWARD RUDERMAN or REUBEN GORDON.

AL 100-11620

Synopsis Cont.:

Upon re-interview subject stated that "BOB" may have had some connection with his passport procurement and may have either been his mail drop or been in contact with mail drop.

- P -

DETAILS:

The following is a joint investigation conducted by SA WILLIAM F. GUILFOILE and SA RICHARD G. PETERSON.

On February 15, 1954, JOHN D. BRIGGS, attorney at law, Cambridge, New York, telephonically contacted SAC D. K. BROWN at the Albany Office and advised that FELIX INSLERMAN had indicated a desire to talk to the FBI in the presence of his attorney (BRIGGS) to tell his complete story. BRIGGS stated that he was representing INSLERMAN only with the proviso INSLERMAN be completely cooperative with the FBI. BRIGGS stated that INSLERMAN insisted that he, the attorney, be present at the interview. Arrangements were completed to interview INSLERMAN on Tuesday, February 16, 1954.

On February 16, 1954, FELIX INSLERMAN and his attorney, JOHN D. BRIGGS, appeared at the Albany Office for interview.

Attorney JOHN D. BRIGGS confidentially advised SAC D. K. BROWN and SA GUILFOILE that he was representing INSLERMAN only on the condition that he be completely cooperative with the FBI and insisted that INSLERMAN sign a statement to that effect prior to his agreeing to represent INSLERMAN. BRIGGS stated that he had questioned INSLERMAN on three or four occasions during the past few days for a total of fourteen hours in an effort to refresh subject's recollection to assist INSLERMAN in telling his story to the FBI.

FELIX INSLERMAN, accompanied by his attorney, JOHN D. BRIGGS, was interviewed by SA's GUILFOILE and PETERSON. This interview consisted of a complete narration of his story by INSLERMAN. Attorney BRIGGS assisted INSLERMAN in recalling his story. At the beginning of the narration of the story, BRIGGS produced a copy of an outline which he stated he had prepared as a result of his fourteen hour conferences with INSLERMAN and which INSLERMAN used as a guide in the narration of his story. This outline is being maintained as an exhibit in the Albany Office. No questions were asked of INSLERMAN concerning his activity that might furnish information of an

AL 100-11620

espionage nature to his attorney during this initial interview.

The narration of INSLERMAN's story which was subsequently repeated with cross questioning on February 18 and 19, 1954, out of the presence of his attorney, and which has been previously reported by the New York Office, will not be set out in detail here.

During this initial interview with INSLERMAN while he narrated an incident which he recalled at that time as happening either in 1938 or 1939, he advised that some time after the disappearance of his principal "BOB" he received at a meeting with an unknown man in Washington, D. C., a letter with instructions to be delivered to either BEN or JAKE, two other espionage principals. He advised that he was unable to identify the unknown man who gave him the letter, but stated that something the man said led him to believe that the letter in the sealed envelope was from BOB and also because something this unknown man said caused him to open the letter. He stated that both he and his wife read the letter and were deeply impressed by it at the time. He stated that either he or his wife prepared a typewritten copy of it. At this time INSLERMAN furnished to the interviewing agents a fragment of this copy of this letter which he had found in his residence and he stated that he did not know how it had become torn or what had happened to the remainder of the letter. INSLERMAN stated that due to the fact that this letter, which he assumed was from BOB, made reference to threats against BOB's life, it had a great effect on him and was possibly the initiating cause of his defection.

This original copy has been furnished to the Bureau and a copy of this letter is maintained in the Albany files. The complete text of this letter has been previously reported by the New York Office.

Subsequent interviews of INSLERMAN at the Albany Office on February 18, 19, 27 and 28, have been previously reported by the New York Office.

On February 20, 1954, subject testified under subpoena at an open hearing of the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations (McCarthy Committee) at Albany, New York. Subject furnished in narrative form an outline of his espionage activity as furnished to FBI during interviews on February 16, 17 and 18. He testified to no information not previously furnished to FBI.

AL 100-11620

INTERVIEW WITH MILDRED AND
TED HORNING

MILDRED and TED HORNING were interviewed on February 23, 1954,
at Argyle, New York, by SAs GUILFOILE and PETERSON.

The interview with Mr. and Mrs. HORNING was conducted for the purpose of obtaining information concerning INSLERMAN's trip to Russia in 1935 and further to attempt to identify one STRICKHOLM, whom INSLERMAN stated was the individual who introduced him to his principal BILL. MILDRED HORNING advised that the name STRICKHOLM was vaguely familiar for some reason, but she could furnish no reason to support her recollection. Mrs. HORNING was furnished a description of STRICKHOLM, as furnished by INSLERMAN, but this failed to refresh her memory. She recalled that she had spent considerable time at the Estonian Workers Club in New York City and it is possible that she may have met STRICKHOLM at the Club, but was not positive of this fact.

AL 100-11620

Concerning the subject's trip to Russia in 1935, Mrs. HORNING advised that she had no knowledge of this trip although she had been in constant contact with INSLERMAN's wife, ELIZABETH INSLERMAN, during the period July - December, 1935, this being the period subject traveled to Russia. Mrs. HORNING recalled INSLERMAN's absence from home during a period in 1935, but was led to believe by ELIZABETH INSLERMAN that FELIX was employed as a chauffeur and that during the July - December, 1935 period he was on an extended tour with his employer, name unknown, somewhere in the United States. She was also led to believe that ELIZABETH INSLERMAN was in contact with the subject, probably by mail, although she could not recall any specific letters from FELIX that Mrs. INSLERMAN received.

Mrs. HORNING was able to recall that during that period Mrs. INSLERMAN was quite provoked over her husband's continued absence from home. She stated that ELIZABETH INSLERMAN continued to frequent the Estonian Workers Club and on several occasions pointed out to Mrs. HORNING that she wished FELIX would come home soon.

Mr. HORNING advised that on February 20, 1954, ELIZABETH and FELIX INSLERMAN had visited the HORNING's residence. Mr. HORNING explained that this visit had been previously planned by both wives as a social evening. During this visit the news of FELIX INSLERMAN's testimony before the McCarthy Committee on that date, February 20, 1954, was broadcast over the radio and according to Mr. and Mrs. HORNING, this was their first knowledge of any trip to Russia by INSLERMAN. Mr. HORNING stated that as a result of this broadcast he questioned INSLERMAN about his stay in Moscow for personal reasons inasmuch as Mr. HORNING had spent his early childhood in that city. Mr. HORNING related that he is firmly convinced that FELIX INSLERMAN had really visited Russia in view of INSLERMAN's detailed descriptions of some of the buildings and locations in Moscow, particularly in the vicinity of Red Square.

Mr. HORNING advised that he first met INSLERMAN in late 1935 or early 1936, upon FELIX's return home ostensibly from his chauffeuring trip. Mr. HORNING was unable to recall ever meeting FELIX prior to that time. In regards to the individual named STRICKHOLM, Mr. HORNING advised that his visits to the Estonian Workers Club were infrequent and irregular and that the name STRICKHOLM or the description of him as furnished by INSLERMAN, meant nothing to him at all.

In connection with the INSLERMAN'S' move from New York City to Baltimore, Maryland, in July, 1936, MILDRED HORNING recalled that at the time she and her husband thought it very unusual that FELIX and DOLLY should

AL 100-11620

leave all their friends in New York City and go to a city where they were complete strangers. To the best of Mr. and Mrs. HORNING's recollection, both FELIX and DOLLY INSILERMAN explained this move as "a chance to get ahead." At this point, MILDRED HORNING volunteered that money was always a prime concern to ELIZABETH INSILERMAN and that in her opinion she would undergo great sacrifice if it would result in a financial return.

Mr. HORNING recalled an occasion, probably in the summer of 1938, when FELIX and DOLLY INSILERMAN visited them from Baltimore, Maryland. According to Mr. HORNING, the INSILERMANS arrived in a newly purchased car, possessed an expensive looking Leica camera and in the HORNING's opinion, were extremely well dressed. Mr. HORNING related that both he and his wife were amazed at the prosperous appearance of FELIX and ELIZABETH due to the fact that the INSILERMANS were in obviously poor financial condition when they departed from New York to Baltimore. Mr. HORNING indicated that he and his wife have always considered the INSILERMANS to be good friends of long standing and that although they had loaned each other money on occasions, neither couple made inquiries of the other as to their financial status or their employment perspectives, considering such information as personal. He stated that in view of this fact no comments were made at the time of the INSILERMAN's visit.

INTERVIEW WITH IRMA DEARSTYNE

IRMA DEARSTYNE was interviewed at Schenectady, New York, on February 24, 1954, by SAs GUILFOILE and PETERSON.

Mrs. DEARSTYNE was interviewed for the purpose of identifying the individual known to FELIX as STRICKHOLM and also to attempt to identify INSILERMAN's principal known as BILL. IRMA DEARSTYNE advised that she first became acquainted with ELIZABETH INSILERMAN in late 1932 or early 1933. Mrs. DEARSTYNE stated that during that period she was residing in New York City with MILDREN TYDON, whose married name now is MILDRED HORNING. She explained that MILDRED HORNING had introduced her to ELIZABETH INSILERMAN and together the three used to frequent dances at the Estonian Workers Club in New York City during 1932 and 1933.

Mrs. DEARSTYNE pointed out that during that period she was approximately sixteen or seventeen years of age. While attending these dances at the Estonian Workers Club, Mrs. DEARSTYNE became acquainted with FELIX INSILERMAN through MILDRED and ELIZABETH. She indicated that her only association with the subject was at the Estonian Workers Club during 1932 and 1933.

AL 100-11620

Mrs. DEARSTYNE advised that she has had no recollection at all of any individual named STRICKHOLM who had been a member of the Estonian Workers Club. She was furnished STRICKHOLM's description as given by INSLERMAN, but this failed to refresh her memory. In this connection, Mrs. DEARSTYNE pointed out that she is of Latvian origin, as is MILDRED HORNING, and while she was residing in New York City with MILDRED the only individuals she had met who would fit in this STRICKHOLM's age group were all Latvians. (INSLERMAN has described STRICKHOLM as being of Estonian origin.) Mrs. DEARSTYNE advised that her only reason in going to the Estonian Workers Club was to attend the young peoples dances.

Mrs. DEARSTYNE returned to Schenectady, New York, area in May, 1934 from New York City and in the summer of 1935 was visited by MILDRED HORNING and ELIZABETH INSLERMAN. Prior to this visit, Mrs. DEARSTYNE had received the news of ELIZABETH's marriage to FELIX INSLERMAN by letter from MILDRED HORNING. Upon the occasion of this visit Mrs. DEARSTYNE related that she was very surprised at the appearance of ELIZABETH INSLERMAN without being accompanied by her husband FELIX in view of the fact that they had only been married a few months. ELIZABETH INSLERMAN told Mrs. DEARSTYNE at the time that FELIX was employed as a chauffeur and that his employment necessitated his being away from home from time to time. Mrs. DEARSTYNE recalled that during this visit no comments or information came to her attention regarding the whereabouts of FELIX at that time. She stated that until the testimony of FELIX INSLERMAN before the McCarthy Committee was made public she had no idea that he had been away from home for such an extended period in 1935. She advised that it still seems impossible to her that FELIX INSLERMAN could have been away long enough at that time to travel all the way to Russia.

Concerning INSLERMAN's principal BILL, and INSLERMAN's description of same, Mrs. DEARSTYNE advised that she is unable to recall any individual who answered this description at the Estonian Workers Club. In this connection Mrs. DEARSTYNE was also furnished a description of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS' principal BILL and in addition a description of BILL's wife, known to CHAMBERS as MARIA, at which time Mrs. DEARSTYNE advised that these two individuals likewise are unknown to her. Mrs. DEARSTYNE again pointed out very emphatically that she of Latvian origin not Estonian and that the only Estonians she had met were the young men who frequented the dances at the Estonian Workers Club.

INTERVIEW WITH WIFE, ELIZABETH A. INSLERMAN

AL 100-11620

ELIZABETH A. INSLEMAN, wife of subject, was interviewed on May 20, 1954, by SAs ROBERT W. MC DONOUGH and GUILFOIIE.

She stated that her husband FELIX would have told his story prior to the first ALGER HISS trial except that information on his Russian trip was apparently not known and she felt such information was so incriminating that she persuaded him to remain quiet for the sake of her parents. She stated that FELIX during the past year had wanted to tell his story but found that the cost of hiring a New York City attorney was beyond his means. She stated that she had felt FELIX should have the services of an attorney while telling his story to the FBI. She also stated that because of the present illness of her mother, who has incurable cancer and who has but a short time to live, she had prevailed upon FELIX to agree to wait for her mother's death before telling his story. She stated, however, the subpoena to appear before the McCarthy Committee forced the issue.

She advised that she first met FELIX in a group of young people at dances and other social affairs at the Estonian Workers Club. She stated she first went to the Club with MILDRED HORNING, who was a friend from high school days. She stated among their associates were RICHARD and VICKIE LOTUS, IRMA DEARSTYNE and LOUIS LOO. She advised it was her recollection that she had met FELIX about one year before they were married in November, 1934. She stated she has no clear recollection of when they started dating regularly to the exclusion of the above group of associates, but does recall FELIX calling for her after evening school sessions at City College of New York in the summer of 1934. She stated that FELIX was employed as a chauffeur when she first met him as she has a definite recollection of him wearing a chauffeur's cap. She also recalls riding in a large expensive car belonging to FELIX's employer. (FELIX recalls this as possibly being the Pierce-Arrow owned by Mrs. SUNDELSON and this employment according to him was between December, 1933 and April, 1934 when he had been laid off at the Mica Mold Radio Corporation in Brooklyn.) She stated she was instrumental in having FELIX continue his study for his college degree. (FELIX registered at Brooklyn Polytechnical Institute in October, 1934.) She stated that about this time they decided to get married and had planned to wait until FELIX finished school, but when they found out it would take several years, they decided to get married at once and did so in November, 1934. She stated her parents were opposed to the marriage at this time.

She stated that prior to her marriage she knew that FELIX was

AL 100-11620

involved in "something secret" as far back as the summer of 1934. She stated that she had no idea when she married FELIX that there was anything criminal or subversive about this activity. She stated, however, that she had no knowledge of any income derived from this activity because she had a definite recollection that in their planning for marriage they had only considered FELIX's salary at the Mica Mold Radio Corporation.

RE: Secret Activity

She stated that she quizzed FELIX on numerous occasions concerning this "secret activity" and that FELIX apparently did not know what he was doing or what he was supposed to do. She stated that FELIX was not the type of a person to ask why and for this reason she could get no clear picture of his activity. She stated after marriage they set up housekeeping at East 188th Street. She recalled FELIX had a telephone installed which they could not have afforded on his salary and believes she came of knowledge of FELIX's other income about this time or shortly after their marriage in November, 1934. She stated that this phone was installed by Christmas 1934 or New Year's Day, 1935 because of a recollection of telephone calls made by her to her parents. She stated she could remember no calls received by FELIX or appointments arranged over the telephone but can only recall that FELIX had to have the telephone. Prior to FELIX's trip to Russia she stated she was only aware of him meeting with someone who paid him and for whom the only service FELIX did was to secure an apartment in the Bronx. She stated she had no knowledge of the location of this apartment, the purpose for which it was secured or the identity of the people who resided in it except that they had been described by FELIX as a Finnish couple. She stated she had no recollection of any visits by FELIX to the apartment to furnish the rent to the Finnish couple.

RE: Unknown Subject, wa. BILL

She stated that she never met "BILL" and only knew that FELIX met with him regularly. He had secured an apartment for him and had made the trip to Russia on his suggestion with money provided by him. She stated she had often quizzed FELIX about him, but had never been able to get a complete story satisfactory to herself. She stated she knew nothing concerning his background, personal life or activity other than stated above.

RE: FELIX's Trip to Russia

She stated that the idea of a trip was first presented to FELIX as a pleasure trip on which he could take his wife. She stated that FELIX always

AL 100-11620

had a great desire to travel and had worked up great enthusiasm for the trip. She stated at this time FELIX had never expressed any special interest in Russia and had never discussed any political theory or Communist Party ideology with her. She stated at this time she definitely was not interested in political philosophy and probably would never have married FELIX knowing he was so inclined. She stated she recalls being firm in his conviction that he was doing right in engaging in this "secret work" and that he was making some contribution toward "a better life for the working people." She stated that when the idea of a false pas port came up later in the planning of the trip she immediately voiced strong objections and tried in vain to prevail upon FELIX not to go. She stated she felt no disappointment at being told that she could not go herself, but merely a depression at FELIX's going.

RE: Passports

She stated she has recollection of only one passport in the name of FRANK DELAC in connection with FELIX's trip to Russia. She stated she recalled going to a little photography shop near the residence of subject's father at East 122nd Street, New York City, while FELIX had his photograph taken for a passport. She stated she made inquiry of FELIX as to how a false passport could be secured and has a dim recollection that FELIX stated that the passport was based on a birth certificate of a child who had died in infancy. She recalled that after FELIX returned to the United States he was requested to return this passport and she had a clear recollection of personally defacing the passport with scissors so that it could not be used again. She stated she had no recollection of the markings or endorsements on the passport and can only recall FELIX's photograph and assumed name of FRANK DELAC.

RE: Mail Drop

She stated that she had told her parents and all people who asked that FELIX had a chauffeuring job out of New York City. She stated she received about three or four letters from FELIX while he was en route to Russia, but can recall no letter from him after his arrival in Russia until she received a letter stating that he was coming home and giving the name of the ship and arrival date. She stated these letters from FELIX were sent to the latter's father who upon receipt of them would telephone her and she would go to his house to pick up or at least read the letters. She stated she recalled difficulty in maintaining her pretext with her parents of receiving mail from FELIX in normal channels and recalls answering her parents'

AL 100-11620

inquiry regarding phone calls from FELIX's father by stating that the latter was asking her for money. She stated that her letters to FELIX were placed in an envelope marked FELIX, sealed and placed in another envelope which she sent to an address in Baltimore. This address had been furnished to her by FELIX. She stated that she found this address in an old address book at her residence in Cambridge some time subsequent to FELIX's first grand jury subpoena in December, 1948. She stated she has a clear recollection of this address being SARA BLANK (number not recalled) Callow Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland. She stated that this address had no connection with their later residence at 2113 Callow Avenue in Baltimore in July, 1936 and claimed she did not recall this mail drop address as being Callow Avenue, Baltimore, until she found the address book subsequent to December, 1948. She stated that she burned this book shortly after discovering it. (FELIX has also admitted destroying document lenses, a camera mount and tourist photographs taken in Russia at about this same time.) She stated she has no knowledge of any FANNY BLANC, SARA GORDON or RUEBEN GORDON and had no indication that they had any connection with the mail drop. She stated definitely that the address was Baltimore and not Bronx, New York. She stated FELIX had given her the above instructions on how to use the mail drop and inasmuch as he was a "horn bungler" that might account for their failure to reach FELIX. She stated, however, that FELIX received several of her letters including the one in which she threatened an annulment of their marriage and resulted in his return to this country. While in Baltimore, she recalls FELIX telling her that BOB had read her letters to FELIX and apologized for doing so, stating it was done in an attempt to determine the character of his wife. (FELIX upon questioning did not recall this.)

She stated that FELIX's father and herself met FELIX at the boat upon his arrival in the United States. She stated they lived with her parents when FELIX first returned and had little opportunity to discuss his Russian trip. She stated she did not recall any radio or code training and stated it is her recollection that BOB had taught FELIX everything he knew about the Leica camera in Baltimore. She admitted that she must have extensively questioned FELIX regarding this trip, but stated that although she does not specifically recall it, she must have received about the same story as told to agents of the FBI by FELIX. She stated that she felt she would have been satisfied with the story of apparent inactivity as told by FELIX because he was just the person who "could sit around for months and just twiddle his thumbs." She recalled that FELIX purchased a second hand 1935 Chevrolet car for \$600 with money left over from his Russian trip.

Re: Unknown Subject, wa. BEN

AL 100-11620

She stated she had no recollection of FELIX's attendance at RCA Institute in New York City as being influenced by BEN because she herself was insistent that FELIX complete his education. She stated she never met BEN and had no knowledge of him other than the fact that he was meeting with FELIX and paying money to FELIX during this period as FELIX was otherwise unemployed. She stated they moved to Baltimore at the request of and at the expense of BEN and can recall no opposition on her part. She stated she thinks she may have told her parents that FELIX was going to chauffeur down there. She recalled on one occasion later in Baltimore that BOB told FELIX that the employment alibi of chauffeuring had to stop and that he made inquiry of FELIX as to whether FELIX could do anything else. She stated that FELIX had to make trips from Baltimore to New York City to see BEN and on these occasions she would either visit her parents, some friends or go shopping.

She stated that they rented their flat at 2113 Callow Avenue in Baltimore strictly on their own but that FELIX was reimbursed for the moving of their furniture. She stated FELIX was given a Leica camera apparently by BOB about the time FELIX started at Johns Hopkins University. (FELIX enrolled at Johns Hopkins University in October, 1936.) She stated that FELIX was delighted with the camera and always carried it with him. She also recalled that FELIX stated that BOB had suggested he take some pictures and try to sell them to local newspapers. She stated that FELIX, who was not too aggressive, could not get a job chiefly because of lack of experience. In this connection, she stated that he listed the employment at the Electric Appliance Shop, White Plains Avenue, Bronx, New York, from March, 1935 to August, 1936 in subsequent employment applications not merely to cover the period of his trip to Russia, but also to give him some employment experience. She advised that she herself worked at Montgomery-Wards from approximately September, 1936 to January or February, 1937 just prior to their Florida vacation trip with MILDRED and TED HORNING. She stated that it was her recollection that FELIX did not have the original Leica camera with him at that time inasmuch as all their photographs of that trip were taken with FELIX's Kodak camera. She stated that FELIX had a meet with BOB the day before the Florida trip and that BOB was quite upset about FELIX going and stated "suppose I were to say you can't go." She states she definitely recalled that statement as being very foolish on the part of BOB because FELIX was doing absolutely nothing to the best of her knowledge for BOB and she thought she was keeping a very good check on his activities at the time. She stated that they bought FELIX's personal Leica camera as a birthday present (July 11) and had purchased the camera in Washington, D. C., because of the good price offered at that location. She stated that

AL 100-11620

she recalled numerous early photographs taken with this camera were of their black mongrel dog which they had in the summer of 1937.

At this point Mrs. INSLERMAN requested a termination of the interview and arrangements were made to continue the interview on March 25.

Interview of ELIZABETH A. INSLERMAN was continued on March 25, 1954 by SAs PETERSON and GUILFOILE.

RE: Unknown Subject, wa. BOB

She stated that she met BOB on two occasions. First at their residence on Callow Avenue, when FELIX photographed documents and second when in the absence of FELIX BOB met her, gave her money for FELIX and drove her downtown in Baltimore. On the occasion of his first visit to their residence, she recalled that FELIX wanted her to leave the house late one evening so that BOB and himself could be alone. She stated that it was after 9 p.m. because the library was closed and she refused to leave the house. FELIX went out to meet BOB and BOB was quite upset that she was to be home. She stated that BOB bought a box of candy for her before coming into the house. FELIX introduced BOB in the foyer of the apartment and she has a definite recollection that after the introduction BOB swept off his coat, dropped it on a nearby trunk in the foyer and went immediately to the kitchen with FELIX where they spent some time. Before leaving the house, BOB returned to the living room for a few minutes and sat down to talk with her. At that time she was about ready to retire and was dressed in robe, pajamas and slippers with her hair up in curlers. She advised that she saw nothing that transpired in the kitchen but later FELIX told her that BOB had told FELIX how to photograph documents and that FELIX had photographed a number of documents for BOB. Her second meeting with BOB occurred one evening when he telephoned while FELIX was at school. She stated they agreed to meet on a street adjacent to the house and BOB drove her downtown to attend a singing group run by one "HARRY HOPKINS." When she mentioned her destination, BOB commented "another HARRY HOPKINS." In calling for her when he arrived in the neighborhood, BOB rang the downstairs bell of her third floor flat to announce his presence downstairs in his car and when she joined him he expressed concern at being seen by several of the children in the first floor flat. When she got into the car he gave her an envelope with money for FELIX. He had more than one envelope in his pocket inasmuch as he pulled out the wrong envelope from the inside coat pocket on the first try. She recalls the envelope as being a plain white envelope similar to the standard number ten size. She admitted that

AL 100-11620

she later must have opened the envelope and counted the money, but claims to have no recollection of the amount. She advised that when the ALGER HISS case first broke and there were numerous pictures of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in the newspaper, she failed to identify him as BOB at that time. She stated that although she met BOB only twice she heard FELIX discuss him on numerous occasions. She stated that they had no contact with BOB after leaving their Callow Avenue address.

Photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS taken in 1931 and 1936 and 1948 were exhibited to Mrs. INSLERMAN and she stated she still could not identify the photographs with her recollection of BOB, although she stated it was perfectly obvious to her at this time that BOB was identical with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

RE: Document Photography

She stated after serious reflection, that her memory was not too clear as to the number of times FELIX photographed documents. She stated, however, that it was not done too often or over too long a period of time. She stated that she was positive that the first occasion was when BOB came to the residence on Callow Avenue as set out above. She recalled another time at home when FELIX was arranging books to make a stand and another occasion when he used a piece of glass to hold down pages of a book he was photographing. She stated that on these occasions she just loitered around and watched keeping out of FELIX's way. She stated that it has been a characteristic of FELIX's that when engaged in any activity of importance, that he always becomes nervous and that during the occasions of this document photography she had a definite recollection of a great tenseness on the part of FELIX. She recalls seeing a "stack of papers" to be photographed and recalls that on one occasion it took "some time" to complete them. She states she has no recollection of the documents other than being standard size papers in a pile. As to the subject matter of these documents, she had a recollection of recalling the name "GREW" as FELIX had and stated that it was her recollection that she realized he was a United States Ambassador at the time. She stated she had no recollection of any other names of subject matter and had no recollection of these documents being government documents, other than the fact that the name GREW, as mentioned above, appeared in these documents. On his trips to Washington, she thought that FELIX must have told her in advance that he was to photograph documents because she has memories of laying in bed waiting for FELIX and worrying about him. She stated she had no recollection of the number of times FELIX photographed

AL 100-11620

documents, but believed that it was not more than five times as FELIX has related. She stated she has no recollection of him making any trips in the evening on such a mission and has no recollection of phone calls received by FELIX to go out on such a mission. She advised she had no recollection of interruption of family plans and no recollection of any feeling of embarrassment in front of company because of such activities on the part of FELIX. She stated that she felt that FELIX told her of all meets and all occasions of document photography. She stated that the name LESTER MARK HUFTTIG was completely unfamiliar to her. She stated she had no recollection of FELIX ever making a trip to New London, Connecticut. She also stated she had no knowledge of any association on the part of FELIX with an apartment in Baltimore occupied by two young Estonians where possibly document photography was done.

RE: Time Period of Document Photography

She stated that FELIX did no more photographic work after leaving the Callow Avenue address in Baltimore. (Verified records reflect they left in June, 1938.)

In trying to fix the time of BOB's first visit, she recalled the incident of the dog on the bed, but did not recall CHAMBERS' remark. She advised that the dog was their Irish setter which they secured after their black mongrel, long haired dog. She stated they had the black dog in the summer of 1937 when FELIX bought his new Leica camera. She recalled objecting to FELIX's request for her to leave the apartment that night because of the necessity for her to arise early in the morning. She stated it was her best recollection that she had an early appointment for about 8 o'clock or 8:30 a.m. with Dr. KENDIG WALLACE, who treated her over a one year period of time. She stated it was her recollection that she had had to have very early appointments such as this one because of the doctor's heavy practice. She stated the doctor's office was located on the street about three blocks off North Avenue, approximately three or four miles west of the Callow Avenue address in Baltimore.

In connection with above, Mrs. C. T. BRADLEY, 2316 Linhurst Avenue, Baltimore, former wife of Dr. KENDIG WALLACE, advised agents of the Baltimore Office that Dr. WALLACE had died in late 1942 and that all of his records have since been destroyed. She stated she was unable to recall the name of INSLERMAN as a patient of her former husband.

RE: Unknown Subject, wa. JAKE

AL 100-11620

She stated she has no recollection of when JAKE came into the picture except that it was after their move from Callow Avenue (June, 1938.) She stated she met JAKE on three occasions, the first time at JAKE's request. She stated she went with FELIX to a crowded restaurant in downtown Baltimore on a Sunday afternoon. She stated that as to the time of the year she could only recall it was not winter time. She stated she was very nervous and while JAKE and FELIX ate a sandwich, she only had a soda. She stated she had no recollection of the conversation except to note that JAKE was married and had a daughter and had commented on the problem of raising a child in an apartment. It was her best recollection that JAKE resided in New York City. The second meet with JAKE was also on a Sunday afternoon when FELIX who had to work at GLEN MARTIN's, belatedly recalled he had a meet scheduled with JAKE and asked her to substitute for him. As to time of year, she could only recall it was not summer time because JAKE was wearing a suit and top coat. She met JAKE at a drug store in Baltimore and drove him around in their car. She recalled that JAKE complimented her on her driving ability and asked her if she would like to learn how to "drive" an airplane. When questioned as to this inquiry on the part of JAKE, she stated that she has the definite impression that JAKE was serious in making this request and that he obviously must have had a motive in making such a request. She stated that she received no inference that JAKE was an airplane pilot. When JAKE inquired as to the reason for the substitution, she advised that FELIX had to work and almost entirely forgotten about the meet. She stated that JAKE was extremely upset that FELIX should forget a meet. When JAKE inquired as to her political sympathies, she told him she did not believe in Communism. She stated that JAKE also inquired of her as to how he spoke English and she recalls her first thought was "broken English" but upon reflection she realized that JAKE spoke very good English with a slight accent (French) and she told him so.

The third meet with JAKE was made with FELIX in New York City in the winter time. She recalls bad weather and wearing a winter coat and hat. She stated they left Baltimore at approximately 5 p.m. when FELIX completed work and drove straight to the location of the meet. It is her recollection that they were delayed by the weather. The meet started in a restaurant on either 161st or 167th Street, a large cross town street near Jerome Avenue in the Bronx and ended in the INSIERMAN's car parked nearby. She stated that she went with FELIX on the meet to force the issue of possibly breaking away and to attempt to secure some information on BOB. This meet was subsequent to the incident of BOB's letter, mentioned previously. She stated that the meeting was rather unpleasant in tone and she received

AL 100-11620

no satisfaction from JAKE. She stated she was rather upset and vigorously questioned JAKE regarding BOB and only received a placid comment that BOB had a nervous breakdown. She stated she recalls telling JAKE "I like BOB" as an indication of interest in the latter's welfare. She stated the subject of a husband and wife quarrel came up during the meet and JAKE commented that he never quarrelled with his wife and she stated that she immediately commented that she "must be a doormat." She stated that she took the lead away from FELIX at this meet because the latter was always too indecisive and afraid to hurt a person's feelings and was obviously not going to get the story on BOB. She stated that in retrospect she thinks she was very aggressive, but recalls that it was her firm intent to break FELIX away from this operation. She stated that FELIX had definitely defected as a result of the incident of BOB's letter and she stated that she realized this meet was an excellent opportunity to make a clean break. She stated that this was the last meet that FELIX had with any member of the apparatus. She stated that she has a definite recollection of suddenly realizing one day several months later that there had been no contacts of FELIX by any member of the apparatus and she stated that when she and FELIX discussed this a feeling of great relief came over both of them upon a realization that possibly they were both free from this unpleasant business. She described JAKE as follows:

Age:	Middle 30s
Height:	5' 7" or 5' 8"
Build:	Medium, with good posture
Weight:	Approximately 150 to 160
Hair:	No recollection
Wore dark horn rimmed glasses	
Serious and expressionless face; reserved and quiet spoken manner	
Dress:	Neat and inconspicuous, wore felt hat and gray clothing.
Medium dark complexion	
Outstanding Characteristic: French accent	

She stated that she had the recollect of a French accent because of the quality of tone of his voice and not due to his personality or mannerisms. She stated he seemed to be particularly self-conscious about his accent, in view of his inquiry as set out above. She stated it was her recollection that he possibly had been in this country just a short time and was at least attempting to develop American mannerisms.

RE: BOB's Letter

AL 100-11620

She stated that the meet at which they received BOB's letter was initiated by a phone call one evening, exact time not recalled. She stated the call possibly was from BOB himself because she had no recollection of FELIX indicating the phone call was from a stranger. She stated she had no recollection of any instance wherein FELIX did receive a phone call from a stranger setting up a meet with BOB. She also stated that she felt that FELIX knew BOB well enough to recognize his voice on the telephone. She stated they drove to Washington, D. C., and while she went window shopping, FELIX met an unknown person on a street corner and received a verbal message and also a letter which he was to deliver to JAKE. As to the time of year, she recalls that she was wearing a heavy coat and that she had a recollection of buying a hot chocolate drink while waiting for FELIX to return from the actual meet. She stated that FELIX was so upset over the verbal message which he received from this unknown person that they immediately considered the advisability of opening and reading this letter for their own information and protection. She stated that although this message was not for FELIX, they opened the letter and read it. She stated it was obvious to them that the message was from BOB and that he was discussing possible reprisals against him from his former superiors in the espionage apparatus as a result of his defection. She stated it was also her recollection that enclosed with this letter were one or two strips of microfilm. She also stated it was her recollection that this letter was two or three pages in length and was rather bulky in the envelope. She stated she had no recollection of typing a copy of this letter, but admitted that if a type-written copy were made she would have been the one to do it. She stated she also had no explanation as to why the copy of the letter as furnished to the FBI was torn off with the possible exception that she may have wanted to save a portion of this letter in an attempt to prove this story in the future and that she may have torn off certain sections of the letter to prevent a boarder in their residence at that time from prying into their affairs on the occasion of their absence from home. She stated that subsequent to the grand jury appearances of FELIX in the ALGER HISS case, she came across this torn portion of the letter in an old pocketbook of hers which had been stored in the attic. She stated that it was entirely possible that she had previously placed it in the pocketbook for safekeeping. She stated she immediately realized that the letter had a great visible effect on FELIX and sowed the seeds of defection from this espionage apparatus, and she realized that this was an excellent opportunity to break FELIX away from the apparatus. She stated that FELIX delivered this letter to JAKE on the occasion of his next meet with him and it is her recollection

AL 100-11620

that FELIX advised her that he had told JAKE that he, FELIX, had read the letter. She stated that the last meet with JAKE was the meet in New York City described above as her third meet with JAKE.

RE: Money Payments to FELIX

She stated that she must have come to the realization that FELIX was being paid by his espionage principal about the time of their marriage. She stated that it is her recollection that FELIX received \$25 a week and later \$35 per week and finally \$50 per week. She stated she could offer no reason for continued payment to FELIX during a time period subsequent to his return from Russia in December, 1935 to a period in late 1937, when FELIX first photographed documents for BOB. She stated that she has the definite recollection of stating to FELIX after they had been in Baltimore almost a year "why in heaven's name are they paying you." She stated that she asked this because it was perfectly obvious FELIX was doing nothing for them. She stated that she has no clear recollection of when the payments stopped, but stated she was positive he performed no services for JAKE other than attending meets with him.

RE: DANIEL STRICKHOLM

She advised that she knew of no connection of DANIEL STRICKHOLM with other members of this espionage apparatus. She stated that she recalled him as a man of Estonian derivation, who worked on the language newspaper at the Club. She stated she has a vague recollection of him being a man with a heavy accent and a receding forehead. She stated she recalled on one occasion she and other girls visited the newspaper office in the building with the Estonian Workers Club and that STRICKHOLM typed out in newsprint characters her name.

RE: FELIX's Father AUGUST JOHN INSIERMAN

She stated she did not know FELIX's father too well because he had indicated that he thought she was too flighty and had opposed her marriage to FELIX. She stated that he refused to attend the marriage ceremony because of the religious service in connection with it. She stated that she felt FELIX might have developed his interest in political philosophy because of the influence of his father and that it was her recollection that he must have approved of FELIX's trip to Russia. She stated that she had no reason to believe that FELIX's father ever withheld any letters that FELIX sent to

AL 100-11620

her while he was in Russia. She stated she had a definite recollection that he was very mad at her when she threatened FELIX with an annulment and forced him to come home from Russia.

She advised that she was not acquainted with WILLIAM RIGROD or EDWARD RUDERMAN and that the names meant nothing to her. Mrs. INSILERMAN stated that she would be amenable to further contacts by the agents of the FBI, provided she be given reasonable notice in advance.

RE-INTERVIEW OF FELIX INSILERMAN

RE: Mail Drop

INSILERMAN was reinterviewed on April 15, 1954, in regard to specific points raised by the Baltimore Office concerning the mail drop used by INSILERMAN's wife in Baltimore, Maryland.

INSILERMAN stated that he definitely had no address or phone number for his principal known as BOB. In this regard, INSILERMAN advised that he had no addresses for any of his principals in the apparatus. He was unable to recall definitely if BOB was from Baltimore inasmuch as he had originally met BOB in New York City through BILL and had also recontacted BOB in Washington, D. C.

INSILERMAN stated that it was entirely possible that BOB knew that FELIX was going to Russia prior to the trip in view of the fact that subsequent to the trip BOB informed INSILERMAN that FELIX had been followed all the way over to Russia. INSILERMAN pointed out that in view of the fact that he originally met BOB in New York City prior to his trip to Russia, he feels that a good possibility exists that BOB may have helped in the arrangements for INSILERMAN's fraudulent passport although he was unable to offer any information to substantiate this statement.

INSILERMAN advised that he has no recollection whatsoever concerning his instructions in connection with the mail drop. He stated that the instructions he received must have come from either BOB or BILL in view of the fact that they were the only two individuals he knew before the trip to Russia. INSILERMAN is inclined to think that the instructions came from BILL in view of the fact that BILL made the initial contact with INSILERMAN and was also the individual who furnished the passport, cash and travel instructions for the trip.

AL 100-11620

INSLERMAN related that he cannot recall BOB having ever mentioned that he at one time resided on Callow Avenue in Baltimore, Maryland or knew someone residing on that street. The subject stated that the fact their Baltimore residence turned out to be located on Callow Avenue (which street was the address used for the mail drop) must have been a coincidence inasmuch as he and his wife received no aid in finding an apartment and were not instructed to locate in any certain section or on any certain street in the city. INSLERMAN pointed out that his mind is almost completely blank regarding the mail drop and volunteered that his wife is the one who recalls that information.

INSLERMAN recalled that he was introduced to BOB by BILL prior to his trip to Russia. To the best of his knowledge this meet took place in front of a public library (location unknown) in New York City. INSLERMAN stated that he is of the opinion that he may have met BOB on one or two other occasions in New York City prior to the trip, but is not sure. At the time of his initial meet with BOB there was no mention of photography made to FELIX nor was he told that he was going to be of future assistance to BOB, in any manner. He recalled that at that time he had no idea he was going to assist BOB in photographing documents until he was recontacted by BOB in Baltimore, Maryland.

In attempting to recall further information regarding this mail drop, INSLERMAN advised that he has no recollection of the name SARA BLANK, or how he obtained same. He was also unable to recall how BOB intercepted his letters unless BOB in reality was the mail drop or knew the location of same. At this point INSLERMAN stated that BOB never admitted to INSLERMAN that he, BOB, actually was the mail drop and to the best of FELIX's recollection he never raised this question with BOB. INSLERMAN also stated that he had no idea that BOB or anyone else would read his mail that was directed to him while in Russia. INSLERMAN stated he recalled that when a letter reached him in Russia all of the letters had been removed from the envelopes but at the time he gave no thought to this matter. He explained that he was of the opinion then that the envelopes had been discarded upon their arrival in Moscow and he had no idea they had been opened in the United States, especially by BOB. INSLERMAN is now of the opinion that it is very probable that BOB actually was the mail drop, but as previously stated, he cannot be sure of this.

Mrs. INSLERMAN has stated that while residing in Baltimore she recalled FELIX telling her that BOB had told him that he had read her

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AL 100-11620

letters to FELIX and apologized for doing so, informing FELIX that it was done in an attempt to determine the character of his wife. INSIERMAN states that he has no recollection of this incident whatsoever.

On March 20, 1954, FELIX INSIERMAN advised that the name REUBEN GORDON and the addresses 1170 Walton Avenue and 1247 Grant Avenue, Bronx, New York, meant absolutely nothing to him. He also advised the name SARA GORDON was completely unfamiliar to him.

- P -

- 23 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AL 100-11620

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Four additional copies of this report have been designated for the Bureau for distribution in the following Bureau files:

UNKNOW SUBJECT, was:

"Bill", "Johann"

(JAHAM CASE)

ESPIONAGE - R

(Bufile 65-59549)

UNKNOWN SUBJECT, wa: "Jake"

ESPIONAGE - R

UNKNOW SUBJECT, wa: "Ben"

ESPIONAGE - R

JAHAM

PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

(Bufile 74-1333)

Copies of this report have been designated for the Los Angeles, Pittsburgh and Washington Field Offices, because of their interest in this and other related cases.

During the last several interviews, as set out in the details of this report, both subject and his wife have raised the following matter for consideration:

While conceding to the obvious superior intellect, training, memory and background of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, however, in view of the obvious discrepancies between subject's story and that of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS concerning their mutual association, both subject and wife have stated that they are of definite opinion that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has confused subject with DAVID ZIMMERMAN, his other photographer. Both subject and wife have indicated that this opinion has been partially influenced by their skimpy perusal of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS' book, "The Witness." In this regard, according to Mrs. INSLERMAN, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in discussing DAVID ZIMMERMAN his photographer, made reference to some poor workmanship and some poor handling of his duties as a photographer for the espionage ring, and stated that CHAMBERS' superior in

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA CONTINUED

this espionage ring had made inquiry possibly in a joking vein as to whether or not the photographer was with us or against us. It is pointed out that subject in discussing his handling of one of the photographic assignments in the Washington apartment, had admitted that he had either over-exposed the film or made some other error which necessitated his doing the job completely over. Subject has also indicated that he violated security regulations in that he did some of the document photography at his residence which he had been warned not to do. Mrs. INSLERMAN stated that in reading this story as told by CHAMBERS, she immediately thought that his reference to ZIMMERMAN in reality applied to her husband because it was so characteristic of him.

In support of this contention on the part of the INSLERMANS, it is pointed out that CHAMBERS had identified FELIX as an individual introduced to him by Colonel BORIS BYKOV in early 1937 as a paid functionary of the Communist Party. (BYKOV may be identical with subject's BEN.) Subject, however, states he first met BOB, who he has identified as WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, in New York City, prior to his trip to Russia in June, 1935 and stated he was introduced to BOB by his principal BILL. CHAMBERS has also identified a similar BILL as the predecessor of BORIS BYKOV as his own espionage principal. Although subject is unable to identify BEN as Colonel BORIS BYKOV, there exists great similarity in description and mannerisms.

No information has been developed to indicate and interviews with the subject and his wife tend to discount the possibility, that subject ever was a paid Communist Party functionary. Full information on the background and activities of DAVID ZIMMERMAN is not presently available to the Albany Office, but he has at least been documented as a member of the New York State Committee, Communist Party, in 1942 and 1943.

It is suggested that the Baltimore and New York offices make a review of information on DAVID ZIMMERMAN with special reference to all association with CHAMBERS, to develop information as a basis for discussion with CHAMBERS to determine if he possibly has confused subject with DAVID ZIMMERMAN at least as to their participation in the espionage apparatus.

Baltimore letter to Bureau dated May 25, 1954, advised of brief contact with CHAMBERS to determine his present status of health and possibility of future interview. At this time CHAMBERS remarked that in his opinion

AL 100-11620

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA CONTINUED

INSLERMAN apparently expected considerable excitement over the fact that he had after all these years decided to divulge this information and probably anticipated a revival of the ALGER HISS case. It is pointed out that the subject has over a period from December, 1948 through 1953 given this fear of publicity as his prime reason for failure to tell his story to the FBI. He has stated that he had great fear of being used as a witness in a public trial. During recent interviews, both subject and his wife have bewailed the publicity resulting from his appearance before the McCarthy Committee. This is pointed out in view of the fact that possibly again CHAMBERS may have confused ZIMMERMAN's possible reaction with that of anticipated reaction of the subject.

LEADS

THE BALTIMORE OFFICE

AT BALITMORE, MARYLAND

Will review available material on DAVID ZIMMERMAN as suggested above to aid in subsequent interview of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. In this connection it is suggested that efforts be made to determine the actual time period of participation of DAVID ZIMMERMAN in this espionage ring with particular emphasis upon his association with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. In this connection both subject and his wife have steadfastly maintained that subject photographed documents for CHAMBERS only during a period of the Fall of 1937 and the Spring of 1938. CHAMBERS describes almost weekly activity of this type while subject and his wife claim they can recall only five actual instances of document photography.

AT WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND

Will interview WHITTAKER CHAMBERS when his health permits re the following:

Will review apparent inconsistencies between information furnished by subject and CHAMBERS re their mutual associations.

Will explore possibility that CHAMBERS has confused subject with

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

LEADS CONTINUED

DAVID ZIMMERMAN, at least as to their actual participation as photographers in the espionage ring.

Will explore possibility that CHAMBERS was actual mail drop between subject and his wife during his Russian trip or that he was in contact with the mail drop, in view of information admitted to subject by CHAMBERS, according to subject's wife.

THE NEW YORK OFFICE

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Will review available material on DAVID ZIMMERMAN as suggested above in order to aid Baltimore Office in subsequent interview of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, and furnish any information to the Baltimore Office not already in their possession.

Will cover leads set out in report of SA JOHN J. DANAHEY dated May 14, 1954 at New York.

THE ALBANY OFFICE

AT CAMBRIDGE, NEW YORK

Will exhibit photograph of REUBEN GORDON to FELIX INSLERMAN for possible identification.

Will maintain contact with FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN and ELIZABETH A. INSLERMAN to further develop any recollection on their part re subject's espionage activity.

REFERENCE: Albany teletype to Bureau and New York dated February 15, 1954.
Bureau letter to Albany dated May 6, 1954.
Report of SA JOHN J. DANAHEY dated May 14, 1954, at New York.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1
 THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

CONFIDENTIAL

FILE NO.

ALBANY

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 8/31/54	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/20, 26, 6/8; 8/12-17/54	REPORT MADE BY MARK J. LAWLESS
TITLE FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN, was			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R; ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

A. SCHULTE has been tentatively identified as Dr. MAURICE SCHULTE, aka: MAURICE GOLDSTEIN, a practicing dentist, with his office and home located at 2 E. 91st Street, Brooklyn, NY. Dr. SCHULTE, a graduate of CCNY in 1927, received his D.D.S. from Columbia Dental College in 1931; from 1932 until 1937 SCHULTE, whose name was changed by court order in 1930, resided with his father MILLER GOLDSTEIN at 490 Hopkinson Avenue, Brooklyn, NY. After his marriage in 1937 to SYLVIA BERGER, SCHULTE and his wife continued residence at this address until 1942. From 1937 to 1939 and in 1942 and 1943, SCHULTE registered as a member of the ALP. Description of SCHULTE set forth. REUBEN GORDON's signature on application for fraudulent passport in the name of FRANK DELAC, Jr., established.

- P -

DETAILS:

On August 16, 1954, the outgoing passenger manifest of the S.S. "Borongaria" sailing from New York on June 19, 1935, was reviewed at the offices of Immigration and Naturalization Service in order to possibly identify any individual who may have utilized a passport bearing the name of "ROBINSON," which passport was originally given to INSLERMAN and subsequently returned.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES						
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 9 - Bureau (100-364037) (RM) 3 - Albany (100-11620) (Enc.) (RM) (copies cont'd. next page) 6 - New York (100-96355)		<p style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">65-14920-7134</p> <table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr> <td>SEARCHED.....</td> <td>INDEXED.....</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SERIALIZED.....</td> <td>FILED.....</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;"> SEP 15 1954 FBI - NEW YORK </td> </tr> </table>	SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....	SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....	SEP 15 1954 FBI - NEW YORK	
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NY 100-96355

It is to be noted that on the application of FRANK DELAC, a statement appeared to the effect that he was planning to leave the United States on the S.S. "Berongaria" sailing on June 19, 1935. The manifest failed to reflect anybody utilizing this name or any name similar to it.

The manifest, however, did reflect two Russian Nationals returning on that vessel who were visitors or associates of the Amtorg Trading Company. Both individuals were described as electrical engineers but had only been in the United States since April 3, 1935. Due to their brief stay in the United States, these individuals would be eliminated as being identical with "Bill" who, according to information furnished by INSILERMAN, was in the United States from the Fall of 1934 until the Summer of 1935.

A list of Amtorg employees or associates, who left the United States during the months of May and June, 1935, was made available through Immigration and Naturalization Service, who advised that this list had been furnished to them by the law firm of Simpson, Thacher and Bartlett, former Legal Representatives of Amtorg and the Russian Government. A review of the names appearing on this list indicated that during the months of May and June, 1935, all employees, with the exception of the two noted below, had arrived in the United States subsequent to January 1, 1935..

V. M. PRIMAKOV arrived in the United States on August 30, 1934 aboard the "Europa" and left the United States on June 14, 1935, on the "Bremen."

Copies Cont'd.

- 1 - Baltimore (info.) (RM) (100-13096)
- 1 - Washington Field (info.) (RM) (100-21187)

NY 100-96355

K. V. LIKHACHEV and his wife arrived in the United States aboard the "Europa" on August 26, 1932 and left the United States on June 29, 1935 on the "Beren Garia."

Immigration and Naturalization Service identified the first individual as VLADIMIR PRIMAKOFF, age thirty-five, who entered the United States on the "Europa" on August 30, 1934, Visa Number NI 311, Section 3-2B, for a period of six months. His birthplace was listed as Chernigow, Russia, and his last residence was Moscow. His wife ST. PRIMAKOFF resided at Osto Shenka 37-6, Moscow. At the time of his entry into the United States he was destined for the Amtorg Trading Company.

The second individual was identified by Immigration and Naturalization Service as KUSMA LICHATSCHOFF, age forty-two, married, occupation director, born at Staraja-Bokola, Russia. He entered the United States on August 25, 1932, Visa Number NI 3274, issued at Berlin, Germany, on October 17, 1931, Section 2(2)(E). His last residence was Moscow, and he was destined for Amtorg Trading Company. A notation in the files of Immigration and Naturalization Service indicated that LICHATSCHOFF was 5'6" in height, had dark hair and green eyes. His wife, ALEXANDRIA, was described as being forty years of age, born in Tulla, Russia, height 5'4", and having green eyes.

It is to be noted that INSLERMAN and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS both described "Bill" as having light hair and being approximately 6' tall.

A. SCHULTE

The records of the Board of Elections for Kings County, were reviewed on May 26, 1954, and reflected the following information concerning residents at 490 Hopkinson Avenue, Brooklyn, New York:

From 1935 to 1941, MAURICE SCHULTE registered as a resident at this address.

From 1938 to 1941, SYLVIA SCHULTE also registered from this address.

NY 100-96355

The records further reflected that from 1937 to 1939, MAURICE SCHULTE registered as a member of the American Labor Party and in all other registrations during his residence at this address, he failed to designate his party affiliation.

SYLVIA SCHULTE later identified as his wife registered as a member of the American Labor Party in 1938 and 1939.

The Board of Elections records further reflected that MAURICE SCHULTE registered from 2 East 91st Street, Brooklyn, New York, from 1942 to 1953, with the exception of the years 1947 and 1951. In 1942 and 1943 SCHULTE again registered as a member of the American Labor Party and registrations for all other years either indicated membership in one of the two major political parties or he failed to designate a party preference.

SYLVIA SCHULTE registered from 1942 to 1948 at the 2 East 91st Street address as a member of the American Labor Party. Subsequent to 1948 there is no registration in the name of SYLVIA SCHULTE.

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", dated May 14, 1951, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the American Labor Party:

- "1. 'For years, the Communists have put forth the greatest efforts to capture the entire American Labor Party throughout New York State. They succeeded in capturing the Manhattan and Brooklyn sections of the American Labor Party but outside of New York City they have been unable to win control.' (Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, page 78)

NY 100-96355

"2. Among 'organizations that are victims of Communist domination,' (California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pages 40 and 41.)"

On June 8, 1954, T-1, of known reliability, advised that MAURICE SCHULTE, also known as: MAURICE GOLDSTEIN, resided at 490 Hopkinson Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, in 1940. SCHULTE, who was born on September 17, 1906, Brooklyn, New York, was married to his wife, SYLVIA, birth date July 9, 1910 on April 2, 1937 in Brooklyn, New York. T-1 stated that SCHULTE was a dentist by profession, having been educated at the College of the City of New York and Columbia University Dental School. In 1943 SCHULTE moved to 2 East 91st Street, Brooklyn, New York.

T-1 further advised that SCHULTE's father, MILLER GOLDSTEIN, whose age in 1940 was given as seventy-five years; was a resident of 127 Manhattan Avenue in Brooklyn. Other members of SCHULTE's family were identified as follows:

HELEN ROSENTHAL, Age 33 years,
101 Woodruff Avenue, Brooklyn, New York - sister;

LEO GOLDSTEIN, Born November 2, 1897
565 Crown Street and later of 474 Brooklyn
Avenue, Brooklyn, New York - brother;

SHIRLEY HERSHCOPF, age 43 years,
2121 Westbury Court, Brooklyn, New York - sister.

According to informant, SCHULTE made application for a Commission in the United States Army in 1943 but the application was turned down by the Surgeon General.

The records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York, were reviewed on May 20, 1954 and reflected a report, dated October 14, 1946, which identified MAURICE V. SCHULTE, 2 East 91st Street, Brooklyn, New York, as

NY 100-96355

a dentist by profession, married, having two children, and operating a one room office in the basement front of his home. The records of the Credit Bureau reflected no trade or derogatory information.

The records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics were reviewed on May 12, 1954, and reflected that Certificate Number 33212 was issued to record the birth of MAURICE GOLDSTEIN on September 17, 1906 at Brooklyn, New York. The parents were identified as MILLER GOLDSTEIN, age thirty-seven, born in Germany, a merchant tailor by profession, and DORA COHEN, age thirty-three, born in England. There were three children in the family and their residence at the time was 634 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

Records of the Marriage License Bureau in Brooklyn, New York; reflected Certificate Number 4940 recorded the marriage of MAURICE SCHULTE, 490 Hopkinson Avenue, age thirty years, the son of DORA COHEN and MILLER GOLDSTEIN, to SYLVIA BERGER, 3867 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. Her age was listed as twenty-six years, birthplace as Brooklyn, New York, parents as MORRIS BERGER and MOLLY SHOLDEN. The marriage, the first for both parties, took place on April 2, 1937 in Brooklyn, New York. The witnesses attending the ceremony were listed as DAVID GOLDSTEIN and IRVING HERSHCOPF.

On August 12, 1954 Mrs. ISADORE LEVY, a resident of 490 Hopkinson Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, a two family house, for forty years, advised that from approximately 1932 to 1942, Dr. MAURICE SCHULTE and his father, MILLER GOLDSTEIN, resided on the first floor at that address. Mrs. LEVY stated that Dr. SCHULTE used the apartment for his dental office and according to local standards had a very good trade. She advised that SCHULTE's father maintained residence at the house until MAURICE SCHULTE married in 1937. To the best of her knowledge, Mrs. LEVY stated that although SCHULTE had brothers and sisters, they never resided at 490 Hopkinson Avenue. She stated that SCHULTE is presently residing and practicing at 2 East 91st Street, Brooklyn, New York.

NY 100-96355

The following description of MAURICE SCHULTE was furnished by T-1 and by interview with Mrs. ISADORE LEVY:

Name	MAURICE SCHULTE
Alias	MAURICE GOLDSTEIN
Sex	Male
Race	White
Birth date	September 17, 1906
Place	Brooklyn, New York
Height	5'6"
Weight	170 lbs.
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Dark
Hair	Graying (1940) (Mrs. LEVY advised his hair was prematurely gray during his early residence at 490 Hopkinson Avenue)
Scars and marks	Scar on cheek near left ear
Occupation	Dentist
Marital Status	Married
Wife	SYLVIA BERGER SCHULTE
Marriage date	April 2, 1937.

Mrs. A. M. ENNERICH, Secretary to the Dean, Columbia University Dental School, made available the school records of MAURICE SCHULTE which reflected that he attended the Columbia Dental College from September 26, 1927 until he received his Doctor of Dental Surgery on June 3, 1931. SCHULTE was born in Brooklyn, New York, on September 17, 1906 and resided at 704 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. He attended the College of the City of New York, from 1923 to 1927, where he obtained his Bachelor of Science Degree. The school records reflected a photostatic copy of a notarized certificate indicating that MAURICE GOLDSTEIN had his name changed to MAURICE SCHULTE at a Special Term of the City Court, County of Kings, held in the Municipal Building, Brooklyn, New York, on May 27, 1930. The order authorizing the change was effective July 1, 1930. Representing SCHULTE at the hearing was his attorney, DANIEL HERSHCOPF.

CONFIDENTIAL

NY 100-96355

On August 16, 1954, Mr. C. E. TOMSON, Registrar, RCA Institute, 350 West Fourth Street, New York City, made available for review the school record of FELIX INSLERMAN. INSLERMAN, a resident of 1115 Boston Road, and formerly of 909 Summit Avenue, both Bronx, New York, enrolled in the school on March 9, 1936. He completed a course in Radio Frequency Engineering on May 29, 1936. The record, which was not too clear, indicated that he had also taken Radio Frequency Engineering II and Code. According to the record he was considered above fair as a student. A notation on the card indicated that the fee of \$84.00 for the course was paid in full.

On June 2, 1954, the Federal Bureau of Investigation Laboratory reported that the signature of REUBEN GORDON, appearing in the registration file with the New York Board of Elections was identical with the signature appearing on the passport application secured in the name of FRANK DELAC, JR.

ENCLOSURE - ALBANY (1)

One photograph of MAURICE SCHULTE.

- P -

- 8 -

CONFIDENTIAL

NY 100-96355

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANT

<u>IDENTITY OF SOURCE</u>	<u>DATE OF ACTIVITY AND/OR DESCRIPTION OF INFO.</u>	<u>DATE RECEIVED</u>	<u>AGENT TO WHOM FURNISHED</u>	<u>FILE WHERE LOCATED</u>
T-1 Selective Service records, 1940 Local Board 209, Brooklyn, NY	Registration and Background of MAURICE SCHULTE	6/8/54	SE DONALD C. STRELETZKY	Instant file

MISCELLANEOUS

Information appearing in New York files from an undetermined source reflected that Dr. MAURICE SCHULTE was an officer in the "People's Forum for Victory," 961 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, New York, in 1942. The "People's Forum for Victory," sponsored a series of discussions on "Vital Problems of War."

The records of the Board of Elections were reviewed by SE LAWRENCE CRONIN on May 26, 1954.

The records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York were reviewed by SE RICHARD F. O'HARA, on May 20, 1954.

The records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, and the Marriage License Bureau were reviewed on May 12, 1954 by SE GERARD M. LENAHAN.

LEADS

ALBANY

At Cambridge, New York

Will exhibit photograph of MAURICE SCHULTE, aka: MAURICE GOLDSTEIN to FELIX INSLERMAN for possible identification.

NY 100-96355

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE CONT'D.

LEADS Cont'd.

Will also furnish to INSLERMAN, background data concerning SCHULTE in order to further effect this identification.

It is to be noted that the photograph was obtained from records of the Columbia University Dental School and were probably taken sometime around 1927 when SCHULTE made application to attend that institution.

BALTIMORE (INFORMATION)

One copy of this report is being furnished the Baltimore Office for information because of future interview contemplated with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS when his health so permits.

WASHINGTON FIELD (INFORMATION)

One copy of this report is being designated for the Washington Field Office because of its interest in the JAHAM Case and related cases.

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

Will upon receipt of authority from the Bureau, interview MAURICE SCHULTE, 2 East 91st Street, Brooklyn, New York, and report the results thereof.

Will upon receipt of authority from the Bureau, interview REUBEN GORDON, Continental Hosiery, 200 Madison Avenue, New York City, and report the results thereof.

NY 100-96355

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE CONT'D.

LEADS Cont'd.

Will attempt to locate and interview NATHAN, PHILIP and HARRY BLACKMAN, who reside at 64 West 82nd Street, New York City, in order to determine whether they are the individuals for whom INSLERMAN chauffeured in 1935 or 1936.

REFERENCE

Report of SA JOHN J. DANAHY, 5/14/54, New York.
Bureau letter to New York, 5/19/54.
Bureau letter to New York, 6/2/54.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FORM No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

ALBANY

REPORT MADE AT BALTIMORE	DATE WHEN MADE 5-25-54	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/20, 23, 24; 3/16; 4/2, 10, 29; 5/17/54	REPORT MADE BY JOHN F. HANSON POM
TITLE FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN, was.			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R; ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Efforts to identify mail drop in name of SARA BLANK or BLANC (phonetic) on Callow Ave., Baltimore unsuccessful. Unable to determine period of contact between subject and "BOB" (CHAMBERS) through information furnished by subject's wife re her being under treatment by a Baltimore doctor during this time. CHAMBERS, upon interview on 2/20/54 re copy of portion of letter furnished by subject to Albany Office, first stated he thought it was a "fake" but subsequently stated the original letter could have been possibly written by him, and if so, he wrote same during period from approximately January-April 1939. CHAMBERS furnished interpretations of certain passages and abbreviations used in letter but could not state with certainty that he wrote same. CHAMBERS also stated it was unlikely he would under any circumstances have given subject such a letter to deliver to anyone in view of the fact that he regarded INSLERMAN as somewhat "immature" and not type of person he would entrust with such a mission. Also stated he did not believe he would have sent such a letter to BYKOV after CHAMBERS' break with underground, and that one reason for this was that after his break he had no knowledge as to BYKOV's whereabouts. On 4/29/54 CHAMBERS discussed briefly the INSLERMAN case stating he had no additional pertinent information than the publicized account of INSLERMAN's story. Further that he did not recall having met subject's wife or having visited subject at latter's Callow Ave. address in Baltimore.

- REC -

65-14920-7138

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 - 3 - Albany (100-11620) Registered
 - 1 - Washington Field (100-21187)(info) Registered
 - 2 - Baltimore (100-13096)
-

DETAILS:

This investigation was predicated upon information related by INSLEMAN to Agents of the Albany Office on February 18, 1954 concerning his activity and association with an espionage apparatus which included a trip to Russia in 1935 and contacts with "BOB" (last name unknown), whom he believed identical with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, between 1935 and 1938. Subject stated that while visiting Russia he used a mail drop in the name of SARA BLANK or BLANC (phonetic) at an unrecalled address on Callow Avenue in Baltimore, Maryland. INSLEMAN also furnished to the Albany Office a copy of a portion of a letter purported to be a letter BOB requested INSLEMAN to deliver to his superior, "BEN" (last name unknown) (probably identical with BORIS BYKOV), advising BEN of BOB's decision to break with the espionage apparatus in which he (BOB) was involved.

In an effort to identify the mail drop in the name of SARA BLANK (phonetic) as mentioned above, the following investigation was conducted by SA JOHN F. HANSON on February 23, 24, and April 2, 10, 1954:

It was ascertained at the Enoch Pratt Library, Baltimore, that street directories were not published for the years 1931-1935. Baltimore telephone directories for these years do not include the name SARA BLANK or BLANC.

GEORGE A. EVANS, Supervisor, Customer Relations, Consolidated Gas and Electric Company, Baltimore, advised that customer records are destroyed after three years unless it is a delinquent account,

whereby the record is kept for twelve years and then destroyed. He stated that no record could be located for one SARA BLANK or ELANC having resided on Callow Avenue, Baltimore. EVANS further stated that customer records reflect that the address of 2424 Callow Avenue as of June 18, 1930 was registered in the name of D. L. JACOBS, and that as of February 6, 1943 the account was changed over to the name of FANNIE E. BLANK, and that the latter has maintained an account at this address from 1943 to date.

Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, who was acquainted with some phases of Communist Party activity in the Baltimore area, advised in lay 1945 that he knew FANNIE BLANK as a Communist Party member.

Records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Baltimore, reflected that Mrs. FANNIE EDITH BLANK, 2424 Callow Avenue, born February 18, 1896, Charl'i, Russia, employed as a bookkeeper, arrived in the United States on September 15, 1902 from Libou, Russia, declared intention to become a United States citizen on July 20, 1921 at Baltimore, and was naturalized on November 11, 1927 at Baltimore. These records further reflected that FANNIE BLANK was married to MARICE BLANK, who was born in Manchester, England, and that a child, EUGENE, was born on May 8, 1924 in Baltimore.

Confidential Informant T-2, a representative of another government agency which conducts personnel investigations, advised in July 1941 that MAX BLANK was dismissed from Government service on October 1, 1935 for falsifying statements in his application for employment. Informant further advised that BLANK in applying for employment furnished the following information:

Birth Data:	January 17, 1894 Manchester, England
Address:	2424 Callow Avenue Baltimore, Maryland
Marital Status:	Divorced
Sons:	EUGENE
Brothers:	MARRIS BLANK

Records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Baltimore, furnished information in 1941, reflected that MAX BLANK, with aliases, forty one years of age in 1936, divorced, English citizen, was deported to England on December 30, 1945 by the Department of Labor. These records reflect that MAX was represented at the deportation hearing by LEO H. ALPERT, Baltimore attorney.

LAWRENCE W. BUCKWITZ, Chief Investigator, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Baltimore, advised that no record of LAX BLANK or LAURICE BLANK could be located at the local I.S. office and that if the avert BLANK was deported at Baltimore a record of such would not be still maintained for the year 1935.

Records of the I.S., Baltimore, include a record for HARRIS BLANK, but do not reflect a relative by the name of SARAH BLANK.

LEO M. ALPERT, Attorney, Congress Building, Miami, Florida, advised SA's LEON O. PRIOR and CHARLES I. ROYCHARD on December 13, 1949 that he associated closely with leaders of the Communist movement in the Baltimore area as an attorney, but refused to furnish information concerning any knowledge of Communist Party membership.

Records of the Credit Bureau of Baltimore, Inc., furnished by D. LINGENBERG to SE JAMES R. COCHRAN on March 16, 1954, reflect that Mrs. FANNIE E. BLANK, 2424 Callow Avenue, was divorced from LAURICE BLANK in 1943; however, no record of this divorce could be located in Part 1 or Part 2 of the Circuit Court for Baltimore City.

T. W. PRICE, clerk, Supervisor of Elections Office, Baltimore, advised that voters registration records prior to 1939 have been destroyed. He stated that current records reflect that FANNIE BLANK registered to vote in 1929, giving the address of 2424 Callow Avenue.

PRICE further stated that one SARA E. BLANK registered to vote in 1952, giving the address of 1931 Grinnalds Avenue, Baltimore. Records of the Credit Bureau of Baltimore, Inc., supra, reflect that SARA E. BLANK, wife of EDWARD BLANK, has resided at 1931 Grinnalds Avenue since May 1936 and formerly resided at 1901 Grinnalds Avenue. These records do not reflect an address on Callow Avenue for SARA BLANK.

H. A. WESCOTT, clerk, Postal Inspectors Office, Main Post Office, Baltimore, advised that no records are maintained reflecting individual residences for a period of over five years; however, there may possibly have been some old records retained reflecting residents on Callow Avenue which would be kept at the Druid Hill Station of the Baltimore Post Office which covers Callow Avenue.

L. H. PINKNEY, clerk, Druid Hill Station, 1200 West North Avenue, Baltimore, advised on April 2, 1954 that the oldest records maintained at this station are dated 1946, and there is no way to ascertain whether or not a SARA BLANK resided on Callow Avenue prior to 1946.

LEWIS MILLER, proprietor, Callow Pharmacy, 2325 Callow Avenue, advised that he has operated this store since 1935 but could not recall anyone by the name of SARA BLANK residing in this neighborhood. He did recall the name of FANNIE BLANK as a resident of Callow Avenue, but knew of no one by the name of SARA BLANK connected with that family. MILLER further advised that one GEORGE BANK resided on Callow Avenue where he rented an apartment from Mr. CAPLAN, and that the latter, who still resides on Callow Avenue, could furnish additional information concerning the BANK family.

H. CAPLAN, 2448 Callow Avenue, advised he had been acquainted with a BANK family who resided on Callow Avenue for a number of years and also had rented an apartment from him for several years; however, he knew of no one in this family by the name of SARA. CAPLAN further advised that he did not know anyone by the name of BLANK as a resident of Callow Avenue.

Miss MARIE MAGEE, Principal, School Number 61, Linden Avenue and Koenig Street, advised that school records do not reflect the name of BLANK as a former student at this school and a resident of Callow Avenue other than the name of EUGENE BLANK, son of FANNIE BLANK.

The subject's wife, Mrs. ELIZABETH INSLERMAN, upon interview by Agents of the Albany Office on March 25, 1954, recalled that the first time she observed BOB, whom she also believes to be identical with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, visit the subject at their Callow Avenue apartment was during the period that she was under treatment by one Dr. KENDIG WALLACE in Baltimore. In an effort to determine the period of time of this contact, Mrs. C.T. BRADLEY, 2316 Lynhurst Avenue, Baltimore, former wife of Dr. KENDIG WALLACE, advised that the latter died in late 1942 and that all of his records have since been destroyed. She was unable to recall the name of INSLERMAN as a patient of her former husband.

Regarding the portion of the letter to be delivered by the subject as mentioned above, CHAMBERS was interviewed by SAs PATRICK D. PUTNAM and WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER on February 20, 1954. After reading the text of this writing, CHAMBERS first

said that he thought it was a "fake". However, on subsequent readings, CHAMBERS said that he recognized certain passages as being in his style of writing, and therefore said that it could very well have been written by him. He also stated that the style of the letter surprised him in that it read in a manner in which he has customarily thought and expressed himself throughout the years. CHAMBERS then stated that if he did write such a letter, he did so in early 1939 during the period from approximately January to April. CHAMBERS stated that he believes this to be so inasmuch as a statement in the letter refers to "misfortunes of last year", which, in CHAMBERS' opinion, probably refers to his break with the Communist underground.

It is noted that the copy of the portion of this letter also reflects the name "F. Murphy" and the words "Att G". CHAMBERS stated that he believes this to refer to former Attorney General FRANK MURPHY, and inasmuch as MURPHY was not appointed to the office of Attorney General until 1939 and relinquished this office in 1940, CHAMBERS does not believe that the letter could possibly have been written in April 1938 as stated by INSLEMAN. CHAMBERS further advised that "UL", which appears in the third sentence of the letter, very probably refers to ULRICH, also known as ALEXANDER ULANOV, former head of CHAMBERS' apparatus sometime prior to BYKOV's heading the apparatus. CHAMBERS also stated that it is his belief the letters "UG" in this sentence as well as its use later in the letter, probably refer to U.S. (United States), and that the expression in the letter would, therefore, be "UL is raising the US" (ULRICH is raising the United States), which CHAMBERS explained would probably mean that should ULRICH resort to violence against CHAMBERS, he, CHAMBERS, would thereupon disclose the existence of the espionage apparatus and thus raise or alert the United States.

CHAMBERS further stated that he believes the abbreviation "Commis" refers to Commissariat.

Regarding the mentioning of F. MURPHY "not there wholly for the purpose of dampening all investigations or that the State Dept. can forever put the brakes on them", CHAMBERS

BA 100-13096

stated that his opinion of FRANK MURPHY was that he was a "leftist". CHAMBERS, however, could not specify any basis for this opinion.

CHAMBERS further stated that he has had absolutely no contact whatsoever with INSLERMAN since his, CHAMBERS', break with the Communist underground, and, therefore, could not furnish any information as to the circumstances under which INSLERMAN may have received this letter. CHAMBERS further stated that he would not likely under any circumstances have given INSLERMAN a letter of this sort to transmit to anyone else in view of the fact that he regarded INSLERMAN as somewhat immature and not the person he would entrust with such a mission. CHAMBERS added that he does not believe that if he did, in fact, write the letter, he would have sent such a letter to BYKOV after his, CHAMBERS', break with the underground, and that one reason for this was that after his break, he had no knowledge as to BYKOV's whereabouts.

CHAMBERS, who contended that INSLERMAN must have remained in the Communist underground subsequent to 1938, recalled a discussion he had with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, Research Director of the Railroad Retirement Board and a contact of the apparatus, after CHAMBERS' break with the apparatus, wherein SILVERMAN remarked to CHAMBERS that two of SILVERMAN's contacts in the apparatus consisted of a Russian and a "young, plump fellow". CHAMBERS added that he has always assumed that the "young, plump fellow" was FELIX INSLERMAN.

On April 29, 1954, CHAMBERS, when contacted during an effort to ascertain his current state of health and to further determine whether he could be subsequently interviewed, voluntarily discussed briefly the INSLERMAN case. He stated that the only additional information coming to his attention regarding INSLERMAN was the New York Times account of INSLERMAN's testimony. CHAMBERS stated that he could not recall any additional pertinent information concerning the subject, and also stated that, to the best of his recollection, he has never met INSLERMAN's wife nor had he ever actually visited the subject at the latter's Callow Avenue address in Baltimore.

- RUC -

- 7 -

EA 100-13096

ADMINISTRATIVE

T-1 is [REDACTED] who furnished documentation [REDACTED]
SA DANIEL F. X. CALLAHAN orally

T-2 is [REDACTED] Internal Revenue, Baltimore, who furnished information [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

One copy of this report is being designated for the Washington Field Office because of its interest in instant, JAHAM, and related cases.

REFERENCES

Bureau letter to Albany dated 5/6/54.

Report of SA JOHN J. DANAHY dated 5/11/54 at New York.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

ALBANY

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT BALTIMORE	DATE WHEN MADE 12/16/54	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12/13, 14, 15/54	REPORT MADE BY JOHN O. MONTGOMERY
TITLE FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN, Was.			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS reinterviewed 12/13/54 in an attempt to resolve discrepancies appearing in his previous statements and the statements furnished by FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN and his wife. CHAMBERS reiterated that he has never met Mrs. INSLERMAN and has no recollection of ever visiting the INSLERMAN home on Callow Ave. in Baltimore, Md. during the period 9/36-3/38. CHAMBERS likewise states that he did not meet INSLERMAN until introduced by BORIS BYKOV approximately 9/36. Therefore, he could not have possessed information regarding INSLERMAN's trip to Russia in July, 1935. CHAMBERS still contends that INSLERMAN performed photographic work for him continuously from the Fall of 1936 to March, 1938, and that he was constantly in contact with him on a regular basis. CHAMBERS discounts statements of INSLERMAN to effect that he performed assignments for him in Washington, D.C. for reason that separate Washington D.C. workshop was set up to lighten the workload of INSLERMAN in Baltimore. Bringing together INSLERMAN and CARPENTER according to CHAMBERS, would have violated every security rule and would have jeopardized entire espionage apparatus. CHAMBERS, during interview recalled that during conversation with BYKOV in 1935 the question of "Bill", CHAMBERS #2 Russian contact, came up and that BYKOV told him that "Bill" was an uncle of "Felix". CHAMBERS is of opinion that "Bill" was a brother of "Felix's" father. CHAMBERS stated that he believes that "Bill" returned to Spain and Russia and was probably liquidated.

65-14100-7160

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
<p>COPIES OF THIS REPORT</p> <p>See Page 1A for copies</p> <p>BA 100-13096 65-1642</p>		<p><i>[Handwritten initials and marks]</i></p>

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BA 100-13096

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ice (65-14920) (65-15492)
- 1 - Washington Field (100-21187) (Info.) (Regis.)
- 3 - Baltimore (100-13096)
(65-1642)

DETAILS: AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was recontacted on December 13, 1954 for the purpose of attempting to clarify some of the discrepancies in the respective statements of both CHAMBERS and FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN and his wife. Pertinent portions of previous statements made by these individuals are being set forth in summary form to further establish the basis of instant inquiry. In original statements, INSLERMAN referred to CHAMBERS as "Bob" and CHAMBERS identified INSLERMAN as "Felix". For purposes of clarity, these individuals are referred to in this report as CHAMBERS and FELIX or INSLERMAN, respectively.

CHAMBERS

CHAMBERS in signed statements stated that he did photographic work himself but sometime in 1936 he asked BORIS BYKOV, his then Russian principal, for an assistant. Around Sept., 1936 BYKOV introduced him to "Felix" (INSLERMAN) and it was arranged that FELIX move to Baltimore, Maryland, which he did.

INSLERMAN

"Felix" (INSLERMAN) in signed statements stated that following his trip to Russia beginning July, 1935, CHAMBERS informed FELIX that he, FELIX, had been followed all the way to Russia. CHAMBERS is alleged to have also stated that the letters written to FELIX by the latter's wife were intercepted and read by CHAMBERS prior to being delivered to "Felix" in Russia and that CHAMBERS gave as a reason for reading these letters that he was determining the character of "Felix's" wife. FELIX further stated that he met CHAMBERS in New York City prior to his Russian trip in July, 1935 and feels that CHAMBERS possibly may have helped him in arranging for FELIX's passport.

Following a discussion of the above mentioned discrepancy, CHAMBERS stated that his original recollection still holds. He points out that Colonel BORIS BYKOV did not enter the scene until approximately September, 1936 and therefore, BYKOV could not have introduced him to FELIX prior to his, FELIX's, trip to Russia in July, 1935.

B. 100-13096

CHAMBERS reiterated that he never saw FELIX prior to September, 1936 and he certainly knows nothing about any trip which FELIX may have made to Russia beginning July, 1935. CHAMBERS related that he and BYKOV discussed the need for a photographer near the Washington scene and as a result, BYKOV produced FELIX. CHAMBERS says that he has no recollection of ever having heard of FELIX prior to this introduction by BYKOV.

CHAMBERS recalled that FELIX selected the apartment on Callow Avenue in Baltimore, Maryland without any assistance from him and he believes that FELIX found employment at some electrical company located on South Howard Street. Following FELIX's moving to Baltimore, CHAMBERS maintains he remained in constant contact with him until he, CHAMBERS, broke with the Party in March, 1938.

CHAMBERS was emphatic in his statements that he did not have access to FELIX's mail at any time and can recall no situation where such access would have been necessary. CHAMBERS' only comment regarding statements made by FELIX concerning his mail was to the effect that such statements were not true. CHAMBERS volunteered no comment as to the possible motive of FELIX making such statements.

CHAMBERS further pointed out during this interview that he never served as a mail drop for any person while in Baltimore, Maryland for security reasons and it would have been very unwise for him to have performed such a service during his underground Communist Party assignment.

CHAMBERS

CHAMBERS claimed he was having regular meets with INSLERMAN from the latter's arrival in Baltimore in Sept., 1936 until CHAMBERS' defection in 3/38. According to CHAMBERS, the transmission of documents for photography was planned so that INSLERMAN would drive to Washington, D.C., whereby pre-arrangements, he would meet him, get documents, return to his apartment in Bal-

INSLERMAN

FELIX has stated that he could only recall photographing documents for CHAMBERS on the following five occasions:

1. In Washington, D.C. in a one-room apartment. He either travelled with or met CHAMBERS in Washington, D.C. and he recalled that a young woman described by FELIX as a blonde, was present at this apartment.

CHAMBERS (continued)

timore, photograph them and then later return them to CHAMBERS either in Washington, D.C. or in Baltimore. These transmissions occurred once a week or every ten days, except instances where ALGER HISS could not deliver documents to CHAMBERS. CHAMBERS further stated that insofar as he could recall, INSLERMAN did not know anything about the Washington, D.C. workshop where other documents were being photographed for him by DAVID CARPENTER.

INSLERMAN (continued)

2. FELIX recalled another occasion when he went alone to this Washington, D C apartment with documents provided by CHAMBERS. FELIX recalled that all photographic equipment was already installed at this apartment.

3. An occasion when he received a book, believed to have dealt with ballistics, from CHAMBERS and an unidentified third man described as 5'8-10" slender, fair complexion, wore gloves. FELIX stated that these documents were photographed at his Callow Ave. apartment and returned by pre-arrangement to the unidentified third man. In his previous statements INSLERMAN stated that this man could have been FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO; however, he was not sure.

4. INSLERMAN recalled another occasion when he mounted a Leica camera between two stacks of books in lieu of a camera-stand to perform photographic assignment. INSLERMAN could recall nothing else regarding this incident.

5. INSLERMAN also recalled one occasion when CHAMBERS was supposed to have brought documents to his Callow Ave. address to be photographed.

INSLERMAN further claims that he met CHAMBERS on an average

CHAMBERS (continued)

INSLERMAN (continued)

of once a month after his arrival in Baltimore and that the five occasions he performed photographic assignments were within a period of several months and were not on a continuing basis from the time of his arrival in Baltimore in the summer of 1936 to the time CHAMBERS broke with the Party in 8/38. In this same connection, it is noted that FELIX recalled being regularly paid by CHAMBERS during the period of his residence on Cal-low Avenue from 1936-1938.

CHAMBERS again stated on December 13, 1954, that he personally supervised INSLERMAN's adjustment in Baltimore. He recalled that by prearrangements, meets were scheduled on a regular basis and he is quite sure that they covered most of the period between September, 1936 and March, 1938. CHAMBERS related that there was possibly a period of a few months following INSLERMAN's arrival in Baltimore that were used in acclimating INSLERMAN to his new surroundings but nevertheless, regular contacts were maintained for security reasons. CHAMBERS was of the opinion that INSLERMAN was being paid approximately \$100.00 per month, plus expenses and that he usually accounted for these funds on a regular report to his Russian principal. CHAMBERS could recall no instance where FELIX furnished a receipt for such payments.

CHAMBERS continued that INSLERMAN in most instances would meet him on a prearranged schedule near Union Station in Washington, D.C. to receive documents to be photographed. Generally INSLERMAN would return the documents to him before the night was over in order that he could return them to the person making the documents available. CHAMBERS explained that it was his general practice to return all documents to the various principals employed by the Government so that they could be returned the following morning. Such a practice, according to CHAMBERS, required that meets be scheduled during the regular workweek when Government offices were open and not on weekends or holidays.

CHAMBERS was questioned concerning his belief that INSLERMAN did not know about the Washington, D.C. workshop where DAVID CARPENTER performed photographic work. He explained that the workshop was established in Washington, D.C. as a separate operation and it would have been highly irregular to have permitted this knowledge to have been known to either INSLERMAN or CARPENTER. Such a disclosure, according to CHAMBERS, would have jeopardized the entire operations and would have destroyed the entire security setup surrounding this operation. CHAMBERS remarked that he is almost positive that INSLERMAN at no time did any photographic work for him at Washington, D.C.

CHAMBERS was also questioned concerning INSLERMAN's statement concerning an unidentified third man whom he believed furnished CHAMBERS a book dealing with ballistics. INSLERMAN further alleged that this document was photographed at his Callow Ave. apartment and returned by prearrangements to this unidentified third man. This man was described as 5'8 or 10", slender, fair complexion, wore gloves. CHAMBERS stated that with the exception of the gloves the description would normally fit FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO.

CHAMBERS characterized the above statements attributed to INSLERMAN as being silly. He explained that RENO then was a new source, having just been established in a sensitive Government agency and also that disclosure of his identity would have completely destroyed this vital source. CHAMBERS stated that it would have been unthinkable for him to have put INSLERMAN in personal contact with RENO during such an operation.

CHAMBERS

CHAMBERS in previous statements has said that on one occasion he drove to the entrance of FELIX's apartment on Callow Avenue but has no recollection of ever entering this apartment.

INSLERMAN

INSLERMAN is certain that CHAMBERS visited his apartment on Callow Avenue on at least one occasion. On this visit, he recalls that his dog was lying on the bed and that CHAMBERS, after observing this, remarked that this was an indication that INSLERMAN was not class conscious. INSLERMAN described this dog as an Irish Setter acquired by him after making a trip to Florida in 1937.

CHAMBERS (continued)

INSLERMIN (continued)

Mrs. INSLERMIN has previously advised that she met CHAMBERS on two occasions; once at their residence when FELIX photographed documents and once in the absence of FELIX when CHAMBERS came to their Callow Ave. apartment, at which time he gave her some money for FELIX and thereafter drove her to downtown Baltimore.

With reference to the above statements, CHAMBERS again reiterated that he has no recollection of ever having met Mrs. INSLERMIN. Further, he has no recollection of ever having visited the apartment on Callow Avenue. He particularly discounted the story of Mrs. INSLERMIN about her observing her husband while he was performing photographic work. CHAMBERS says that such a practice would have been highly irregular and that he personally would never have participated in such an arrangement. To have permitted her to have access to such records would again have destroyed the usefulness of his source and no doubt would have disclosed the identity of persons furnishing such information.

CHAMBERS likewise states that he has no personal recollection he ever drove Mrs. INSLERMIN from her apartment to downtown Baltimore.

CHAMBERS continued that the relationship between FELIX and him was such that he more or less controlled his activities. CHAMBERS has no recollection of INSLERMIN's alleged trip to Florida in February, 1937 and therefore states that he is in no position to comment on Mrs. INSLERMIN's statement to the effect that he, CHAMBERS, became quite upset on learning about the proposed trip and remarked "Suppose I were to say you can't go." CHAMBERS states that such a statement by him would not have been out of order but he has no recollection of ever making such a statement.

CHAMBERS

CHAMBERS has indicated that he gave a Leica camera and equipment which he received from BORIS BYKOV and which had been

INSLERMIN

INSLERMIN claims he received a Leica camera from CHAMBERS when he began his studies at Johns Hopkins University in Oct., 1936.

CHAMBERS (continued)

formerly used in the apartment of Mr. and Mrs. SPIEGAL to DAVID CARPENTER after FELIX began performing photographic chores. According to CHAMBERS, this camera was then set up in another apartment in Washington, D.C. by DAVID CARPENTER which was "new in 1937".

INSLERMAN (continued)

He stated he never used this camera for assignments but returned it to CHAMBERS prior to his Florida trip in 2/37. He subsequently purchased a new Leica camera and equipment between July and Aug., 1937 with which he performed the admitted assignments for CHAMBERS.

In regard to the Leica camera in question, CHAMBERS remarked that he considered FELIX to be an expert technician in this field and under no circumstances would he have ever attempted to show him how to operate a Leica camera. CHAMBERS is of the opinion that when FELIX first came to Baltimore, he may have supplied him with this Leica camera, that at a later date, FELIX may have purchased a camera of his own and returned the original camera to him. CHAMBERS further states that he may have thereafter given this same camera to CRAIN who was also performing photographic assignments for him in Baltimore. CHAMBERS further states that there may have been a short period of time between CRAIN's operation in Baltimore and its establishment of a workshop in Washington, D.C. and that there is a strong possibility that this same camera was eventually given to DAVID CARPENTER to perform the work in Washington, D.C. CHAMBERS suggested that CRAIN would no doubt have more information about this particular camera.

UNKNOWN SUBJECT, "Bill", Was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R;
ESPIONAGE - R

Beginning on page 353 in WHITTAKER CHAMBERS' book "Witness", there is set forth considerable information concerning an unknown individual identified by CHAMBERS as "Bill". CHAMBERS described "Bill" as his Number 2 Russian espionage principal who preceded Colonel BORIS BYKOV. CHAMBERS dated his relationship with "Bill" from about 1934 to early summer of 1936. In Sept., 1936 CHAMBERS states that "Bill" dropped out of the picture and thereafter he operated under the control of Col. BORIS BYKOV.

BA 100-13096

On page 401 of "Witness", CHAMBERS noted that sometime in 1936 he received a tiny pencilled note through J. PETERS. It was from "Bill". Where it came from, he could not tell, but he supposed that it came from Moscow. CHAMBERS stated that underground workers were strictly forbidden to carry on personal correspondence, especially about apparatus affairs. CHAMBERS further wrote that he burned the note at once and as nearly as he could recall, it said "You will meet a man. You will do what he tells you to do. You will treat him as if he was my friend". CHAMBERS construed this as a warning.

On December 13, 1954, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS advised SA MERVEN H. KAMBERLE and the reporting agent, that only recently he had recalled additional information concerning "Bill". CHAMBERS stated that during a conversation with BYKOV, the question of "Bill" arose. He recalls that BYKOV at that time stated that "Bill" was an uncle of "Felix". CHAMBERS dates this conversation at about the time which he believes JULIET STUART POYNTZ was murdered sometime during 1937. CHAMBERS is of the opinion that "Bill" was a brother of FELIX's father and that sometime after 1936, "Bill" went to Spain and Russia and was probably liquidated.

During the interview, CHAMBERS related substantially the same information concerning his last contact with "Bill" as set forth on page 401 of "Witness". He pointed out that he was possibly friendlier with "Bill" than any of his other Russian contacts and for that reason his curiosity was aroused as to "Bill's" ultimate ending. CHAMBERS further stated that because of his contact with "Bill" when he received the message warning him about BYKOV, he was more or less on guard in his dealings with BYKOV. For this reason, he frequently discussed "Bill" with BYKOV, hoping to draw him out and to elicit additional information about him.

CHAMBERS concluded by stating that at the present time he can furnish no additional information regarding this matter.

- P -

- ADMINISTRATIVE -

One additional copy of instant report has been designated for the Bureau for distribution to the following Bureau file:

UNSUB, Was. "Bill", "Johann"
(JAHAM Case)
ESPIONAGE - R
Bureau file 65-59549

Copies of this report have been designated for the Los Angeles and Washington Field Offices because of their interest in this and other related cases.

Past interviews with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and FELIX INSLERMAN and his wife have raised several matter of a conflicting nature. It is felt that recent information furnished by CHAMBERS concerning identity of "Bill", his #2 Russian principal may have some bearing on the accuracy of information furnished by INSLERMAN regarding his original contact with his Russian principal "Bill".

If "Bill" mentioned by CHAMBERS is an uncle of INSLERMAN, this must be known to INSLERMAN. A review of the report of SA JOHN J. DANAHY dated 5/14/54, beginning page 7, contains considerable info re "Bill" who INSLERMAN states was his original Russian contact. If "Bill" was his uncle it would explain his reluctance to furnish any info which could lead to his discovery.

LEADS

THE ALBANY DIVISION

It is suggested that for the time being INSLERMAN not be advised of the info concerning unsub "Bill" recently furnished by CHAMBERS. It is felt that no advantage would be gained by disclosing this info prematurely and any approach to INSLERMAN be delayed until such time as the NY office completes investigation set forth below.

THE ALBANY AND NEW YORK DIVISIONS

Report of SA JOHN J. DANAHY dated 5/14/54 reflects that INSLERMAN admitted being recruited in 1934 by unidentified Estonian known to him as "Bill", believed to be a Soviet Army officer. INSLERMAN claims that introduction to "Bill" was made by a family friend, DANIEL STRICKHOLM. It is noted that INSLERMAN furnished a description of "Bill" which is set forth on page 8 of rerep.

Baltimore suggests that it would not be appropriate to question INSLEMAN concerning the statements of CHAMBERS that "Bill" was identified by BYKOV as the uncle of CHAMBERS. If CHAMBERS is correct and BYKOV was accurate, then INSLEMAN has been deliberately misleading the Bureau and has withheld important information. His motive is self-evident.

Therefore, it is suggested that the Albany and New York Offices conduct an investigation into the male relatives of INSLEMAN to determine which one answers the descriptions of "Bill" given by CHAMBERS and INSLEMAN (which are very similar - note also that INSLEMAN identified Bill as being of the same nationality group as INSLEMAN's parents) and which one can be connected to the places and events to which "Bill" has been connected by his association with INSLEMAN and CHAMBERS. Photographs of male relatives (both uncles and cousins) of INSLEMAN should be secured for the period when BILL was known to CHAMBERS for display to CHAMBERS to effect a positive identification.

THE BALTIMORE OFFICE

At Baltimore, Maryland

Will, upon receipt of photographs of male relatives of INSLEMAN, exhibit same to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS for possible identification of such persons as being identical with "UNSUB - Bill".

REFERENCES

New York letter to Director, 10/11/54
Bureau letter to Baltimore in JAHAM case 11/12/54
concerning physical condition of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.
Report of SA JOHN J. DANAHY, dated 5/14/54, New York.

Director, FBI (100-3-SUB 63)

9/13/55

SAC, New York (62-11596)

NATHAN KAPLAN;
MICHEL KAPLAN
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(ESPIONAGE)

This case arose out of a request by the CIA to determine primarily in what context the name NATHAN KAPLAN arose in the HISS trial. The Bureau requested from NY that NY determine if WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was questioned during the trial or by agents of the NYO concerning the identity of NATHAN KAPLAN which had been mentioned in Government exhibit 17, which was introduced at the HISS trial. The Bureau further requested NY to determine if NATHAN KAPLAN is identical with IRVING KAPLAN.

Government exhibit 17 was a memo of conversations of CHAMBERS with a representative of the State Department, which took place at CHAMBERS' farm at Westminster, Maryland, during 1946.

In an unsigned statement given to agents of the NYO on 1/3/49, CHAMBERS, in discussing his gradual break with the CP, explained that he secured a Government job in order to establish an identity. After talking with his principal, J. BREERS, it was agreed that he should secure a position with the Government.

"I approached GEORGE SILVERMAN and told him I wanted a Government job as a cover. He sent me to IRVING KAPLAN, then co-head of the National Research Project. I had known KAPLAN at Columbia College in New York City and he, therefore, knew my real name. I met him in Philadelphia at his apartment which was located on or near Rittenhouse Square in that city. I explained to him he was not to tell SILVERMAN that the name CHAMBERS was my real name. KAPLAN told me to work out a list of past employments which I did. I turned this over to GEORGE SILVERMAN, probably at KAPLAN'S request, and two

RM

1 - NY 65-14920 (JAHAM) (1)

70.
LHB:CB
(4)

65-14920-71

Letter to the Director, FBI
NY 62-11596

"or three days later, not more than a week, I had a job in the National Research Project."

In a review of the transcript of the first trial of ALGER HISS, it was noted that on direct examination, CHAMBERS was asked if he ever worked for the Government. He said that he had and that he was employed with the National Research Project. When asked how he got the job, CHAMBERS tried to explain but because of objections by LLOYD PAUL STRYKER, Defense Attorney, he was never able to explain further on this subject during the time he was a witness in the first trial.

A review of the transcript of the second trial reflected that CHAMBERS, on direct examination in discussing his break with the CP, was asked:

Q. "What preparation, if any, did you make?"

A. "I took a job in the U.S. Government."

Q. "Do you remember what was the name of the agency or department?"

A. "Yes, the agency was called the National Research Project, I believe."

Q. "And whom did you talk to in connection with getting that job?"

A. "GEORGE SILVERMAN."

Q. "And after talking with SILVERMAN, did you talk with somebody else?"

A. "Mr. IRVING KAPLAN."

Q. "And where was Mr. KAPLAN?"

A. "Mr. KAPLAN was living in Philadelphia."

Q. "And did you thereafter get appointed?"

A. "Very quickly thereafter."

Letter to the Director, FBI
NY 62-11596

On redirect examination, the AUSA, THOMAS F. MURPHY, reading from Government exhibit 17, quoted this portion of the exhibit:

"NATHAN KAPLAN, head of the National Research Project, was a Party member, as was the other head and his sister, ROSE WEINSTEIN."

Relating specifically to this CHAMBERS was asked:

Q. "Was NATHAN KAPLAN the right name?"

A. "No, IRVING KAPLAN."

From the above, it is apparent that the representative of the State Department in preparing the memoranda of his conversations with Mr. CHAMBERS in Westminster, Maryland (Government exhibit 17), either misquoted CHAMBERS or CHAMBERS inadvertently referred to this individual as NATHAN KAPLAN rather than IRVING KAPLAN. However, in the light of CHAMBERS' testimony under oath in the second trial, it is evident that CHAMBERS dealt only with one IRVING KAPLAN.

In view of the above, no further action is contemplated and this case is being placed in a closed status.

Director, FBI (100-25195)

9/5/56

Copies Continued

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6 - Pittsburgh (RM)

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Director, FBI (100-25195)

9/5/56

Sergeant GUSS advised that he was interviewed by a representative of the Counter Intelligence Corps in June, 1955, while he was stationed in Tokyo, Japan. At that time he furnished all the information he could recall about his past activities and associates in the CP and this information was complete and accurate to the best of his recollection, although some of the dates were vague. He stated that there was very little, if anything, that he could add to this information, and that he preferred not to furnish a signed statement at this time.

GUSS advised that he was born March 25, 1905, at Dunaietz, Russia, and came to the United States in August, 1922, with his mother and father and three sisters. He stated that they first moved to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and resided with GUSS' uncle, LOUIS DAVIS, at 12 Roberts Street, Pittsburgh. About two years later GUSS moved with his family to Center Avenue in Pittsburgh where GUSS first became acquainted with members of the CP. He stated that the Labor Lyceum was located near his residence on Center Street, and in 1924 he began attending social meetings at this place and became acquainted with BESSIE "BETTY" YUSPRACH, who also attended meetings at this Lyceum. He learned through her that some of these meetings were sponsored by the Young Communist League and that she was a member of the Young Communist League. Through her influence he also joined the Young Communist League and was introduced to MAX JENKINS, who was at that time head of the CP in the Pittsburgh area, and JOE MANKIN, at that time a CP member in Pittsburgh. MANKIN and JENKINS were friends of YUSPRACH and as a result of these connections, GUSS joined the CP at the office of the CP which was then located at the Labor Lyceum. GUSS stated that he was active in the CP in Pittsburgh until 1925 when he moved to New York City with his family, residing at 358 East 138th Street, New York. Upon his arrival there he had his membership in the CP transferred to the Bronx Branch of the CP and approximately 1927 BERT MILLER offered GUSS a full-time job as manager of a bookstore owned by the CP and located in the same building with the Daily Worker on East Second Street, New York City.

GUSS stated he held this job from approximately late 1927 to 1928. Also in 1927, GUSS became Sub-Section Organizer for Section I of the New York City Communist Party, which position he held until 1928, when he became the Section Organizer of Section I (East Side). GUSS stated that he worked under the direct supervision of JACK STACHEL who was then the Organizational Secretary of the New York District of the Communist Party, and that his primary responsibility at that time was to assist the District Committee in lining up the membership behind the RUTHEBERG group, and later, LOVESTONE group. Concerning the LOVESTONE group, GUSS stated that CHARLES E. RUTHEBERG, who was General Secretary

Director, FBI (100-25195)

9/5/56

of the Communist Party, died in about 1924 or 1925 in a city hospital in New York or Chicago. Prior to his death, JAY LOVESTONE was RUTHENBERG's right-hand-man, and LOVESTONE gained control of the Party upon death of RUTHENBERG. When LOVESTONE became General Secretary of the Communist Party - USA, (CP-USA), BENJAMIN GITLOW and BERTRAM D. WOLFE were his right-hand-men. In about 1928 or 1929, LOVESTONE took a trip of approximately two or three months to Russia for the purpose of obtaining the policies of the COMINTER concerning the CP in the United States. Following his return, LOVESTONE lost control of the leadership of the CP-USA to a group headed by WILLIAM Z. FOSTER. LOVESTONE got together a group of some old comrades and organized the Lovestone Group which he called the Majority Group and there were branches of this group throughout the country. LOVESTONE's group disintegrated, however, due to the fact that his top aids, GITLOW and WOLFE disintegrated.

GUSS stated that he had been personally acquainted with JAY LOVESTON and was a member of the Lovestone group. He stated that LOVESTONE was believed by him, GUSS, to be a native American, although he often gave the impression of being British in view of his speech and dress. He stated that in about 1925 LOVESTONE appeared to be about 28 or 29 years old and was approximately 6' 2" tall, weight about 180 pounds, had sandy, reddish hair, vigorous personality, and spoke sharply. He stated that he had heard LOVESTONE referred to as "LIEBSTONE" but that he had never known him to use any other name. He stated that LOVESTONE was not married and that he worked full time for the Communist Party and had no other employment to GUSS' knowledge. He stated LOVESTONE was not known to have any girl friends and did not have any close associates among the Party members. GUSS did not know any of LOVESTONE's residences in New York, but he is supposed to have a mother residing in New York City. LOVESTONE was a college graduate and GUSS believed he had attended either New York University or City College of New York. GUSS stated that he did not know of any intelligence work that LOVESTONE may have done, and that if he did this, it would have been top secret information and not available for a Party member of GUSS' level.

He stated that the only individual he knew to be close to LOVESTONE was NICHOLAS DOZENBURG, (not DOZENBEING), a CP member in New York City. GUSS stated he did not know of any assistance given DOZENBURG by LOVESTONE in setting up the American-Rumanian Film Corporation and that he had never heard of this corporation before.

GUSS stated that when he came to New York LOVESTONE was already General Secretary of the CP-USA and that after the LOVESTONE group disintegrated, LOVESTONE found a job in one of the Communist controlled unions. He stated this was about the middle 1930's and that he did not know whatever became of LOVESTONE.

Director, FBI (100-25195)

9/5/56

Continuing with his own activities in the Communist Party, GUSS stated that later in 1928 he became sub-district organizer in New Jersey and that shortly thereafter, in 1929, he was expelled from the CP by the FOSTER Group, which was in power, because he had belonged to the LOVESTONE group, but he remained a Communist by paying dues in the LOVESTONE group. In 1930 GUSS moved to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and became an organizer for the LOVESTONE group of the CP. In 1932 GUSS moved to Chicago, Illinois, and did not participate in any CP activities until the latter part of 1933 or early part of 1934 when some of the former members of the LOVESTONE group got him to join the International Workers Order. Through his activities in the IWO he drifted back into CP work. In the latter part of 1934 JOHN WILLIAMSON, then Organizational Secretary of the CP in Illinois, asked GUSS to rejoin the Party which GUSS did, and in 1935 he was appointed campaign manager for the CP in Illinois.

In 1936 GUSS was sent to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, as Organizational Secretary to EUGENE DENNIS, who was then District Organizer for Wisconsin. GUSS returned to New York City in 1936 and was asked by the Party to take a temporary assignment in Buffalo, New York, to work on Party membership and shortly thereafter he became assigned permanently as the Sub-District Organizer for the Western New York Sub-District. He returned to New York City in 1937 when he was assigned by ISRAEL AMTER, at that time District Organizer of the CP for New York State, to work with the Workers Alliance in New York City.

In June, 1939, GUSS returned to Chicago, Illinois, and became Assistant Financial Secretary of the Party in Chicago and in August, 1939, GUSS left Chicago and was expelled from the Party. He stated he was expelled allegedly for misappropriation of CP funds which he had collected, however, GUSS stated that this was not true and that the Party was aware that his loyalty and belief in Communism was diminishing. He stated that he actually had lost interest in the principals of Communism and his belief in them had been shaken considerably by national events during that period, one of which he mentioned in particular as being the STALIN - HITLER Pact. He stated that the Party tried to brand him as a thief and that he was glad at the time of his break with the Party. He stated that he remained in New York City from 1939 to 1942 and had no contact whatsoever with the Party and that in 1942 he was inducted into the United States Army. He stated that he had had no contact with members of the CP since that time.

GUSS stated that he positively knew the following individuals to have been members of the CP for reason that he had either attended CP meetings or functions with them or had contacted them in the course of his

9/5/56

duties as a CP member. He stated, however, that he could not be specific as to when he met them or what meetings he attended with them. He stated that because of the length of time which had elapsed since his association with these individuals he could not recall, in most instances, any information concerning these individual in addition to that which he had previously furnished the Counter Intelligence Corps, but he stated that the information he did furnish was based on direct experience and contact with them and not on hearsay.

CUSS stated that he desired to cooperate fully in every way and that he would welcome the opportunity to assist the Government in any specific matter, should he be able to do so, but that generally the individuals listed below and information concerning them is all that he can remember at the present time.

Name	Activity	Date Known
ALBERTSON, WILLIAM	Member Young Communist League (YCL), Pittsburgh, Pa., and N. Y. Also member N. Y. District CP. Active in Communist controlled union, possibly United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America. ALBERTSON's mother, name unknown, was active CP member.	1925 - 1926
ALTMAN, LOUIS	Member N.Y. District CP. Worked with Jewish groups. On editorial board of "Daily Freiheit," either managing editor or assistant editor. Once remarked "Soviet Union was not serving as an inspiration to rest of world," and was kicked down to lesser job in CP.	1926
AMTER, ISRAEL	Chairman N. Y. District CP. Member of Central Committee, CP- USA. Native American. Wife was active CP member.	1925 - 1939
BACKALL, MORRIS	CP member, N. Y. City & Chicago, Ill. Contributed articles to "Daily Freiheit."	1926 - 1935

Director, FBI (100-25195)

9/5/56

<u>Name</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Date Known</u>
BARON, ROSE	Member N. Y. District CP. Leader of International Labor Defense.	1925 - 1929
BEGUN, ISIDORE	Prominent member N. Y. Dist. CP. Once ran for Congress on CP ticket. Formerly teacher in N. Y. and active in teachers' unions.	1936 - 1939
BITTELMAN, ALEXANDER	Member Central Committee, CP-USA. Also member N. Y. District Committee of CP. Wrote articles for "The Communist" and other Communist publications. Strong supporter of WILLIAM C. FOSTER. Also leading CP theorist.	1925 - 1929
BLAKE, WILLIAM	Member N. Y. Dist. CP. Promoted financial schemes to raise money for CP. Contributed articles to "Daily Freiheit." Member Inter- national Workers Order (IWO)	1925 - 1936
BOLDT, HOWARD	Member N. Y. District CP (NYDCP). On staff of "Daily Worker." Also on staff of "New Masses."	1926
BRANDT, JOE	Active in YCL. N. Y. City organizer in YCL. Later member NYDCP.	1927
BRIGGS, CYRIL	Negro leader, NYDCP. Member N. Y. District Committee. Active in ILL. Full time Party organizer in N. Y. City.	1927
BROWDER, EARL	General Secretary, CP-USA, knew personally. GROSS made speeches from same platform with BROWDER. Member of FOSTER group. Political leader of Party.	1927 - 1939

Director, FBI (100-25195)

9/5/56

<u>Name</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Date Known</u>
BUCHWALD, MORRIS	Member NYDCP. Staff member Daily Freiheit. Authority on cultural activities for CP.	1926 - 1935
EUDENZ, LOUIS F.	Editor, "Daily Worker." Member of Central Committee, CP-USA. Knew him personally.	1930 - 1939
CANNON, JAMES P.	Member of Central Committee, CP - USA. Expelled between 1933 and 1935 as a TROTSKYITE. Headed TROTSKY group in U. S. for short period.	1925
CHAMBERS, WHITAKER	Staff member, "Daily Worker."	1927 - 1928
CROUCH, PAUL	Member of YCL and NYDCP. Now deceased.	1926
CHILDS, MORRIS	Organizer, Illinois District, CP, member Central Committee, CP-USA.	1927 - 1939
DALTON, MARY	Member, YCL and CP; active in New York City and Chicago, Ill.	1925
DARCY, SAM	Leader, YCL and CP in New York State; went to California in mid thirties	1925 - 1928
DIREA, CHARLES	Active in the Lithuanian field; leader, Control Commission, CP - USA.	1927 - 1936
DONCHIK, SAM, aka. Don, Sam	Member, YCL and New York District CP	1927 - 1939
DORF, EVA	Member New York City CP and LOVESTONE Group.	1926 - 1930
DOZENBERG, NICK	Contributor "Daily Worker."	1925 - 1926

Director, FBI (100-25195)

9/5/56

<u>Name</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Date Known</u>
DUNN, WILLIAM F.	Editor, "Daily Worker." CP leader, member Central Committee CP - USA. Trade union background. Had important jobs in CP. Was a heavy drinker.	1926 - 1929
FRANKFIELD, PHIL	Leader, YCL and CP in N. Y. City	1925 - 1929
FREEMAN, HARRY	Staff member, "Daily Worker."	1927 - 1928
FORD, JAMES	Negro leader, CP; member, Central Committee, CP - USA; vice-presidential candidate on CP ticket.	1925 - 1929
FOSTER, WILLIAM Z.	CP trade union leader; Chairman, CP - USA	1925- 1939
GANNES, HARRY	Contributor "Daily Worker." CP foreign affairs expert.	1925 - 1929
GANNETT, BETTY	Member YCL. Leader, NYDCP.	1925 - 1929
GARLIN, SENDER	Staff member of "Daily Worker" and "New Masses" magazine	1927 - 1929
GATES, JOHN	Member YCL and CP in N. Y. State	1925 - 1929
GERSON, SIMON	Leader, YCL and CP in New York District	1925 - 1929
GITLOW, BEN	Member, Central Committee, Control Commission, CP-USA, and LOVESTONE Group	1925 - 1931
GOLD, BEN	Member, N. Y. District Committee, CP; active in fur workers union	1927 - 1939
GOLD, MIKE	Editor, "New Masses" magazine	1925 - 1937

Director, FBI (100-25195)

9/5/56

<u>Name</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Date Known</u>
GRECHT, REZECCA	Leading woman member, N. Y. Dist. CP. CP organizer, N. J. Member, FOSTER Group, CP; Active in agitation and propaganda work.	1925 - 1937
GREEN, GILL	Member, YCL and CP; active in N. Y. City and Chicago, Ill.	1927 - 1937
GUSSEV, (FNU), aka. Green P.	Comintern International Representative (CI Rep); speaker at CP meeting in N. Y. City	1926 or 1927
HARRISON, CHARLES YALE	Contributor, "Daily Worker."	1926
HATHAWAY, CLARANCE	CP leader, member, Central Committee, CP - USA.	1926 - 1931
HERBERG, WILL	Leader, YCL and CP in N. Y. State. Member, LOVESTONE Group, CP.	1925 - 1929
HOENIG, NAT	Contributor, "Daily Worker." Member, N. J. CP.	1925 - 1929
HUDSON, ROY	CP leader on N. Y. waterfront; Member, Central Committee, CP - USA.	1925 - 1937
JACOBSON, ELI	NYDCP; teacher, CP's Workers School in N. Y.	1925 - 1929
JENKINS, MAX	Organizer, Pittsburgh Branch CP; member, Pittsburgh District Committee CP.	1924 - 1925
KAPLAN, NAT	Leader, YCL; member, NYDCP.	1926 - 1928

Director, FBI (100-25195)

9/5/56

<u>Name</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Date Known</u>
KRUMBEIN, CHARLES	Organizer, NYDCP; member, N. Y. District #1 Central Committee	1925- 1937
LEEDS, DAVID	Financial Secretary, N. Y. District CP.	1925 - 1937
LIPZIN, SAM	Contributor, "Freiheit."	1925 - 1929
LOVESTONE, JAY	General Secretary, CP-USA. Leader, CP Majority Group.	1925 - 1931
MALKIN, MAURICE	Member, NYDCP. Active in Furriers Union, N. Y.	1925 - 1929
MANKIN, JOE	Member YCL and CP in Pittsburgh	1924 - 1925
MARKOV, (FNU)	Active in CP education program; Workers School, Russian Section; wife, NANCY MARKOV.	1925 - 1929
MERRICK, JOE	Organizer, Pittsburgh, District CP.	1924 - 1925
MINOR, ROBERT	Editor, "Daily Worker." Member, Central Committee CP and General Secretary CP-USA. Boasted to be personal friend of LENIN. Cartoonist on "St. Louis Post-Dispatch"	1927 - 1937
NOVAK, PAUL	Contributor, "Freiheit." Member NYDCP.	1925 - 1929
O'FLAHERTY, TOM	Staff member, "Daily Worker."	1927 - 1928
OLGIN, MORRIS	Editor, "Freiheit." Member, Central Committee, CP-USA.	1925 - 1929
POGANY, JOSEPH, aka. Pepper, John	CI Rep to CP in New York City	1923

Director, FBI (100-25195)

9/5/56

<u>Name</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Date Known</u>
POLITT, HARRY	Member, CP of Great Britain; CI Rep to CP-USA; speaker at a CP-USA meeting in N. Y. City	1929
POTASH, IRVING	CP trade union leader. Member, N. Y. District Committee, CP.	1927 - 1930
POYNTZ, JULIA STUART	N. Y. City CP leader.	1925 - 1927
RADZWANSKY, (FNU)	Editor, "Navy Mir," Russian daily. Active in Polish field.	1925 - 1929
REEVE, CARL	Member, N. Y. City CP. Contri- butor, "Daily Worker."	
SEDER, (FNU)	CP member, Pittsburgh Branch.	1924 - 1925
SILW, RALPH	District Organizer, CP, St. Louis, Missouri.	1933 - 1934
SHEPARD, HENRY	District Organizer, CP, Buffalo, N. Y.	1936 - 1937
STACHEL, JACK	Organization Secretary, N. Y. District CP. Member, Central Committee, CP - USA.	1926 - 1939
STEINBERG, MAX	Organization Secretary, N. Y. District CP. Member, N. Y. Dist. Committee, CP.	1928 - 1937
STOKES, ROSE PASTOR	Member, International Labor Defense. Speaker at CP meeting in N. Y. City.	1926 - 1927
STONE, MARTHA	Member, YCL and NYDCP. Wife of FRANK FIELD.	1927 - 1936
STUEBEN, JOHN, aka. RIJAK, (FNU)	Member, YCL and NYDCP. Organizer, Ohio CP.	1925 - 1929

Director, FBI (100-25195)

9/5/56

<u>Name</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Date Known</u>
TOOHEY, PATRICK	Mining leader. Member, Central Committee, CP - USA.	1925 - 1929
TRACHTENBERG, ALEXANDER	Member N. Y. City CP. Leader, International Publishers. Member, Central Committee, CP - USA.	1925 - 1929
WAGENKNECHT, ALFRED	Member, N. Y. District CP. Contributor, "Daily Worker."	1925 - 1929
WEINER, WILLIAM, aka. Blake, (FNU)	Member, N. Y. Dist. CP. Financial campaigns; member IWO.	1925 - 1929
WEINSTOCK, LOUIS	Member, NYDCP. Trade union leader	1925 - 1929
WEISBORD, ALBERT	Leader, Passaic, N. J. Strike.	1926 - 1928
WICKS, HARRY M.	Editor, "Daily Worker." Prominent CP leader. Active in Pittsburgh area.	1925 - 1927
WINTERS, CARL	Member, YCL and CP in N. Y. City.	1925 - 1929
WINSTON, HENRY	Negro leader, YCL in N. Y. State	1926
WOLFE, BERT	Member, Central Committee and National Agitation-Propaganda Dept., CP - USA.	1927 - 1939 1925 - 1931
WORTIS, ROSE	Member, NY District Committee, CP. Active in trade unions.	1927 - 1939.

RUC

4/10/58

AIRTEL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-72876)
SUBJECT: EDWIN SCHOPK
M - C

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

- ① - Bureau (RM)
- ② - New York (100-72876)
- ③ - [REDACTED] (Inv.) (12-3)
- ④ - (100-135000) (National Committee for Non-Violent Action Against Nuclear Weapons) (2-2)
- ⑤ - (15-14020) (WHITAKER CHAMBERS) (1)
- ⑥ - (100-10101) (ALGER HISS) (1)

100-7244

MJ:cc
(10)

Spencer
[Signature]

AIRTEL

PAGE TWO

The following is a summary of the major items of subversive information contained in subject's file.

In 1944 former [REDACTED] advised that in August 1944, he had observed certain material in the possession of the membership coordinator of the [REDACTED] which indicated that one ESTHER SORREL had recruited another individual into the Greenwich Village Club of the CPA on 8/4/44.

In August 1944, [REDACTED]

On 1/14/58, THEODORE CHARLES GARR, former member Club #7, Greenwich Village Section CP and CPA from late 1944 to late 1945, was interviewed by SAs of the FBI and he stated that ESTHER SORREL was a member of the Greenwich Village Section during the period of GARR's membership.

[REDACTED]

AIRTEL

PAGE THREE

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Informant has remarked that subject is very "closed mouth" and cautious about mentioning her past CP affiliations; however through their relationship he has ascertained that subject has allegedly "palled" around with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and ALGER HISS in Washington, D.C. On another occasion she indicated that she was employed by the Federal Government, possibly in the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D.C. "during the War Years". [REDACTED] has been unable to further clarify or enlarge on this information without arousing the subject's suspicion.

The fact that subject is applying for a passport and evidence of past CP membership will follow in blank memorandum form for possible dissemination to the State Department.

Any information attributable to [REDACTED] should be given maximum protection since disclosure of his information derived from private conversations with the subject would undoubtedly compromise the informant.

POWERS

Per

4/1/53

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (65-14920)

SUBJECT: JAHAN
 HIRJUM; ESPIONAGE - R
 IS - R

Re:airtel, 4/3/53.

There is enclosed for the Bureau a transcript of the testimony of Mrs. IRMA E. DROWN which took place during the second HISS trial. In examination of the transcript of the first trial indicates that Mrs. DROWN did not testify.

FOUR

- 2 - Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
- 1 - New York (100-10101)
- 1 - New York (65-14920)

LHD:cjs

- 1 - Supervisor F. J. GALLANT (#1)

F. J. Gallant

THE COURT: All right, Mr. Murphy, you may ask a question.

MR. MURPHY: All right, when you say much,

MR. CROSS: When you say much, Mr. Boncourt,

MR. CROSS: Call Mr. Brown.

THE COURT: I do not believe you will finish with

MR. CROSS: I think so, your Honor. She comes from

Philadelphia.

THE COURT: Will you want to ask

MR. CROSS: Mr. Brown this case, who brought

him down.

THE COURT: Oh, although you were talking about

the previous witness.

MR. CROSS: She is within and it will try to finish

nicely and it will try to give Mr. Murphy time and it

will be a great accomplishment.

265 NORMA B. BROWN called a witness on behalf

of the defendant, being duly sworn, testified to fol-

low:

THE WITNESS: I am, please.

Direct examination of Mrs. Brown:

Q: Mrs. Brown, where do you reside? A: Nov. 701

mean 1000.

Q: Yes, a apartment present in the Hotel Sylvania

in Philadelphia.

Q: Are you the sister of Mr. Boncourt? A: Yes, I am.

Q: Sister? A: Oh, sister to him. Yes, I am.

Q: At some time did you go down to Smithton to

spend some time at a cottage with your brother, Mr. Bon-

court?

Q: When was that? A: That was sometime in

August of 1935.

Q: How long did you stay there? A: Two weeks.

Q: You were working at the time? A: Yes, until

my annual vacation, and my son with me.

there... pardon... they asked me whether or not I had
been there and whether I knew Mr. and Mrs. Breen and
Chamberlain... I told her that they were Mr. and Mrs.
Breen... And at the time I said "Yes"
I had her hair combed the same as Mrs. Breen
hair which impressed me as being Mrs. Breen and after
she had asked the questions I said "No, that is not Mrs.
Breen's expression, not the same. She has a more pert
look than Mrs. Breen has and it is not the same nose."

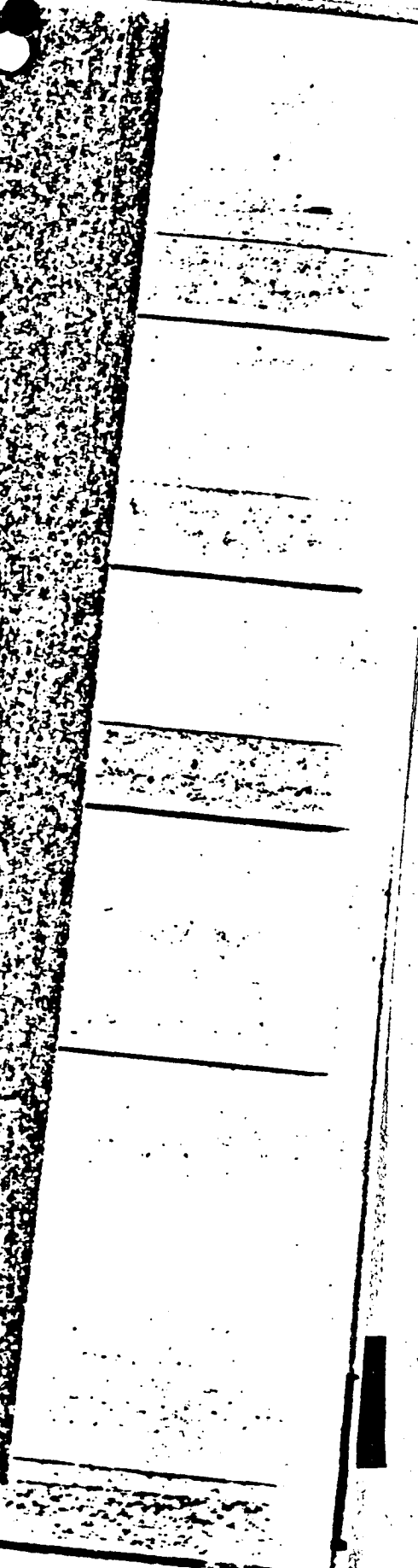
So then he went out and then she came back and I told
him I really wanted to see you because I am sure now
after sleeping on it that that picture was not Mrs. Breen's.
Then he gave me another picture and he said "It is
Mrs. Breen's." She was a woman with bobbed hair
and of course Mrs. Breen's hair was not like that when
I saw her but her features the forehead like Mrs. Breen's.

Q Will you describe the pictures that you were
shown were you shown pictures of a man?
A Yes, in the thought in pictures of a man which
I said was Mr. Breen. He was very much more heavy set
than the man I saw at the bungalow.

Q Show me these pictures. Were those pictures
anything like those shown you the man with the baby?
A I could say he was a little heavier set than this
man but at the time I saw him and the baby was a little older than
the baby was at the time I saw them.

Q Did you ever meet or see Mr. Alger Hiss?
A Detendant Hiss stood up.
Q (Continuing) Until today. Did you ever see Mr.
Hiss before today?
A Except at lunch today when you introduced me
to him. I don't recall ever seeing him before you introduced me.

Q Did you ever see Mr. Cross?
A You may examine



and B. Brown - for Defendant - Cross
and B. Brown - for Defendant - Recross

Direct Examination by Mr. Murphy

Q. This one of two questions. When you were in
the hospital in Atlantic and after you had made this
mistaken identity - A. Yes.

Q. You were never called as a witness after that
were you? A. No.

Q. With the words you told the FBI you had made
mistake - A. I did.

Q. And that the woman you had first identified as
Mrs. Breen was not the Mrs. Breen as you remembered it?

A. That is right.

Q. And you were never subpoenaed at all were you?
A. No.

MR. MURPHY: That is all.

Direct Examination by Mr. Brown

Q. When was it that you were first told by the FBI
that the picture he showed you and asked you to identify
as Mrs. Breen was Mrs. Hilda Spicher? A. When I was
in the hospital.

Q. When was it the agent told you the picture he
showed you - A. The next morning after that. I am
not positive it was not.

Q. Did Mr. Breen have a mustache on when you saw
him? A. I never saw him with a mustache. He was clean
shaven.

MR. BROWN: That is all.

THE COURT: That is all. All right. All right.

MR. CROSS: That is all from the defense, thank you.

THE COURT: All right. All right. All right. All right.
10:30.

Adjourned to December 16, 1949 at 10:30 a.m.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
MEMORANDUM

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (105-7159)

DATE: 4/13/62

FROM : SA EDWARD F. GAMBER

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

IS-R

Source [REDACTED]

Date of Contact

4/6/62

Contacted By

SA JOHN F. MAREY

Characterized

An individual with whom there has been insufficient contact to determine the reliability of information he has furnished.

Bureau authority is not necessary prior to incorporating information furnished by [REDACTED] into communications suitable for dissemination outside the Bureau when such information is suitably paraphrased in such a manner that the identity of the source is not jeopardized. In the event that certain specific information is of such a nature that it should not be disseminated, the decision not to disseminate the information should be called to the attention of the Bureau on a UACB basis.

[REDACTED]

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Date of Declassification Indefinite

Jasper 4/27/78

65-14920-7292

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NY 105-7159

It is suggested that information set forth in communications suitable for dissemination be set forth in a manner similar to or as follows:

"T symbol in early 1962 advised that" followed by a succinct statement reflecting what informant furnished about a given individual.

This should not include too much detail which might tend to disclose informant as our source.

[REDACTED]

Informant, when questioned in regard to [REDACTED] furnished the following information:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]